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LOUISIANA.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS STRIVE TO CONTROL ELECTIONS.

THEIR COURSE SINCE RECONSTRUCTION REVIEWED—INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE—THE FUSION WITH WARMOTH—ARE THEY SINCERE IN THEIR DEMAND FOR AN HONEST ELECTION?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1874.

For some time past Democratic journals and those persons who sympathize with the White Leagues have been loud and bitter in their denunciation of the official corruption which, as they claim, exists in Louisiana. It has long been fashionable to say that the laws were administered in the interest of only one portion of the people, and that for years the State had not known a fair and honest election. However untrue the other allegations may be, this last assertion, is not to be denied. It is an undoubted fact that the State has not known an honest election for years, and it is equally true that these very Democrats and White Leaguers have themselves committed the frauds. To many this statement will be a novel one. A short review of the history of elections in the State since reconstruction, the data for which have been obtained from the most authoritative sources, will, however, prove that it is true.

In the May election of 1868 the Democratic or white party of the State was without any well-defined position, and had no organization. Its leaders, knowing of the immense preponderance of negro voters with which they had to contend, and being doubtful of their own fickle and wavering adherents, despaired of success and made no nomination for Governor. It will be remembered that the election referred to was a special one, the result of which was to determine the adoption of the reconstruction Constitution and the choice of State officers at one and the same time. The contestants were Warmoth, representing the extreme radical element, and Judge Taliaferro, nominated by a small party of moderate Republicans. Judge Taliaferro was admitted on all sides to be a gentleman of undoubted honor and unblemished character, and a few of the more respectable and sensible Democrats supported him. The masses of the party, however, blinded to their own interests, would, as they expressed it themselves, "have nothing to do with a man who would receive the vote of a nigger." They refused to go to the polls, they lost forever the one opportunity which presented itself of making amicable terms with the more intelligent colored leaders, Warmoth was elected, and the Democrats retired in sullen discontent.

A CAMPAIGN OF INTIMIDATION.

As the elections of the following November approached, the native whites became resolved that, by fair means or foul, they would defeat their opponents. To this end they placed themselves on a platform in direct opposition to the reconstruction acts and the amendments to the national Constitution. The general plan of the campaign was one of intimidation and violence. Democratic clubs were formed all over the State. The members received the high-sounding title of "Knights of the White Camelia." They were regularly organized upon a military basis, and were commanded for the most part by officers who had held positions in the Confederate Army. In New-Orleans the Knights marched and paraded in the public streets, having all the appearance of detachments of an army, and not of peaceable citizens. Pending the registration the negroes were threatened with maltreatment whenever they appeared to exercise their rights. An old citizen of New-Orleans, in speaking to your correspondent regarding this period in the history of the State, said: "The whole city was in gloom; white Republicans were in many instances afraid to appear on the streets, and negroes who intimated that they intended to vote were shot down by twos and threes every night." Throughout the parishes or country districts the colored men were everywhere told that if they attempted to vote they would be killed. This style of warfare was carried on for some weeks, and when the day of election arrived but few Republicans could be found who were bold enough to go to the polls. In Union Parish, where 800 Republicans are known to have resided, only one, Judge Trimble, voted. Claiborne Parish, having a population of upward of 2,000 Republicans, polled only two Republican votes, and one of the men who did exercise the rights which the law accorded him was, in the same night, taken from his home by disguised men, and whipped to the point of death. In the Parish of Moorhouse, only one out of some 1,200 Republicans dared cast his ballot. After nightfall his house was riddled with rifle-bullets, and he was obliged to take refuge in the woods. In Franklin and Jackson Parishes not one Republican dared vote. The result of this so-called election it is, perhaps, unnecessary to chronicle. The State was declared in favor of Seymour and Blair by an overwhelming majority, and "the oldest and best" citizens, declaring that Louisiana was once more a free and sovereign State, rejoiced in what had been accomplished at so small a cost as the lives of a few miserable "niggers."

A WISE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

Early in 1869 a few wise and peace-loving leaders of the Democracy, seeing the madness of the course that had been pursued in the previous election, determined to use every effort to place their party upon a platform which would fully recognize the acts of reconstruction, accept the results of the war, and assure equal political rights to all classes of citizens. The matter was very thoroughly, though quietly, discussed, and among the many communications which the proposition drew forth was one which at the time attracted considerable attention. It was addressed to Hon. F. H. Hatch, President of the Democratic State Central Committee, and written by a gentleman who, prior to its publication, had held high rank in the party. After reviewing at length the situation of the white natives of the State, and referring to their relation to the negro race before the close of the war, the writer continues: "It is a fact of which the people of the South can never fail to take cognizance that the colored people did not call for the war that led to their emancipation. They were its passive subjects, and awaited without excitement the stupendous results of their freedom. Throughout the war they held the destinies of the South in their hands, and could at any moment have determined the conflict by a resort to insurrection and violence; yet they remained quietly at their homes on the plantations, at once the defense and the support of the families of the Confederate soldiers. This was not because they did not want their freedom, but because they were naturally docile, and because they loved peace. The close of the war brought them the boon of liberty, and with it the Congressional plan of reconstruction, under which they have become, not hypothetically, but actually, a part and parcel of the body politic, and it is in that light that we must now consider them, and so shape our course as to secure the management of our State Government in the hands of those who will protect both them and us in every just right and interest. I most earnestly desire to see the Democratic Party devote itself, in sincerity and truth, to the accomplishment of that end. Manifestly that end cannot be accomplished by ignoring the fact now established by law and sanctioned by the voice of the American people at a popular election, that the colored people are voters, and cannot be expected to cast their suffrage against themselves. We must imitate the examples of our Democratic friends in other States, recognize the reconstruction of the State, the equal suffrage of the negro, and endeavor by the exercise of absolute good faith to secure his aid and co-operation. Reconstruction is no longer an undecided political issue but an accomplished fact in Louisiana. This being the case, we are admonished in the language of Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, 'to regulate the relations between whites and blacks so as to have as much harmony as possible between them.' In my judgment, now is the propitious time to regulate those relations upon the basis of harmony and good will. Naturally disposed to confide in intelligent white men, the colored people will not reject the friendly offices we may tender them." The writer continues, further on, that harmonious relations can only be established by "a recognition on the part of the Democracy of the binding force and effect of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, a recognition of the legality of the State Governments at the South, an absolute toleration of political opinions in all sections, and the free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage by both black and white voters, according to existing laws."

In Democratic committees these and similar propositions were discussed at length, and were rejected by large majorities. Still the Chairman of the State Committee believed that much good would ensue if they could be put into operation, and as the election of 1870 for members of the Legislature and city officers approached, he entered into a correspondence with certain colored leaders, in which he proposed to open the door of his party to the negroes, and to work with them in harmony and good faith. The masses of the party, however, in their pride and short-sighted ignorance, still refused to co-operate with the colored men, declaring most emphatically that the "niggers" could vote for Democratic candidates if they were so disposed, but that they could never be acknowledged as the equal of the whites, politically. The black men, on their side, not forgetting the events of 1868, and having a keen perception of whom they could trust, refused the kind offer of the party that so generously agreed to allow them to vote, but refused to give them any share in the Government which would be established by their ballots. At the last moment, the Democrats, becoming aware of their own weakness, flattered and caressed the negro, trying in this way to gain votes which they found were necessary to their success. But their proffers of friendship came too late, and the Republicans carried the State by a very large majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC FUSION WITH WARMOTH.

Strange and incomprehensible as had been the previous course of the Democrats of Louisiana, no one was prepared for the remarkable and disgraceful move which they made just before the Gubernatorial election of 1872. By this time Gov. Warmoth had fallen into disrepute with his own party, was frowned upon by the National Administration, and detested by every honest citizen. Knowing this, and still wishing to perpetuate his power, Warmoth, just as he was, branded as a liar and thief, with not one respectable man to call him friend, made overtures of friendship and co-operation to the Democrats. They were at once accepted with acclamations of rejoicing, and the celebrated Louisiana fusion of 1872 was consummated. It is stated that in private circles the union was spoken of as distasteful to many of the respectable Democratic leaders. In public, however, it was everywhere approved of, and indorsed upon the remarkable ground that Warmoth would bring over to the Democracy all the great power of his corrupt and fraudulent election machinery. At this time Mr. Kellogg came back from the United States Senate, where he had earned an exceedingly good reputation, and, avowing his intention of doing what he could to correct and reform the evils which had sprung up in his party, received the Republican nomination for Governor. The Democrats, after a warm discussion, nominated Mr. John McEnery, who is said to have been in the confidence of the Warmoth administration. In the meantime, a small number of native whites, being dissatisfied with the course which had been taken by their party, united with the Liberals and nominated Mr. D. B. Penn for Governor. Mr. Penn was taken to be a gentleman of great ability and unblemished reputation, and his nomination gave great satisfaction to all respectable citizens. This class was, however, sadly in the minority in Louisiana, and seeing that their defeat was assured if they stood alone, a compromise was made with the Warmoth-McEnery faction and Penn was placed upon the Democratic ticket as Lieutenant Governor. Another part of the compact was that Warmoth should go to the United States Senate, and George A. Sheridan, a protégé of his, receive the nomination for Congressman at Large. Then the campaign opened, and until its close was conducted upon the principle that "he who cheats most will win most." The first frauds were perpetrated during the registration, and here Warmoth displayed his great power to the best advantage. Negroes were irregularly registered by hundreds, and when they came to the polls were not allowed to vote on that ground. False certificates of registration without number are known to have been issued to McEnery's supporters, and every other trick known to politicians of the lowest class was resorted to. Warmoth was confident of his success, and often during the campaign was heard to exclaim that through his fingers every ballot must pass until the election was secured.

Prior to the day of election Judge Wood, of the United States Circuit Court, appointed United States Poll Supervisors, according to law, and the location of each poll was fixed upon. When the day arrived, however, as your correspondent is informed by a well-known gentleman of this city, it was discovered that thirty-nine new polling-places had been established in New-Orleans by Gov. Warmoth. They were situated in remote and out-of-the-way places, and in the swamps, half a mile from any habitation; yet when the vote was counted some of these places returned upward of four hundred ballots in favor of McEnery. Notwithstanding all these crying frauds, however, Mr. Kellogg was believed to have been elected, and received the recognition of the National Government.

DO THE DEMOCRATS DESIRE A FAIR ELECTION?

In round numbers, as well as can be ascertained from various sources, there are 67,000 white Democrats in the State, the negro vote amounts to some 86,000, and the white Republican to 5,000. It is safe to presume that not 2,000 colored men have ever cast their votes in one election for any but Republican candidates, and upon this calculation it will be seen that the State of Louisiana, if she can have a fair election, can never fail to give the Republicans a majority of some twenty thousand votes. When these facts are taken into consideration, it is but natural to ask the question, Do the Democrats of the State desire a fair election?" Remembering their past course, no honest man can answer this question in the affirmative. This year, however, more than ever before, are they loud in their demands for a pure and honest administration of the registration and election laws. Gov. Kellogg, whatever his other faults may be, has not refused this demand; he has given his political opponents a fair representation on all the local and State canvassing boards, and made really more concessions than could well be expected of him. Still the Democrats are not satisfied, and while they rail against fraud at the ballot-box, they have again organized their political clubs on a military basis, and have made war upon the legally recognized authorities in the streets of New-Orleans. By threats and intimidation, they have driven Republicans from their homes in the parishes, and in the Red River country have so effectually frightened the negroes that but few of them will dare exercise their rights as citizens. While this state of things exists, and until the White League is disarmed and disbanded, it will be very hard for disinterested persons to believe that the Democrats of Louisiana desire a fair election.

THE ORIENTALISTS.

A NEW VIEW OF THE CONGRESS.

DAYS OF JUNKETING—MAX MULLER'S SPEECH—A PICTURESQUE SCENE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

It is the strongest possible proof of the intense deadness of things in London just now that so much attention should have been given to the International Congress of Orientalists, which has been holding its annual meeting at the Royal Institute. Orientalists are, no doubt, a most respectable body of scholars, and their researches are extremely valuable. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the notion that ordinary people can derive any benefit from attending or reading an account of their learned deliberations. Yet the *Times* and other newspapers have been giving pretty full reports of the proceedings of the Congress, and a great many worthy people with nothing else to do have been deluded into the idea that if they have any pretensions to a decent social position they are bound to be well up in Semitic and Turanian tongues, and have consequently been trying hard, but with little success, to digest this very solid meal. At one of the sittings Dr. Leitner remarked with delicate irony, in regard to a technical phrase invented by Dr. Max Müller, that "What we know very little about is called Turanian;" and as far as the general public is concerned, he might have extended the observation to all the branches of Oriental philology. Of course, if the members of the Congress themselves had got any good out of their meeting it would have mattered very little whether people outside were bewildered or not. But I fancy that as far as real scientific work is concerned, the Congress might just as well never have assembled. The members of the Congress have no doubt had a very pleasant gathering from a social point of view, and have succeeded in advertising themselves to their hearts' content, but their scientific performances have been simply a farce. A few papers have been read, but there has been no time to discuss them. For instance, yesterday morning the Aryan section had a meeting at 10 o'clock, but the room was wanted at 11 for the Archæological section. So the Aryans had to gallop through their business, which consisted of reading five papers and passing a series of votes of thanks, in less than an hour. The greater part of the time of the archæologists who next kept the Congress going, was occupied by the preliminary address of the President, Mr. Grant Duff; and here again discussion was suppressed, because the members had to hurry off to a garden party given by Mr. Bosanquet, the banker. About 150 guests accepted this invitation, which was no doubt more agreeable than listening to dull papers in a dingy back room, and "the whole company was photographed in a group as a reminiscence of the interesting occasion." No doubt learned philologists have a right to a holiday like other people, and nobody would grudge it to them; but it is absurd to call their junketing science. One day they were amusing themselves at the British Museum, another day at Kew Gardens, and they found time also to attend a garden party at Sir Bartle Frere's place at Wimbledon. There was more tea and cakes for the philosophers this morning at South Kensington Museum, and to-night a number of them dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. The time spent in this way compared with the time actually spent in scientific labors has certainly been in the proportion of Falstaff's flagon of sack and tiny morsel of bread.

Prof. Max Müller, who certainly took care not to err on the side of being too abstruse, and appealed directly enough to the popular ear, thought it fair to pass off a string of trumpery commonplaces in the name of science. As an example of the sort of stuff of which his address was composed we may take the following: "Our studies have shown, by evidence which cannot be controverted, that all religions spring from the same sacred soil—the human heart; that all are quickened by the same Divine Spirit—the Still, Small Voice; and that, though the outward forms of religions may change, may wither and decay, yet as long as man is man he will postulate again and again the Infinite or the very conditions of the Finite; he will yearn for something which the world cannot give; he will feel his weakness and dependence, and in that weakness and dependence discovers the deepest sources of his hope and trust and strength." And this is called philology! It would seem that quackery is growing epidemic among these new priests of the future.

There is one thing, however, to be said for the Congress, and that is, that it was at least very picturesque and interesting to look at. It included, of course, a large number of foreign scholars from all parts of the world, and a good many Easterns, who wore their distinctive dresses. The Patriarch of Antioch, a tall, lean, brown figure, was clad in a long, loose robe of a light blue color, trimmed with fur, with a dark blue turban crowning his head like a cupola. He was accompanied by a lady, also of dark complexion, who wore a black silk gown cut in the English style, with a coquettish little muslin cap. The red Egyptian fez was dotted round the room; one of the Indian delegates had a huge and gorgeous turban of red and gold. Other Indians appeared in more moderate head-dresses; and the Parsees were easily recognized by their tall, black, sticking-plaster hats, in the sugar-loaf order of architecture. The members of the Congress were divided into different schools—the Semitic, the Aryan, the Hamitic, and the Turanian; and there can be no question that though some weak pretenders had crept in among them, they were, as a whole, a very distinguished body.

One of the incidents of the meeting was the delivery to Mr. Birch, the President of the Congress, and historian of the British Museum, of the Golden Palms of the French Academy. This is regarded in France as a mark of great distinction, and is the symbol of an officer of public instruction. There are two grades, the silver and the golden, but the latter alone is accompanied by the *bouton*. As, however, Mr. Birch did not gain this distinction by service in the field, he will not be authorized to wear it in public, but he can keep it on all day, or all night, too, in the house if he likes. There are only ten members of the French Academy who possess the Golden Palms.

J. H. F.

A BURGLAR RECAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 3.—Big Frank, the bank burglar who escaped from Newcastle Jail ten days ago, was recaptured at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., to-day. He is wounded, but whether by one of Warden Wilson's bullets at the time of his escape, or in being retaken, is not stated. The authorities have been notified.

IMPORTANT TO VIRGINIA TRADERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—In the case of Moore & Goodson, charged with violating the State Revenue laws by conducting business without taking out a license, as required by the act of the Assembly passed last Winter, Judge Guigon, in the Hastings Court, to-day, decided that the imposition of a license tax upon general merchants is not within the powers of the Legislature under the present Constitution. The Commonwealth Attorney excepted to this decision, and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JUDGE GREEN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS—AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 3.—The Independent Republican State Convention to-day nominated by acclamation Judge John T. Green, of Sumter County, for Governor, and Martin P. Dellaney, (colored,) for Lieutenant Governor, and adopted the platform of the late regular Republican State Convention.

The delegates from the Fourth Congressional District pledged the entire support of the Independent Republicans to Gen. J. B. Kershaw if he should be nominated for Congress by the Conservatives.

The closing proceedings were marked by entire harmony and intense enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CONTRACT FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The contract of the Post Office Department with the Plympton Manufacturing Company, to furnish stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, was returned to-day duly executed. G. H. Reay, of New-York, the next lowest bidder, has entered a formal protest against the contractor, on the ground that the work is really being done by the Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., in violation of the terms of the contract.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Gustav Zirruth, who is under indictment for conspiracy in the safe burglary case, was brought into Court to-day, and required to give bail in $3,000 for his appearance on the 20th inst.

OTTOE INDIANS LEAVING THEIR RESERVATIONS.

A telegram was received to-day by Commissioner Smith, from Indian Agent Griest, at Marysville, Kan., stating that during his absence at Omaha this week, about fifty families of Ottoe Indians left their reservation without permission, and had gone south, it was said, to join the wild tribes on a hunt. The Indian Bureau apprehends no danger to any one but the Indians themselves from this proceeding, as they are peaceable, but may fall in with the soldiers and be mistaken for hostile Indians.

NOTICE BY THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Oct. 21, 1874, a steam fog-whistle will be sounded during thick and foggy weather at the Manitou Island Light Station, Lake Superior. This signal will give alternate blasts of three and five seconds, with intervals of twenty-six seconds.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day from Pensacola announces that Lieutenant Commander Kellogg is quite sick, but there are some hopes of his recovery. Lieutenant Commander Barclay is doing well. Engineers Landin and McElwill and Surgeon Miller are convalescent. Twelve marines and sailors are convalescent. Paymaster McMahon and two sailors were attacked by the fever yesterday. Another dispatch announced that the Canonicus left this morning for the quarantine station at New-Orleans with the Mahopac and Manhattan. The Ajax and Saugus are infected, but the crews remain on board.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

The Attorney General this morning received a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Montgomery, Ala., announcing that the persons charged with complicity in the murder of Billings had been arrested.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Linderman leaves on the 15th inst. for San Francisco, to transfer operations from the old to the new Mint.

The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. Russell Thayer, of the Eleventh Infantry.

The President and Mrs. Grant, and Gen. Babcock left here at noon to-day for St. Louis and other Western cities. They will return to Washington the latter part of this month.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. H. V. Johnson is ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Annapolis, Md.; Commander Richard L. Law is ordered to the command of the receiving ship Ohio at Boston; Passed Assistant Engineer Cline is ordered to the Hartford at the Asiatic station; Capt. J. B. Creighton is detached from duty as a member of the Examining and Retiring Board at Washington and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander J. R. Bartlett, detached from ordnance duty at the Boston Navy-yard and granted three months' leave of absence; Master J. P. Angeir, detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to the Pensacola; Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. McConnell, detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Green, detached from special duty at Pittsburg, Penn., and ordered to the Gettysburg; Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham, detached from the Hartford and ordered to return home; Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, detached from the Gettysburg and placed on waiting orders.

The Naval Examining and Retiring Board, now in session here, have examined several Ensigns and Masters for promotion, and several other officers are to come before the board for examination for promotion. At the conclusion of these examinations the board will examine several officers for retirement.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

During the week ending to-day the Treasurer of the United States has received from the Printing Division $885,500 in fractional currency. During the same period he has shipped $716,000 in notes and $457,000 in fractional currency. The Treasurer holds in trust for national banks $385,700,150 to secure circulating notes, and $16,412,200 to secure deposits of public moneys.

The national bank circulation outstanding to-day is $349,537,998.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $333,017; total since the beginning of the present fiscal year, $27,598,373.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 3.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad assembled this morning to take action on the report of the Committee of Investigation. The meeting was organized by the selection of Ex-Mayor McMichael as Chairman, and the report was submitted, but not read.

President Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated that advanced copies of the report, sent to European shareholders, had not up to yesterday been received for general circulation, and they therefore had called upon him, asking that no action be taken on the report to-day, but postponed till the regular annual meeting of the company on the second Tuesday of March next, by which time every shareholder will have an opportunity to act intelligently in regard to it.

Mr. James Milligan offered the following to meet Col. Scott's suggestion:

Resolved, That in order to enable every shareholder in America and Europe to have an opportunity of thoroughly understanding the report on the condition of the company, and the policy indicated by the resolutions attached thereto, final action thereon be postponed until the regular meeting of stockholders in February next, and that the Board of Directors of the company be requested in the interim to carry out the recommendations of the committee.

Col. Scott suggested that Mr. Milligan amend the time to March next, instead of February, as that is the regular month of the annual meeting.

Mr. Milligan accepted the amendment, and the resolution was unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE WARDENSHIP OF SING SING PRISON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Alfred Walker, of Sing Sing, has been appointed agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison by the State Prison Inspector.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following general orders are just promulgated by the War Department:

The following general orders are just promulgated by the War Department:

The following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States made by the President since the publication of general orders No. 77, of July 6, 1874, and No. 93, of July 21, 1874, and up to Oct. 1, 1874, are announced:

First—Promotions.

Corps of Engineers.—Major Thomas L. Casey, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Foster, deceased; Capt. Samuel M. Mansfield, to be Major vice Casey, promoted; First Lieut. Henry M. Adams, to be Captain vice Mansfield, promoted; Second Lieut. Carl F. Palfree, to be First Lieutenant vice Adams, promoted.

Ordnance Department.—Lieut. Col. Franklin D. Collender, to be Colonel, to date from July 3, 1871, vice Maynadier, deceased; Major James G. Benton, to be Lieutenant Colonel, to date from Dec. 31, 1870, vice Kingsbury, retired; John McNutt, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from June 7, 1871, vice Rodman, deceased; Julian McAllister, to be Lietenant Colonel, from July 3, 1871, vice Collender, promoted. Capts. James M. Whittemore, to be Major, from Nov. 17, 1870, vice Edson, deceased; Adelbert R. Buffington, to be Major, from Dec. 31, 1870, vice Benton, promoted; Daniel W. Flagler, to be Major from June 7, 1871, vice McNutt, promoted; Richard M. Hill, to be Major from Jan. 12, 1872, to fill a vacancy; Alfred Mordecai, to be Major from Dec. 31, 1873, vice Hoter, resigned; Stephen C. Lyford, to be Major from June 23, 1874, vice Benst, appointed Chief of Ordnance; First Lieut. George W. McKee, to be Captain from July 22, 1870, vice Buel, deceased; Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, to be Captain from Sept. 21, 1870, vice Harris, honorably discharged; Lieut. James W. Reilly, to be Captain, from Nov. 17, 1870, vice Whittemore promoted; Lieut. George D. Ramsey, Jr., to be Captain, from Dec. 31, 1870, vice Myers, honorably discharged; Lieut. John A. Kress, to be Captain, from June 7, 1871, vice Flagler, promoted; Lieut. Otto E. Michaelis, to be Captain, from July 3, 1871, to fill a vacancy; Lieut. William Prince, to be Captain, from Dec. 31, 1871, vice Schaff, resigned; Lieut. Clarence E. Dutton, to be Captain, from Jan. 12, 1872, vice Hill, promoted; Lieut. John G. Butler, to be Captain, from Dec. 31, 1873, vice Mordecai, promoted; Lieut. Cullen Bryant, to be Captain, from Jan. 1, 1874, to fill a vacancy; Lieut. Martin L. Poland, to be Captain from June 23, 1874, vice Lyford, promoted; Second Lieuts. Almond L. Karney, to be First Lieutenant, to date from Feb. 10, 1869, vice McGinnis, promoted; Joseph C. Clifford, to be First Lieutenant, to date July 22, 1870, vice McKee, promoted; Edward M. Wright, to be First Lieutenant, to date Nov. 17, 1870, vice Reilly promoted; John E. Green, to be First Lieutenant, to date Dec. 31, 1870, to fill a vacancy; John Pitman, to be First Lieutenant, to date Dec. 31, 1870, vice Ramsay, promoted; Charles Shaler, to be First Lieutenant, to date Dec. 31, 1870, vice Smoot, honorably discharged; Henry Metcalf, to be First Lieutenant to date June 7, 1871, vice Krees, promoted.

Fifth Cavalry.—Capt. John J. Upham, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be Major, Aug. 1, 1874, vice Crittenden, deceased; First Lieut. Ed. M. Hayes to be Captain, to date Aug. 10, 1874, vice Burns, deceased.

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieut. Adam Kramer to be Captain, to date Aug. 1, 1874, vice Upham, promoted to Fifth Cavalry; First Lieut. Charles H. Campbell to be Captain, to date Sept. 20, 1874, vice Nesmith, deceased; Second Lieut. John B. Kerr to be First Lieutenant, to date Aug. 1, 1874, vice Kramer, promoted; Second Lieut. George S. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 20, 1874, vice Campbell, promoted.

Ninth Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Reade M. Washington, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1874, vice Gerhard, resigned.

First Artillery.—Second Lieut. William P. Van Ness, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1874, vice Totten, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Second Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieut. James E. Wilson, to be Captain, July 24, 1874, vice Olmstead, dismissed; Second Lieut. John A. Campbell, to be First Lieutenant, July 24, 1874, vice Wilson, promoted.

Seventeenth Infantry—Second Lieut. James M. Burns, to be First Lieutenant, July 25, 1874, vice Rogers, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

Twentieth Infantry—First Lieut. Charles O. Bradley, to be Captain, Aug. 25, 1874, vice Stanley, dismissed; Second Lieut. Walworth W. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 25, 1874, vice Bradley, promoted.

Twenty-first Infantry—Second Lieut. Edward B. Rheem, to be First Lieutenant, July 8, 1874, vice Spurgin, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

Twenty-third Infantry—Second Lieut. Patrick T. Broderick, to be First Lieutenant, July 24, 1874, vice McDermott, dismissed.

Second.—Appointments—Fifth Cavalry, under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874—Second Lieut. J. Scott Payne, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Sept. 8, 1874, with date of commission and relative rank in the army from May 23, 1867, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of First Lieut. Edward M. Hayes, Aug. 15, 1874.

Reappointed—Third Cavalry—Adolphus H. Von Luettwitz, late First Lieutenant Third Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant Third Cavalry, Sept. 8, 1874, with date of commission and relative rank in the army from Jan. 26, 1870.

Third.—Resigned—nine: Major Robert C. Walker, Paymaster, Sept. 3, 1874; Capt. George Meade, First Artillery, Oct. 1, 1874; First Lieut. James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, Sept. 29, 1874; First Lieut. Gerhard, Ninth Cavalry, Sept. 30, 1874; Second Lieut. Robert E. Coxe, Eighth Cavalry, Sept. 3, 1874; Second Lieut. Luther M. Lougshon, Fourth Infantry, Sept. 21, 1874; Second Lieut. Russell Thayer, Eleventh Infantry, Sept. 30, 1874; Second Lieut. Charles Metcalfe, Seventeenth Infantry, Sept. 30, 1874; Second Lieut. Richard H. Poillon, Twenty-third Infantry, Aug. 1, 1874.

Commission Vacated by New Appointment—By First Lieut. J. Scott Payne, of the Fifth Cavalry, his commission as Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Cavalry, Sept. 8, 1874.

Died—Nine—Lieut. Col. Frederick Myers, Deputy Quartermaster General at Santa Fé, New-Mexico, July 7, 1874; Lieut. Col. John G. Foster, of the Corps of Engineers, at Nashua, N. H., Sept. 2. 1874: Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Haskin, United States Army, retired, at Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1874; Major Adam N. McLoren, Surgeon, at Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1874: Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp Brown, Arizona Territory, Aug. 1, 1874; Capt. James Burns, Fifth Cavalry, at Cerezo Creek, Arizona Territory, seventy-five miles west of Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, Aug. 15, 1874; Capt. Clarence E. Nesimth, Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Wallace, Kansas, Sept. 20, 1874; First Lieut. Robert M. Hall, First Artillery, at Summerville, S. C., July 18, 1874; First Lieut. Horatio Potter, Jr., Seventeenth Infantry, at New-York City, July 25, 1874.

Dropped for Desertion—One—Second Lieut. John Aspinwall, Seventh Cavalry, July 12, 1874.

Dismissed—Three, Capt. George T. Olmstead, Second Artillery; Capt. William Stanley, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieut. George B. McDermott, Twenty-third Infantry.

A BRITISH SCHOONER DISABLED.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 3.—The British schooner Medina, from Tampico, for Liverpool, put in here with her crew sick and top-sail yard gone.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—Deputy United States Marshals Randolph and Willford reached this city this afternoon, with four prisoners, white men, handcuffed and chained together, who were arrested in Sumter County, on a charge of killing W. P. Billings, on the first of August last. Sumter County is 100 miles west of this city. The prisoners are to be taken to Mobile on Monday.

THE INDIANS.

THE RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AGENCIES—THE TROOPS PREPARING FOR WINTER QUARTERS.

FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 3.—Hon. W. R. Steele and Paymaster Stanton, United States Army, returned from the North to-day, having visited the posts and agencies at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The troops at these places will be in their Winter quarters by the Middle of October or the first of November. The quarters at Red Cloud are permanent; those at Spotted Tail are low huts. The agencies are both in Nebraska. Spotted Tail is thirteen miles, and Red Cloud twenty-five miles, south of the north line, and the latter agency is twenty miles east of the west line. A vast deposit of fossils was found ten miles north of Red Cloud, and over a space of six square miles the remains of two-horned rhinoceros and many other animals and reptiles cover the ground. A large number of Northern Sioux, under Black Twin, were near Red Cloud, on their way into that agency for the Winter. If they will register and be counted, the agent will ask authority to issue rations to them, and endeavor to keep them near. The agency post at Spotted Tail is called Camp Sheridan. A semi-weekly mail has been established between Cheyenne and the agencies. The distance from Red Cloud to the Black Hills gold fields is about fifty miles, through a fine country.

ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

THE TRAVELING AGENT OF A NEW-YORK HOUSE THE VICTIM.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Mr. J. C. Fellows, traveling agent for the firm of William Ruhl & Co. wholesale jewelers, New-York, was robbed in this city this morning of a carpet-bag, containing fine jewelry to the amount of about $8,000. The bag was of black leather with the letter "F" on the bottom. It had been left at Charles Bahret's jewelry store, on Friday night, and an expressman was ordered to take it down to the depot for the 8 A. M., south, on the Hudson River Railroad this morning. On delivery of the bag there Mr. Fellows discovered it to be a wrong one, and, on opening it, found it full of fruit with some tools, the whole packed with New York papers of Friday. How the exchange was made is a mystery. Detectives are at work, but with no success as yet. Among the stolen property were 400 rings, 18 cable chains, 20 coral necklaces, 100 gents' stone lockets, 2 black onyx lockets, set with pearls, a lot of chains, &c.

GENERAL POLITICAL NOTES.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting to-night at Tweddle Hall, which was addressed at great length by Hon. Lyman Tremain. He spoke in high terms of the Administration of Gov. Dix and the other State officials on the Republican ticket, and then proceeded to review and discuss at much length Democratic legislation, Tweed, and the New-York frauds, Democtatic rule in other States, the Administration of Gen. Grant, and the acts of Congress, embracing the currency, national finances, inflation, repudiation, taxation and the expenses of the Federal Government, the Salary bill, reform in the District of Columbia, revision of the statistics, the Civil Rights bill, cheap transportation, regulation of commerce, the franking privilege, the Bankrupt law, Utah, the character of Congress, the outrages at the South, and the Louisiana insurrection. Of this latter subject Mr. Tremain made an exhaustive review.

Resolutions were adopted, ratifying the Republican nominations.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE ALABAMA STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—The State Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Alabama have issued an address to the people of the United States, denying the truth of the charges made by Senator Spencer and Congressmen White, Hays, and Pelham, and J. J. Martin, as to the outrages in this State, and submit proofs to show the untruth of these charges, and that these charges were made for the purpose of influencing the elections in the North and West, and to procure Federal troops to be sent to control the election in Alabama. They also state that the rations donated by Congress for the sufferers in the overflowed districts of the Tombigbee, Warrior, and Alabama Rivers are being used as a corruption fund all over the State of Alabama, for the purpose of controlling the election by the Republican Party.

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from New Hampshire to the *Traveller* says recent events in the ranks of some very prominent leaders of the Democratic Party in that State give indication that Hon. Warren F. Daniel, of Franklin, will be brought forward for Governor for that party. Mr. Daniel has been a State Senator from his district for the past ten years.

THE DELEGATES TO THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The 584 delegates chosen to the Republican State Convention are divided as follows: Talbot, 231; Loring, 67; Butler, 12; Anti-Talbot, 64; uncommitted, 210.

THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES CLAIMED TO BE FOR GOV. TALBOT.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—A careful classification of delegates chosen up to noon to-day to the State Convention, not including the delegates from the first sixteen wards of Boston, made by the friends of Gov. Talbot, give Talbot 368; Loring, 71; Butler, 24; doubtful and uninstructed, 61; anti-Talbot, 36.

NOMINATIONS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 3.—William L. Bostwick was nominated by acclamation for the Assembly by the Republican Convention of Tompkins County; James R. Emory for Justice of the Sessions; John J. Montgomery and John M. Harrington, Coroners, and Marion M. Baldwin for School Commissioner, Second District.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—E. O. Stanard, who was nominated yesterday for Congress by the People's Convention of the First District, was nominated to-day by the straight Republicans. A split having occurred in the convention in the Third District, two conventions were held there to-day, one of which nominated Robert F. Wingate, the People's nominee, and the other is still in session at 10 o'clock to-night.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 3.—Republican Assembly nominations: George Barrow has been renominated for the Second District, Charles Tremaine for the Third District, and Thomas G. Alvord for the First District.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 3.—At the Democratic Assembly Convention held in this city to-day, R. M. Skeels was nominated from the First District, and Henry F. Pierce from the Second District.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—E. Y. Parsons was nominated for Congress from the Fifth Kentucky District by the Democratic Convention at Lagrange to-day.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 3.—In the case of John P. Shair, tried here for the murder of Anna Freeze, the jury this evening, at 11:40, after five days' trial, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The victim was a prostitute, and was murdered by Shair for her money. Shair had been a frequenter of her house. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and fifty-five witnesses were examined.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

CHINA.

FURTHER DISASTERS BY THE RECENT TYPHOON.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from Hong Kong reports the following additional marine disasters by the late typhoon: The steam-ship Pawtupet lost her mainmast and sustained damage to her hull.

The American ship Comet, which sailed from Hong Kong for Manila and San Francisco, was driven ashore, but got off and returned. She will have to go into docks for repairs.

The American ship Highlander, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, was compelled to put back. Her master is sick.

The German bark Everhard, from Whampoa for New York, was driven ashore during the recent typhoon at Hong Kong, and will probably be a total loss.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mr. Herbert Rodwell, Conservative, has been elected to Parliament from Cambridgeshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord George Manners. There was no opposition to Mr. Rodwell.

WRECK OF THE BARK GABRIELE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The bark Gabriele, which sailed from Milford Sept. 13, for New-York, has been wrecked. Her cargo is a total loss. The crew was saved.

ITALY.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DISSOLVED—NEW ELECTIONS TO BE HELD—A NEW MINISTER.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The King has issued a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and ordered new elections to be held on the 8th and 15th of November.

Parliament is convoked to meet on the 23d of November.

Signor Boughi has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

SWITZERLAND.

THE INTERNATIONAL POST OFFICE TO BE LOCATED AT BERNE.

BERNE, Oct. 3.—The Swiss Federal Council has approved of the selection of this city as the location for an International Postal Office.

SPAIN.

CARLIST LEADERS ABANDONING THE CAUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Advices from the North of Spain report that several Carlist leaders have abandoned the cause on account of disagreement with Don Carlos' Minister of War.

CUBA.

THE PAYMENT OF THE TAX ON CAPITAL POSTPONED—THE TAX ON THE PLANTERS.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Captain General Concha has postponed for eight days the time in Havana, and for ten days in the rest of the Island, the payment of the two and one-half per cent. yearly tax on capital, now due. After the expiration of that time, two per cent. extra will be charged. Gen. Concha disapproves the plan of the planters for the valuation of their property. He will allow no reduction, and insists upon the payment of the five per cent. tax on their capital, according to the instructions of the decree of the 10th of July.

The Mexican Commission to observe the transit of Venus has arrived here en route to New-York.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen over the lakes, and southward to the Ohio Valley and Missouri, with cool, clear weather, and north-west to north-east winds; north-east to south-east winds, high barometer, increasing cloudiness, and higher temperature in the North-west; rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, and partly cloudy in the Eastern and Middle States; light, variable winds, higher pressure, cooler, clear weather in the Southern States.

The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Marietta, and Freeport, and fallen at Nashville, Pittsburg, Morgantown and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, light north-easterly winds, cooler, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the lakes and thence to Kentucky, rising barometer, cooling, clear weather and north-east winds.

For the North-west and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather and rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light, variable winds, mostly north-east to south-east, rising barometer, cooler, and generally clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	51°	3:30 P. M.	68°	66°
6 A. M.	53°	49°	6 P. M.	57°	62°
9 A. M.	58°	52°	9 P. M.	60°	61°
12 M.	65°	59°	12 P. M.	59°	57°

Average temperature yesterday.........57⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........59⅛°

Weekly average, 1873.........63 6-7°

Weekly average, 1874.........60 2-7°

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The meteorological report of the Central Park Observatory for the week ending yesterday is as follows: Barometer, mean, 29.875 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Sept. 27, 30.004; minimum at 9 P. M., Sept. 29, 29.297; range, .707. Thermometer, mean, 58° 9′; maximum at 3 P. M., Oct. 2, 69°; minimum at 6 A. M., Oct. 1, 46°; range, 23°. Amount of rain during week, .64 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during same period, 1,202 miles.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About midnight Friday night a row of wooden buildings at Port Jervis, N. Y., occupied by three or four families, was discovered to be in flames in four or five different places. The Fire Department soon put out the fire. The loss is small, about $800, fully covered by insurance. The owner of the block, Mrs. Donagan, narrowly escaped with her life in endeavoring to save valuable papers. She was finally rescued from a second story window by the firemen. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the building was fired in five or six places.

Two frame houses, one vacant and the other occupied by the watchman at Fort Norfolk Naval Magazine, were accidentally destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 253 Washington street, occupied by John J. Reimer, manufacturer of willow-ware. Before the flames could be extinguished, the stock on the premises was damaged to the extent of $10,000. The damage to building is estimated at $2,000. Both losses are fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ON THE TERRACE.

The stately lady, the grave, calm man,
Stood on the terrace together;
'Mid the bright rose thickets the revelers strayed
From lawn to fountain the children played,
And hidden music sweet melodies made,
At the fête in the July weather.

With careless, languid courtesy,
She bent to hear him speak
Of the newest book and the latest play,
Of the keenest move in the statesman's fray,
Of the freshest topic of the day,
Of the marvel of the week.

Lightly, with his practiced tongue,
He touched on all and each,
With here a sneer and there a jest,
And now a grave word, as to attest,
"I give you the foam on the top—the rest
No passing hand can reach."

Yet once, ah me, how long ago!
Each one was all to the other,
When every whispered word of his
Woke her young heart to a dream of bliss.
Does the ghost of First Love's trembling kiss
Still lingering round them hover?

The measure of the music changed;
On the Summer breezes stole
A low, sweet, simple, homely air,
Such as one listens to everywhere;
To the two who lounged on the terrace there,
It spoke, as to heart and soul.

Her proud head drooped, his low voice ceased—
For a moment in thought they stood,
Young, eager, fearless, happy, and true,
As when no cold wisdom claimed her due,
When love was fresh and hope was new,
At the tryst in the old oak wood.

A vivid flush on the stern, bronzed face,
A tear in the large, blue eyes,
Then—back to the world and its talk again,
Custom closed chill o'er the instant's pain,
For thought were a folly, and memory vain,
In the path that before them lies.

—*All the Year Round.*

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK

BY THOMAS HARDY,

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

I.

"Good morning, Miss Lovill!" said the young man, in the free manner usual with him toward pretty and inexperienced country girls.

Agatha Pollin—the maiden addressed—instantly perceived how the mistake had arisen. Miss Lovill was the owner of a blue autumn wrapper, exceptionally gay for a village; and Agatha, in a spirit of emulation rather than originality, had purchased a similarly enviable article for herself, which she wore to-day for the first time. It may be mentioned that the two young women had ridden together from their homes to Maiden-Newton on this foggy September morning, Agatha prolonging her journey thence to Weymouth by train, and leaving her acquaintance at the former place. The remark was made to her on Weymouth esplanade.

Agatha was now about to reply very naturally, "I am not Miss Lovill," and she went so far as to turn up her face to him for the purpose, when he added, "I've been hoping to meet you. I have heard of your—well, I must say it—beauty, long ago, though I only came to Beaminster yesterday."

Agatha bowed—her contradiction hung back—and they walked slowly along the esplanade together without speaking another word after the above point-blank remark of his. It was evident that her new friend could never have seen either herself or Miss Lovill except from a distance.

And Agatha trembled as well as bowed. This Miss Lovill—Frances Lovill—was of great and long renown as the beauty of Cloton village, near Beaminster. She was five and twenty and fully developed, while Agatha was only the niece of the miller of the same place, just nineteen, and of no repute as yet for comeliness, though she undoubtedly could boast of much. Now, were the speaker, Oswald Winwood, to be told that he had not lighted upon the true Helen, he would instantly apologize for his mistake and leave her side, a contingency of no great matter but for one curious emotional circumstance—Agatha had already lost her heart to him. Only in secret had she acquired this interest in Winwood—by hearing much report of his talent and by watching him several times from a window; but she loved none the less in that she had discovered that Miss Lovill's desire to meet and talk with the same intellectual luminary was in a fair way of approaching the intensity of her own. We are never unbiased appraisers, even in love, and rivalry usually operates as a stimulant to esteem even while it is acting as an obstacle to opportunity. So it had been with Agatha in her talk to Miss Lovill that morning concerning Oswald Winwood.

The Weymouth season was almost at an end, and but few loungers were to be seen on the parades, particularly at this early hour. Agatha looked over the iridescent sea, from which the veil of mist was slowly rising, at the white cliffs on the left, now just beginning to gleam in a weak sunlight, at the one solitary yacht in the midst, and still delayed her explanation. Her companion went on:

"The mist is vanishing, look, and I think it will be fine, after all. Shall you stay in Weymouth the whole day?"

"No. I am going to Portland by the twelve o'clock steam-boat. But I return here again at six to go home by the seven o'clock train."

"I go to Maiden Newton by the same train, and then to Beaminster by the carrier."

"So do I."

"Not, I suppose, to walk from Beaminster to Cloton at that time in the evening?"

"I shall be met by somebody—but it is only a mile, you know."

That is how it all began; the continuation it is not necessary to detail at length. Both being somewhat young and impulsive, social forms were not scrupulously attended to. She discovered him to be on board the steamer as it plowed the emerald waves of Weymouth Bay, although he had wished her a formal good-bye at the pier. He had altered his mind, he said, and thought that he would come to Portland, too. They returned by the same boat, walked the velvet sands till the train started, and entered a carriage together.

All this time, in the midst of her happiness, Agatha's conscience was sombre with guiltiness at not having yet told him of his mistake. It was true that he had not more than once or twice called her by Miss Lovill's name since the first greeting in the morning; but he certainly was still under the impression that she was Frances Lovill. Yet she perceived that though he had been led to her by another's name, it was her own proper person that he was so rapidly getting to love, and Agatha's feminine insight suggested blissfully to her that the face belonging to the name would after this encounter have no power to drag him away from the face of the day's romance.

They reached Maiden-Newton at dusk, and went to the inn door, where stood the old-fashioned hooded van which was to take them to Beaminster. It was on the point of starting, and when they had mounted in front the old man at once drove up the long hill leading out of the village.

"This has been a charming experience to me, Miss Lovill," Oswald said, as they sat side by side. "Accidental meetings have a way of making themselves pleasant when contrived ones quite fail to do it."

It was absolutely necessary to confess this time, though all her bliss were at once destroyed.

"I am not really Miss Lovill!" she faltered.

"What! not the young lady—and are you really not Frances Lovill?" he exclaimed, in surprise.

"O forgive me, Mr. Winwood! I have wanted so to tell you of your mistake; indeed I have, all day—but I couldn't—and it is so wicked and wrong of me! I am only poor Agatha Pollin, at the mill."

"But why couldn't you tell me?"

"Because I was afraid that if I did you would go away from me and not care for me any more, and I l-l-love you so dearly!"

The carrier being on foot beside the horse, the van being so dark, and Oswald's feelings being rather warm, he could not for his life avoid kissing her there and then.

"Well," he said," it doesn't matter; you are yourself anyhow. It is you I like, and nobody else in the world—not the name. But, you know, I was really looking for Miss Lovill this morning. I saw the back of her head yesterday, and I have often heard how very good-looking she is. Ah! suppose you had been she. I wonder——"

He did not complete the sentence. The driver mounted again, touched the horse with the whip, and they jogged on.

"You forgive me?" she said.

"Entirely—absolutely—the reason justified everything. How strange that you should have been caring deeply for me, and I ignorant of it all the time!"

They descended into Beaminster and alighted, Oswald handing her down. They had not moved from the spot when another female figure also alighted, dropped her fare into the carrier's hand, and glided away.

"Who is that?" said Oswald to the carrier. "Why, I thought we were the only passengers!"

"What?" said the carrier, who was rather stupid.

"Who is that woman?"

"Miss Lovill, of Cloton. She altered her mind about staying at Beaminster, and is come home again."

"Oh!" said Agatha, almost sinking to the earth. "She has heard it all. What shall I do, what shall I do?"

"Never mind it a bit," said Oswald.

II.

The mill stood beside the village highroad, from which it was separated by the stream, the latter forming also the boundary of the mill garden, orchard, and paddock on that side. A visitor crossed a little wood bridge imbedded in oozy, aquatic growths, and found himself in a space where usually stood a wagon laden with sacks, surrounded by a number of bright-feathered fowls.

It was now, however, just dusk, but the mill was not closed, a stripe of light stretching as usual from the open door across the front, across the river, across the road, into the hedge beyond. On the bridge, which was aside from the line of light, a young man and girl stood talking together. Soon they moved a little way apart, and then it was apparent that their right hands were joined. In receding one from the other they began to swing their arms gently backward and forward between them.

"Come a little way up the lane, Agatha, since it is the last time," he said. "I don't like parting here. You know your uncle does not object."

"He doesn't object because he knows nothing to object to," she whispered. And they both then contemplated the fine, stalwart figure of the said uncle, who could be seen moving about inside the mill, illuminated by the candle, and circumscribed by a faint halo of flour, and hindered by the whirr of the mill from hearing anything so gentle as lovers' talk.

Oswald had not relinquished her hand, and, submitting herself to a bondage she appeared to love better than freedom, Agatha followed him across the bridge, and they went down the lane engaged in the low, sad talk common to all such cases, interspersed with remarks peculiar to their own.

"It is nothing so fearful to contemplate," he said. "Many live there for years in a state of rude health, and return home in the same happy condition. So shall I."

"I hope you will."

"But aren't you glad I am going? It is better to do well in India than badly here. Say you are glad, dearest; it will fortify me when I am gone."

"I am glad," she murmured faintly. "I mean I am glad in my mind. I don't think that in my heart I am glad."

"Thanks to Macaulay, of honored memory, I have as good a chance as the best of them!" he said, with ardor. "What a great thing competitive examination is; it will put good men in good places, and make inferior men move lower down; all bureaucratic jobbery will be swept away."

"What's bureaucratic, Oswald?"

"Oh! that's what they call it, you know. It is—well, I don't exactly know what it is. I know this, that it is the name of what I hate, and that it isn't competitive examination."

"At any rate it is a very bad thing," she said, conclusively.

"Very bad, indeed; you may take my word for that."

Then the parting scene began, in the dark, under the heavy-headed trees which shut out sky and stars. "And since I shall be in London till the Spring," he remarked, "the parting doesn't seem so bad—so all at once. Perhaps you may come to London before the Spring, Agatha."

"I may; but I don't think I shall."

"We must hope on all the same. Then there will be the examination, and then I shall know my fate."

"I hope you'll fail!—there, I've said it; I couldn't help it, Oswald!" she exclaimed, bursting out crying. "You would come home again then!"

"How can you be so disheartening and wicked, Agatha! I—I didn't expect"——

"No, no; I don't wish it; I wish you to be best, top, very very best!" she said. "I didn't mean the other; indeed, dear Oswald, I didn't. And will you be sure to come to me when you are rich? Sure to come?"

"If I'm on this earth I'll come home and marry you."

And then followed the good-by.

III.

In the Spring came the examination. One morning a newspaper directed by Oswald was placed in her hands, and she opened it to find it was a copy of the *Times.* In the middle of the sheet, in the most conspicuous place, in the excellent neighborhood of the leading articles, was a list of names, and the first on the list was Oswald Winwood. Attached to his name, as showing where he was educated, was the simple title of some obscure little academy, while underneath came public school and college men in shoals. Such a case occurs sometimes, and it occurred then.

How Agatha clapped her hands! for her selfish wish to have him in England at any price, even that of failure, had been but a paroxysm of the wretched parting, and was now quite extinct. Circumstances combined to hinder another meeting between them before his departure, and, accordingly, making up her mind to the inevitable in a way which would have done honor to an older head, she fixed her mental vision on that sunlit future—far away, yet always nearing—and contemplated its probabilities with a firm hope.

At length he had arrived in India, and now Agatha had only to work and wait; and the former made the latter more easy. In her spare hours she would wander about the river brinks and into the coppices, and there weave thoughts of him by processes that young women understand so well. She kept a diary, and in this, since there were few events to chronicle in her daily life, she sketched the changes of the landscape, noted the arrival and departure of birds of passage, the times of storms and foul weather—all which information, being mixed up with her life and taking color from it, she sent as scraps in her letters to him, deriving most of her enjoyment in contemplating his.

Oswald, on his part, corresponded very regularly. Knowing the days of the Indian mail, she would go at such times to meet the post-man in early morning, and to her unvarying inquiry, "A letter for me?" it was seldom, indeed, that there came a disappointing answer. Thus the season passed, and Oswald told her he should be a judge some day, with many other details, which, in her mind, were viewed chiefly in their bearing on the grand consummation—that he was to come home and marry her.

Meanwhile, as the girl grew older and more womanly, the woman whose name she had once stolen for a day grew more of an old maid, and showed symptoms of fading. One day Agatha's uncle, who, though still a handsome man in the prime of life, was a widower with four children, to whom she acted the part of eldest sister, told Agatha that Frances Lovill was about to become his second wife.

"Well!" said Agatha, and thought, "What an end for a beauty!"

And yet it was all reasonable enough, notwithstanding that Miss Lovill might have looked a little higher. Agatha knew that this step would produce great alterations in the small household of Cloton Mill, and the idea of having as aunt and ruler the woman to whom she was in some sense indebted for a lover, affected Agatha with a slight thrill of dread. Yet nothing had ever been spoken between the two women to show that Frances had heard, much less resented, the explanation in the van on that night of the return from Weymouth.

IV.

On a certain day old farmer Lovill called. He was of the same family as Frances, though their relationship was distant. A considerable business in corn had been done from time to time between miller and farmer, but the latter had seldom called at Pollin's house. He was a bachelor, or he would probably never have appeared in this history, and he was mostly full of a boyish merriment rare in one of his years. To-day his business with the miller had been so imperative as to bring him in person, and it was evident from their talk in the mill that the matter was payment. Perhaps ten minutes had been spent in serious converse when the old farmer turned away from the door, and, without saying good-morning, went toward the bridge. This was unusual for a man of his temperament.

He was an old man—really and fairly old—sixty-five years of age at least. He was not exactly feeble, but he found a stick useful when walking in a high wind. His eyes were not yet bleared, but in their corners was occasionally a moisture like majolica glaze—entirely absent in youth. His face was not shriveled, but there were unmistakable puckers in some places. And hence the old gentleman, unmarried, substantial, and cheery as he was, was not doted on by the young girls of Cloton as he had been by their mothers in former time. Each year his breast impended a little further over his toes, and his chin a little further over his breast, and in proportion as he turned down his nose to earth did pretty females turn up theirs at him. They might have liked him as a friend had he not shown the abnormal wish to be regarded as a lover. To Agatha Pollin this aged youth was positively distasteful.

It happened that at the hour of Mr. Lovill's visit Agatha was bending over the pool at the mill head, sousing some white fabric in the water. She was quite unconscious of the farmer's presence near her, and continued dipping and rinsing in the idlest phase possible to industry, until she remained quite still, holding the article under the water, and looking at her own reflection within it. The river, though gliding slowly, was yet so smooth that to the old man on the bridge she existed in duplicate—the pouting mouth, the little nose, the frizzed hair, the bit of blue ribbon, as they existed over the surface, being but a degree more distinct than the same features beneath.

"What a pretty maid!" said the old man to himself. He walked up the margin of the stream, and stood beside her.

"Oh!" said Agatha, starting with surprise. In her flurry she relinquished the article she had been rinsing, which slowly turned over and sank deeper, and made toward the hatch of the mill-wheel.

"There—it will get into the wheel, and be torn to pieces!" she exclaimed.

"I'll fish it out with my stick, my dear," said Farmer Lovill, and kneeling cautiously down he began hooking and crooking with all his might. "What thing is it—of much value?"

"Yes; it is my best one!" she said involuntarily.

"It—what is the it?"

"Only something—a piece of linen." Just then the farmer hooked the endangered article, and dragging it out, held it high on his walking-stick—dripping, but safe.

"Why, it is a chemise!" he said.

The girl looked red, and instead of taking it from the end of the stick, turned away.

"Hee-hee!" laughed the ancient man. "Well, my dear, there's nothing to be ashamed of that I can see in owning to such a necessary and innocent article of clothing. There, I'll put it on the grass for you, and you shall take it when I am gone."

Then Farmer Lovill retired, lifting his fingers privately, to express amazement on a small scale, and murmering, "What a nice young thing! Well, to be sure. Yes, a nice child—young woman rather; indeed, a marriageable woman, come to that; of course she is."

The doting old person thought of the young one all this day in a way that the young one did not think of him. He thought so much about her, that in the evening, instead of going to bed, he hobbled privately out by the back door into the moonlight, crossed a field or two, and stood in the lane, looking at the mill—not more in the hope of getting a glimpse of the attractive girl inside than for the pleasure of realizing that she was there.

A light moved within, came nearer, and ascended. The staircase window was large, and he saw his goddess going up with a candle in her hand. This was indeed worth coming for. He feared he was seen by her as well, yet hoped otherwise in the interests of his passion, for she came and drew down the window blind, completely shutting out his gaze. The light vanished from this part, and reappeared in a window a little further on.

The lover drew nearer; this, then, was her bedroom. He rested vigorously upon his stick, and straightening his back nearly to a perpendicular, turned up his amorous face.

She came to the window, paused, then opened it.

"Bess its deary-eary heart! it is going to speak to me!" said the old man, moistening his lips, resting still more desperately upon his stick, and straightening himself yet an inch taller. "She saw me then!"

Agatha, however, made no sign; she was bent on a far different purpose. In a box on her window-sill was a row of mignonette, which had been sadly neglected since her lover's departure, and she began to water it, as if inspired by a sudden recollection of its condition. She poured from her water-jug slowly along the plants, and then, to her astonishment, discerned her elderly friend below.

"A rude old thing!" she murmured.

Directing the spout of the jug over the edge of the box, and looking in another direction that it might appear to be an accident, she allowed the stream to spatter down upon her admirer's face, neck, and shoulders, causing him to beat a quick retreat. Then Agatha serenely closed the window, and drew down that blind also.

"Ah! she did not see me; it was evident she did not, and I was mistaken!" said the trembling farmer, hastily wiping his face, and mopping out the rills trickling down within his shirt-collar as far as he could get at them, which was by no means to their termination. "A pretty creature, and so innocent, too! Watering her flowers; how I like a girl who is fond of flowers! I wish she had spoken, and I wish I was younger. Yes, I know what I'd do with the little mouse!" And the old gentleman tapped emotionally upon the ground with his stick.

V.

"Agatha, I suppose you have heard the news from somebody else by this time?" said her Uncle Humphrey some two or three weeks later. "I mean what Farmer Lovill has been talking to me about."

"No, indeed," said Agatha.

"He wants to marry ye if you be willing."

"O, I never!" said Agatha with dismay. "That old man!"

"Old? He's hale and hearty; and, what's more, a man very well to do. He'll make you a comfortable home, and dress ye up like a doll, and I'm sure you'll like that, or you baint a woman of woman born."

"But it *can't be*, uncle!—other reasons—"

"What reasons?"

"Why, I've promised Oswald Winwood—years ago!"

"Promised Oswald Winwood years ago, have you?"

"Yes; surely you know it, Uncle Humphrey. And we write to one another regularly."

"Well, I can just call to mind that ye are always scribbling and getting letters from somewhere. Let me see—where is he now? I quite forget."

"In India still. Is it possible that you don't know about him, and what a great man he's getting? There are paragraphs about him in our paper very often. The last was about some translation from Hindostani that he'd been making. And he's coming home for me."

"I very much question it. Lovill will marry you at once, he says."

"Indeed, he will not."

"Well, I don't want to force you to do anything against your will, Agatha, but this is how the matter stands. You know I am a little behindhand in my dealings with Lovill—nothing serious, you know, if he gives me time—but I want to be free of him quite in order to go to Australia."

"Australia!"

"Yes. There's nothing to be done here. I don't know what business is coming to—can't think. But never mind that; this is the point: if you will marry Farmer Lovill, he offers to clear off the debt, and there will no longer be any delay about my own marriage; in short, away I can go. I mean to, and there's an end on't."

"What, and leave me at home alone?"

"Yes, but a married woman, of course. You see the children are getting big now. John is twelve and Nathaniel ten, and the girls are growing fast, and when I am married again I shall hardly want you to keep house for me—in fact, I must reduce our family as much as possible. So that if you could bring your mind to think of Farmer Lovill as a husband, why, 'twould be a great relief to me after having the trouble and expense of bringing you up. If I can in that way edge out of Lovill's debt I shall have a nice bit of money in hand."

"But Oswald will be richer even than Mr. Lovill," said Agatha, through her tears.

"Yes, yes. But Oswald is not here, nor is he likely to be. How silly you be."

"But he will come, and soon, with his eleven hundred a year and all."

"I wish to Heaven he would. I'm sure he might have you."

"Now, you promise that, uncle, don't you?" she said, brightening. "If he comes with plenty of money before you want to leave, he shall marry me, and nobody else."

"Ay, if he comes. But, Agatha, no nonsense. Just think of what I've been telling you. And at any rate be civil to Farmer Lovill. If this man Winwood were here and asked for ye, and married ye, that would be a very different thing. I do mind now that I saw something about him and his doings in the papers; but he's a fine gentleman by this time, and won't think of stooping to a girl like you. So you'd better take the one who is ready; old men's darlings fare very well as the world goes. We shall be off in nine months, mind, that I've settled. And you must be a married woman afore that time, and wish us good-by upon your husband's arm."

"That old arm couldn't support me."

"And if you don't agree to have him, you'll take a couple of hundred pounds out of my pocket; you'll ruin my chances altogether—that's the long and the short of it."

Saying which the gloury man turned his back upon her, and his footsteps became drowned in the rumble of the mill.

VI.

Nothing so definite was said to her again on the matter for some time. The old yeoman hovered round her, but, knowing the result of the interview between Agatha and her uncle, he forbore to endanger his suit by precipitancy. But one afternoon he could not avoid saying, "Aggie, when may I speak to you upon a serious subject?"

"Next week," she replied, instantly.

He had not been prepared for such a ready answer, and it startled him almost as much as it pleased him. Had he known the cause of it his emotions might have been different. Agatha, with all the womanly strategy she was capable of, had written post-haste to Oswald after the conversation with her uncle, and told him of the dilemma. At the end of the present week his answer, if he replied with his customary punctuality, would be sure to come. Fortified with his letter she thought she could meet the old man. Oswald she did not doubt.

Nor had she any reason to. The letter came prompt to the day. It was short, tender, and to the point. Events had shaped themselves so fortunately that he was able to say he would return and marry her before the time named for the family's departure for Queensland.

She danced about for joy. But there was a postscript to the effect that she might as well keep this promise a secret for the present, if she conveniently could, that his intention might not become a public talk in Cloton. Agatha knew that he was a rising and aristocratic young man, and saw at once how proper this was.

So she met Mr. Lovill with a simple flat refusal, at which her uncle was extremely angry, and her disclosure to him afterward of the arrival of the letter went but a little way in pacifying him. Farmer Lovill would put in upon him for the debt, he said, unless she could manage to please him for a short time.

"I don't want to please him," said Agatha. "It is wrong to encourage him if I don't mean it."

"Will you behave toward him as the Parson advises you?"

The Parson! That was a new idea, and, from her uncle, unexpected.

"I will agree to what Mr. Davids advises about my mere daily behavior before Oswald comes, but nothing more," she said. "That is, I will if you know for certain that he's a good man, who fears God and keeps the commandments."

"M Davids fears God, for sartin, for he never ventures to name Him outside the pulpit; and as for the commandments, 'tis knowed how he swore at the church-restorers for taking them away from the chancel."

"Uncle, you always jest when I am serious."

"Well, well! at any rate his advice on a matter of this sort is good."

"How is it you think of referring me to him?" she asked, in perplexity; "you so often speak slightingly of him."

"Oh—well," said Humphrey, with a faintly perceptible desire to parry the question, "I have spoken roughly about him once now and then; but perhaps I was wrong. Will ye go?"

"Yes, I don't mind," she said, languidly.

When she reached the Vicar's study Agatha began her story with reserve, and said nothing about the correspondence with Oswald; yet an intense longing to find a friend and confidant led her to indulge in more feeling than she had intended, and as a finale she wept. The genial incumbent, however, remained quite cool, the secret being that his heart was involved a little in another direction—one, perhaps, not quite in harmony with Agatha's interests—of which more anon.

"So the difficulty is," he said to her, "how to behave in this trying time of waiting for Mr. Winwood, that you may please parties all round and give offense to none."

"Yes, Sir, that's it," sobbed Agatha, wondering how he could have realized her position so readily. "And uncle wants to go to Australia."

"One thing is certain," said the Vicar; "you must not hurt the feelings of Mr. Lovill. Wonderfully sensitive man—a man I respect much as a godly doer."

"Do you, Sir?"

"I do. His earnestness is remarkable."

"Yes, in courting."

"The cue is: treat Mr. Lovill gently—gently as a babe! Love opposed, especially an old man's, gets all the stronger. It is your policy to give him seeming encouragement, and so let his feelings expend themselves and die away."

"How am I to? To advise is so easy."

"Not by acting untruthfully, of course. You say your lover is sure to come back before your uncle leaves England."

"I know he will."

"Then pacify old Mr. Lovill in this way: Tell him you'll marry him when your uncle wants to go, if Winwood doesn't come for you before that time. That will quite content Mr. Lovill, for he doesn't in the least expect Oswald to return, and you'll see that his persecution will cease at once."

"Yes; I'll agree to it," said Agatha promptly.

Mr. Davids had refrained from adding that neither did he expect Oswald to come, and hence his advice. Agatha on her part too refrained from stating the good reasons she had for the contrary expectation, and hence her assent. Without the last letter perhaps even her faith would hardly have been bold enough to allow this palpable driving of her into a corner.

"It would be as well to write Mr. Lovill a little note, saying you agree to what I have advised," said the Parson evasively.

"I don't like writing."

"There's no harm. 'If Mr. Winwood doesn't come I'll marry you,' &c. Poor Mr. Lovill will be content, thinking Oswald will not come: you will be content, knowing he will come; your uncle will be content, being indifferent which of two rich men has you and relieves him of his difficulties. Then, if it's the will of Providence, you'll be left in peace. Here's a pen and ink; you can do it at once."

Thus tempted, Agatha wrote the note with a trembling hand. It really did seem upon the whole a nicely strategic thing to do in her present environed situation. Mr. Davids took the note with the air of a man who did not wish to take it in the least, and placed it on the mantle-piece.

"I'll send it down to him by one of the children," said Aggy, looking wistfully at her note with a little feeling that she should like to have it back again.

"Oh, no, it is not necessary," said her pleasant adviser. He had rung the bell; the servant now came, and the note was sent off in a trice.

When Agatha got into the open air again her confidence returned, and it was with a mischievous sense of enjoyment that she considered how she was duping her persecutors by keeping secret Oswald's intention of a speedy return. If they only knew what a firm foundation she had for her belief in what they all deemed but an improbable contingency, what a life they would lead her; how the old man would worry her uncle for payment, and what general confusion there would be. Mr. Davids' advice was very shrewd, she thought, and she was glad she had called upon him.

Old Lovill came that very afternoon. He was delighted, and danced a few bars of a hornpipe in entering the room. So lively was the antique boy that Agatha was rather alarmed at her own temerity when she considered what was the basis of his gayety; wishing she could get from him some such writing as he had got from her, that the words of her promise might not in any way be tampered with, or the conditions ignored.

"I only accept you conditionally, mind," she anxiously said. "That is distinctly understood."

"Yes, yes," said the yeoman. "I am not so young as I was, little dear, and beggars musn't be choosers. With my ra-ta-ta—say, dear, shall it be the first of November?"

"It will really never be."

"But if he doesn't come, it shall be the first of November?"

She slightly nodded her head.

"Clk!—I think she likes me!" said the old man aside to Aggy's uncle, which aside was distinctly heard by Aggy.

One of the younger children was in the room, drawing idly on a slate. Agatha at this moment took the slate from the child, and scribbled something on it.

"Now you must please me by just writing your name here," she said in a voice of playful indifference.

"What is it?" said Lovill, looking over and reading. "'If Oswald Winwood comes to marry Agatha Pollin before November, I agree to give her up to him without objection.' Well, that is cool for a young lady under six feet, upon my word—hee-hee!" He passed the slate to the miller, who read the writing and passed it back again.

"Sign—just in courtesy," she coaxed.

"I don't see why"—

"I do it to test your faith in me; and now I find you have none. Don't you think I should have rubbed it out instantly? Ah, perhaps I can be obstinate too!"

He wrote his name then. "Now I have done it, and shown my faith," he said, and at once raised his fingers as if to rub it out again. But with hands that moved like lightning she snatched up the slate, flew up stairs, locked it in her box, and came down again.

"Souls of men—that's sharp practice," said the old gentleman.

"Oh, it is only a whim—a mere memorandum," said she. "You had my promise, but I had not yours."

"Ise wants my slate," cried the child.

"I'll buy you a new one, dear," said Agatha, and soothed her.

When she had left the room old Lovill spoke to her uncle somewhat uneasily of the event, which, childish as it had been, discomposed him for the moment.

"Oh, that's nothing," said Miller Pollin assuringly; "only play—only play. She's a mere child in nater, even now, and she did it only to tease ye. Why, she overheard your whisper that you thought she liked ye, and that was her playful way of punishing ye for your confidence. You'll have to put up with these worries, farmer. Considering the difference in your ages, she is sure to play pranks. You'll get to like 'em in time."

"Ay, ay, faith, so I shall! I was always a Turk for sprees!—eh, Pollin? hee-hee!" And the suitor was merry again.

VII.

Her life was certainly much pleasanter now. The old man treated her well, and was almost silent on the subject nearest his heart. She was obliged to be very stealthy in receiving letters from Oswald, and on this account was bound to meet the post-man, let the weather be what it would. These transactions were easily kept secret from people out of the house, but it was a most difficult task to hide her movements from her uncle. And one day brought utter failure.

"How's this—out already, Agatha?" he said, meeting her in the lane at dawn on a foggy morning. She was actually reading a letter just received, and there was no disguising the truth.

"I've been for a letter from Oswald."

"Well, but that won't do. Since he don't come for ye, ye must think no more about him."

"But he's coming in six weeks. He tells me all about it in this very letter."

"What—really to marry you?" said her uncle incredulously.

"Yes, certainly."

"But I hear that he's wonderfully well off."

"Of course he is; that's why he's coming. He'll agree in a moment to be your surety for the debt to Mr. Lovill."

"Has he said so?"

"Not yet; but he will."

"I'll believe it when I see him and he tells me so. It is very odd, if he means so much, that he hev never wrote a line to me."

"We thought—you would force me to have the other at once if he wrote to you," she murmured.

"Not I, if he comes rich. But it is rather a cock-and-bull story, and since he didn't make up his mind before now, I can't say I be much in his favor. Agatha, you had better not say a word to Mr. Lovill about these letters; it will make things deuced unpleasant if he hears of such goings on. You are to reckon yourself bound by your word. Oswald won't hold water, I'm afeard. But I'll be fair. If he do come, proves his income, marries ye willy-nilly, I'll let it be, and the old man and I must do as we can. But barring that—you keep your promise to the letter."

"That's what it will be, uncle. Oswald will come."

"Write you must not. Lovill will smell it out, and he'll be sharper than you will like. 'Tis not to be supposed that you are to send love-letters to one man as if nothing was going to happen between ye and another man. The first of November is drawing nearer every day. And be sure and keep this a secret from Lovill for your own sake."

The more clearly that Agatha began to perceive the entire contrast of expectation as to issue between herself and the other party to the covenant, the more alarmed she became. She had not anticipated such a narrowing of courses as had occurred. A malign influence seemed to be at work without any visible human agency. The critical time drew nearer, and, though no ostensible preparation for the wedding was made, it was evident to all that Lovill was painting and papering his house for somebody's reception. He made a lawn where there had existed a nook of refuse; he bought furniture for a woman's room. The greatest horror was that he insisted upon her taking his arm one day, and there being no help for it she assented, though her distaste was unutterable. She felt the skinny arm through his sleeve, saw over the wry shoulders, looked upon the knobby feet, and shuddered. What if Oswald should not come; the time for her uncle's departure was really getting near. When she reached home she ran up to her bedroom.

On recovering from her dreads a little, Agatha looked from the window. The deaf lad John, who assisted in the mill, was quietly glancing toward her, and a gleam of friendship passed over his kindly face as he caught sight of her form. This reminded her that she had, after all, some sort of friend close at hand. The lad knew pretty well how events stood in Agatha's life, and he was always ready to do on her part whatever lay in his power. Agatha felt stronger, and resolved to bear up.

VIII.

Heavens! how anxious she was! It actually wanted only ten days to the first of November, and no new letter had come from Oswald.

Her uncle was married, and Frances was in the house, and the preliminary steps for emigration to Queensland had been taken. Agatha surreptitiously obtained newspapers, scanned the Indian shipping news till her eyes ached, but all to no purpose, for she knew nothing either of route or vessel by which Oswald would return. He had mentioned nothing more than the month of his coming, and she had no way of making that single scrap of information the vehicle for obtaining more.

"In ten days, Agatha," said the old farmer. "There is to be no show or fuss of any kind; the wedding will be quite private, in consideration of your feelings and wishes. We'll go to church as if we were taking a morning walk, and nobody will be there to disturb you. Tweedledee!" He held up his arm and crossed it with his walking-stick, as if he were playing the fiddle, at the same time cutting a caper.

"He will come, and then I shan't be able to marry you, even th-th-though I may wish to ever so much," she faltered, shivering. "I have promised him, and I *must* have him, you know, and you have agreed to let me."

"Yes, yes," said Farmer Lovill, pleasantly. "But that's a misfortune you need not fear at all, my dear; he won't come at this late day and compel you to marry him in spite of your attachment to me. But, ah—it is only a joke to tease me, you little rogue! Your uncle says so."

"Agatha, come, cheer up, and think no more of that fellow," said her uncle when they chanced to be alone together. "'Tis ridiculous, you know. We always knew he wouldn't come."

The day passed. The sixth morning came, the noon, the evening. The fifth day came and vanished. Still no sound of Oswald. His friends now lived in London, and there was not a soul in the parish, save herself, that he corresponded with, or one to whom she could apply in such a delicate matter as this.

It was the evening before her wedding-day, and she was standing alone in the gloom of her bedchamber looking out on the plot in front of the mill. She saw a white figure moving below, and knew him to be the deaf miller lad, her friend. A sudden impulse animated Agatha. She had been making desperate attempts during the last two days to like the old man, and, since Oswald did not come, to marry him without further resistance, for the sheer good of the family of her uncle, to whom she was indeed indebted for much; but had only got so far in her efforts as not to positively hate him. Now rebelliousness came unsought. The had knew her case, and upon this fact she acted. Gliding down stairs, she beckoned to him, and, as they stood together in the stream of light from the open mill door, she communicated her directions, partly by signs, partly by writing, for it was difficult to speak to him without being heard all over the premises.

He looked in her face with a glance of confederacy, and said that he understood it all. Upon this they parted.

The old man was at her house that evening, and when she withdrew wished her good-by "for the present" with a dozen smiles of meaning. Agatha had retired early, leaving him still there, and when she reached her room, instead of looking at the new dress she was supposed to be going to wear on the morrow, busied herself in making up a small bundle of ordinary articles of clothing. Then she extinguished her light, lay down upon the bed without undressing, and waited for a preconcerted time.

In what seemed to her the dead of night, but which she concluded must be the time agreed upon—half-past five—there was a slight noise as of gravel being thrown against her window. Agatha jumped up, put on her bonnet and cloak, took up her bundle, and went down stairs without a light. At the bottom she slipped on her boots, and passed amid the chirping crickets to the door. It was unbarred. Her uncle, then, had risen, as she had half expected, and it necessitated a little more caution. The morning was dark as a cavern, not a star being visible; but knowing the bearings well, she went cautiously and in silence to the mill door. A faint light shone from inside, and the form of the mill-cart appeared without, the horse ready harnessed to it. Agatha did not see John for the moment, but concluded that he was in the mill with her uncle, who had just at this minute started the wheel for the day. She at once slipped into the vehicle and under the tilt, pulling some empty sacks over, as it had been previously agreed that she should do, to avoid the risk of discovery. After a few minutes of suspense she heard John coming from under the wall, where he had apparently been standing and watching her safely in, and mounting in front, away he drove at a walking pace.

Her scheme had been based upon the following particulars of mill business: Thrice a week it was the regular custom for John and another young man to start early in the morning, each with a horse and covered cart, and go in different directions to customers a few miles off, the carts being laden overnight. All that she had asked John to do this morning was to take her with him to a railway station about ten miles distant, where she might safely wait for an up train.

How will John act on returning—what will he say—how will he excuse himself? she thought as they jogged along. "John!" she said, meaning to ask him about these things; but he did not hear, and she was too confused and weary after her wakeful night to be able to think consecutively on any subject. But the relief of finding that her uncle did not look into the cart caused a delicious lull in her, and while listlessly watching the dark gray sky through the triangular opening between the curtains at the fore part of the tilt, and John's elbow projecting from the folds of one of them, showing where he was sitting on the outside, she fell asleep.

She awoke after a short interval—everything was just the same—jog, jog, on they went; there was the dim slit between the curtains in front, and, after slightly wondering that John had not troubled himself to see that she was comfortable, she dozed again. Thus Agatha remained until she had a clear consciousness of the stopping of the cart. It aroused her, and looking at once through a small opening at the back, she perceived in the dim dawn that they were turning right about; in another moment the horse was proceeding on the way back again.

"John, what are you doing?" she exclaimed, jumping up, and pulling aside the curtain which parted them.

John did not turn.

"How fearfully deaf he is!" she thought, "and how odd he looks behind, and he hangs forward as if he were asleep. His hair is snow-white with flour; does he never clean it, then?" She crept across the sacks, and slapped him on the shoulder. John turned then.

"Hee-hee, my dear!" said the blithe old gentleman; and the moisture of his aged eye glistened in the dawning light, as he turned and looked into her horrified face. "It is all right; I am John, and I have given ye a nice morning's airing to refresh ye for the uncommon duties of to-day; and now we are going back for the ceremony—hee-hee!"

He wore a miller's smock-frock on this interesting occasion, and had been enabled to play the part of John in the episode by taking the second cart and horse and anticipating by an hour the real John in calling her.

Agatha sank backward. How on earth had he discovered the scheme of escape so readily; he, an old and by no means suspicious man? But what mattered a solution! Hope was crushed, and her rebellion was at an end. Agatha was awakened from thought by another stopping of the horse, and they were again at the mill-door.

She dimly recognized her uncle's voice speaking in anger to her when the old farmer handed her out of the vehicle, and heard the farmer reply, merrily, that girls would be girls and have their freaks, that it didn't matter, and that it was a pleasant jest on this auspicious morn. For himself, there was nothing he had enjoyed all his life so much as a practical joke which did no harm. Then she had a sensation of being told to go into the house, have some food, and dress for her marriage with Mr. Lovill, as she had promised to do on that day.

All this she did, and at eleven o'clock became the wife of the old man.

When Agatha was putting on her bonnet in the dusk that evening, for she would not illuminate her ghastly face by a candle, a rustling came against the door. Agatha turned. Her uncle's wife, Frances, was looking into the room, and Agatha could just discern upon her aunt's form the blue cloak which had ruled her destiny.

The sight was almost more than she could bear. If, as seemed likely, this effect was intended, the trick was certainly successful. Frances did not speak a word.

Then Agatha said in quiet irony, and with no evidence whatever of regret, sadness, or surprise at what the fact revealed: "And so you told Mr. Lovill of my flight this morning, and set him on the track? It would be amusing to know how you found out my plan, for he never could have done it by himself, poor old darling."

"Oh, I was a witness of your arrangement with John last night—that was all, my dear," said her aunt pleasantly. "I mentioned it then to Mr. Lovill, and helped him to his joke of hindering you...... You remember the van, Agatha, and how you made use of my name on that occasion, years ago, now?"

"Yes, and did you hear our talk that night? I always fancied otherwise."

"I heard it all. It was fun to you; what do you think it was to me—fun, too?—to lose the man I longed for, and to become the wife of a man I care not an atom about?"

"Ah, no. And how you struggled to get him away from me, dear aunt!"

"And have done it, too."

"Not you, exactly. The Parson and fate."

"Parson Davids kindly persuaded you, because I kindly persuaded him, and persuaded your uncle to send you to him. Mr. Davids is an old admirer of mine. Now do you see a wheel within a wheel, Agatha?"

Calmness was almost insupportable by Agatha now, but she managed to say: "Of course you have kept back letters from Oswald to me?"

"No, I have not done that," said Frances. "But I told Oswald, who landed at Southampton last night, and called here in great haste at seven this morning, that you had gone out for an early drive with the man you were to marry to-day, and that it might cause confusion if he remained. He looked very pale, and went away again at once to catch the next London train, saying something about having been prevented by a severe illness from sailing at the time he had promised and intended for the last twelvemonth."

The bride, though nearly slain by the news, would not flinch in the presence of her adversary. Stilling her quivering flesh, she said smiling: "That information is deeply interesting, but does not concern me at all, for I am my husband's darling now, you know, and I wouldn't make the dear man jealous for the world." And she glided down stairs to the chaise.

How Eclipses Occur.—I have said that the sun pursues a certain definite path among the stars, about half a degree wide, which you could see if he left any trace there; so, also, if you could mark the position of the moon to-night among the stars, and mark its position at every hour during her whole course, you would find that she also has pursued a definite path among the stars, but you would not find this path to be the same as the sun's path. If it were the same, we should have an eclipse of the sun every time the moon crossed the sun, and an eclipse of the moon every time that the moon passed on the other side of the earth from the sun. But the two paths are inclined to eath other about 5°. They cross each other at a point which, in the month of October, 1874, is very near the sun. The moon's path is south of the sun's in nearly all that part of the heavens which we can see in the evenings of that month; but it approaches the sun's path, and crosses it near the eastern horizon, and in most of the invisible half of the sphere, or that part below the horizon, the moon's path is farther north. All this will be clear on examining the star maps, where the dotted line shows the path of the moon during 1874, crossing the sun's path in the constellations Aries and Libra.

These two opposite points in which the moon's path crosses the path of the sun are called the nodes. It is very clear that unless the sun is near one of the moon's nodes when the moon herself passes by, the moon will pass above or below the sun, according as her path is above or below that of the sun at this point, and consequently there will be no eclipse. But if the sun happens to be near the node, then the moon will necessarily pass over his face and eclipse some portion of him. Now, as I have just explained, there are two opposite nodes; the one set a few hours ago, and the other has just risen. Since the sun makes the whole circuit of the heavens in the course of a year, he crosses the moon's nodes twice in that time. In 1874 he crossed one node in May, and will cross the other node in November; consequently it is only about these two times that any eclipse can take place during this year.

If the moon always followed the same path in the heavens, we could never have any eclipses but at those two seasons. But if we watch the motions of the moon for several years in succession, we shall find that her path is continually changing. At the present time she passes seven degrees north of Aldebaran; a month hence she will seem to pass the star at almost exactly the same distance; but if you continue your observations for four or five months, you will find that she passes it perceptibly farther north, and in three years you will find that she crosses it at the distance of about ten degrees. After that she would begin to cross farther south, passing nearer Aldebaran at every revolution for eight years, until in 1885 and 1886 she will pass right over it. If the moon's path were painted on the heavens, you would see that every time the moon came round to the same point in her path, which takes place about every twenty-seven days, she would cross the sun's path about three of her own diameters sooner than the month before. In the course of a year, therefore, she will have crossed about thirty-six diameters sooner, or farther to the west. In the course of twenty years you will find that this motion has been kept up until she crosses at the same point she does now, and thus the nodes have made a complete circuit of the heavens. The seasons of eclipses vary, therefore, in the same manner. This year they are in May and October; in five years from now they will occur three months earlier, and we shall have them in February and August; five years more, and they will be in October and May; five years more, in August and February; five years more, and they will correspond once more to what they are now.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Mississippi River Scenes.—When the rains have swollen its tributary rivers to more than their ordinary volume, the Mississippi is grand, terrible, treacherous. Always subtle and serpent-like in its mode of stealing upon its prey, it swallows up acres at one fell swoop on one side; sweeping them away from their frail hold on the main-land, while, on the other, it covers plantations with slime, and broken tree trunks and boughs, forcing the frightened inhabitants into the second story of their cabins, and driving the cattle and swine upon high knolls to starve, or perhaps finally to drown. It pierces the puny levees which have cost the States bordering upon it such immense sums, and goes bubbling and roaring through the crevasse, distracting the planters, and sending dismay to millions of people in a single night. It promises a fall on one day; on another it rises so suddenly that the adventurous woodsmen along the border have scarcely time to flee. It makes a lake of the fertile country between the two great rivers; it carries off hundreds of wood-piles, which lonely and patient labor has heaped, in the hope that a passing steamer will buy them up, and thus reward a season's work. Out of each small town on its western bank, set too carelessly by the water's edge, it makes a pigmy Venice, or floats it off altogether. As the huge steamer glided along on the mighty current, we could see families perched in the second stories of their houses, gazing grimly out upon the approaching ruin. At one point a man was sculling from house to barn-yard with food for his stock. The log barn was a dreary pile in the midst of the flood. The swine and cows stood shivering on a pine knoll, disconsolately burrowing and browsing. Hailed by some flustered paterfamilias or plantation master bound to the nearest town for supplies, we took him to his destination. As we passed below the Arkansas and White Rivers, the gigantic volume of water had so far overrun its natural boundaries that we seemed at sea, instead of upon an island river. The cotton-woods and cypresses stood up amid the water wilderness like ghosts. Gasing into the long avenues of the sombre forests we could see only the same level, all-enveloping flood. In the open country the cabins seemed ready to sail away, though their masters were usually smoking with much equanimity, and awaiting a "fall."—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Various Shadings of Wit.—Foote had a *vis comica* of his own, which being, even as he was himself, utterly brutal, came upon friend and foe like the kick of a dray-horse. Such, for example, was his truculent reply to the inoffensive little man who mildly remarked that he had come up from Essex—"The devil you have! *Who drove you?*" Sheridan's wit combined with the flash of the gem its solidity too, and was invariably free from gratuitous rancor. It was "more nearly allied to good nature" than wit always is. Dean Swift's wit was usually like forked lightning, scathing and blasting what it touched; but it was at times as mild as the moonbeams. It happened one day that his cook, whom he invariably called "Sweetheart," had greatly over-roasted the only joint he had for dinner. "Sweetheart," said the Dean in the blandest possible tones, "this leg of mutton is overdone. Take it back into the kitchen and do it less." The cook replied that the thing was impossible. "But," said the Dean, "if it had been underdone you could have done it more." The cook assented. "Well, then, Sweetheart," rejoined the master, "let this be a lesson to you. If you needs must commit a fault, at least take care that it is one that will admit of a remedy." The mingled wit and wisdom of this admonition are delightful. The *vis comica* of Sydney Smith was magnificent. It must have been glorious in his conversation, for apart from the enchantment of delivery it is glorious in his writings. It foams and flashes through his graphic page like an exulting river through a picturesque landscape. It now and then occurred that he fell in with a dullard who failed to perceive at a glance the aim and purport of the Canon's humor. This is "damper" to most men, but Sydney Smith always turned it to good account. How very funny is this: "A joke goes a great way in the country. I have known one last pretty well for seven years. I remember making a joke after a meeting of the clergy in Yorkshire, where there was a Rev. Mr. Buckle, who never spoke when I proposed his health. I said that he was a buckle without a tongue. Most persons on hearing laughed, but my next neighbor sat unmoved and sunk in thought. At last, a quarter of an hour after we had all done, he suddenly nudged me, exclaiming: 'I see *now* what you meant, Mr. Smith; you meant a joke.' 'Yes,' I said, 'Sir, I believe I did.' Upon which he began laughing so heartily that I thought he would choke, and was obliged to pat him on the back." This *ex poste facto* apprehension of fun, stealing sluggishly over a Bœotian intellect, but at last flaming out in uproarious mirth, has in it, to my thinking, something ridiculous. Equally comic is the Canon's method of dealing with such witlings as take pleasure in charades. "I shall say nothing of charades and such sort of unpardonable trumpery. If charades are made at all, they should be made without benefit of clergy; the offender should instantly be hurried off to execution, and be cut off in the middle of his dullness, despite his attempts to explain to his executioner why his first is like his second, or what is the resemblance between his fourth and his ninth." Who can forbear a smile at the notion of thus summarily ejecting the "funny man" of a party, who even while he is being extruded desires to explain why his first is like his second, and what relation his fourth bears to his ninth?—*Belgravia.*

Magnetic Women.—In the intellectual as in the physical world, there are natural and artificial magnets—these produced by those. Most women are the artificial, gaining, by culture, adaptation, training, imitation, a portion of what a few women—the natural magnets—have by inheritance. Magnetism may be communicated by contact, either material or social; and it often is, without intention or volition. Unless there be organic opposition, a really magnetic woman may impart something of her power to her intimates; easily when their sympathy is so complete and active as to beget homogeneity. Human magnetism moves in circles; returning in added force to its point of emanation while youth and vigor last. Fitness dwells in this; for a circle is the form of grace, the symbol of continuity; and magnetism is compulsion fairly cloaked as the continuity of grace. Man catches not a little of his magnetism, when not inherent, from his feminine associates. He is molded, refined, rounded by them through the influence of that pervading property. He is rarely amiable or interesting who is unaccustomed to the society of woman. She can convert clownishness into complaisance, selfishness into benevolence, so serenely and skillfully that he hardly knows he has been translated. Her magnetism daily performs miracles, which, from their commonness, get no credit. Half the success of man with man he owes to the lessons woman has taught him, and, by a strange perversion of justice, by a malignant violation of gratitude, most of his success with woman likewise. That she should give into his hands the weapons he turns against her, and instruct him in their most effective use, reveals the sarcasm of her destiny.—*The Galaxy.*

Curious Articles Declined by the South Kensington Exhibition Commissioners.—A lady wrote to say that she could procure the identical shirt that Charles I. was executed in. It was composed of the finest possible cambric, most elaborately worked, and had been handed down to her from early ancestors; but, unfortunately, it was then in the hands of the pawnbroker, who had advanced £10 upon it. If she could receive this sum, and a further amount sufficient to buy a glass case for it, this would prove one of the greatest attractions in the exhibition, and show how superior was the needle-work of that age to any produced at the present time.

A man who was evidently ahead of the time—for no one had then talked about cremation—wished to exhibit an apparatus by which a hundred pounds of animal matter could be reduced to dust by six pounds of charcoal in a few hours without causing an offensive smell. "This," he said, labeling a small packet containing a few ounces of dust, "is all that remains of a large dog." The Commissioners were at a loss to see the utility of his invention at that period, and therefore refused to allow him space.

A Norwegian sent a chart of the earth to prove that it was not round, but flat, and asked that space may be given him to lecture in, when he would show how blind all the learned men had been on this subject, and would teach the rising generation truths that would be worthy of the exhibition to unfold.—*Chambers's Journal.*

Animals, Birds, and Fishes Wanted in England.—We want new and more savory fish for our ponds and rivers, like the black bass of America, or the great pike-perch of the Austrian rivers; we want a larger and better bird in our pigeon-cots; a rodent as hardy as the rabbit and better to eat; we want to ascertain whether, among the innumerable varieties of deer in various parts of the world, a sort could not be found with venison as good as the fallow deer, and which should not require the breadth and wildness of a deer park to keep him in health; we want some birds for our game coverts more hardy than the pheasant, and perhaps better to eat. Then we may, perhaps, in time people the shallow seas round our coasts and the estuaries of our rivers with the delicious oysters and clams of the North American seas, and our rivers with the terrapins which the Americans prize so highly.—*The New Quarterly Review.*

The Perils of Whalemen.—In the pretty cemetery at Sag Harbor, Long Island, there is a marble monument bearing a touching record. It is in the form of a broken ship's mast, with an unstranded hawser twisted around the foot, and engraved upon it are the names of six Captains of whale-ships belonging to the town, all of them under thirty years of age, who died within ten years of each other, in actual encounter with the monsters of the deep. An old whaleman, who had escaped death several times, used to declare that he only lived "on borrowed time, a monument of God's infinite mercy." We may also mention here the case of Capt. James Huntling as an example of a whaleman's endurance. His boat was upset and rolled over him by a large sperm-whale. When he rose to the surface he was entangled in the line, and struggled hard to free himself, but before he could succeed he was jerked out of the sight of his horrified shipmates. A bight of line yet attached to the whale was around his ankle. Drawing himself nearer the retreating animal, he drew a sheath-knife and managed to cut the cord. When he again came to the surface a boat rescued him and conveyed him to the ship. His ankle was broken, and in the presence of his men he set it himself, and then resumed his usual duties. Capt. Davis mentions a sperm-whale which first wrecked two boats and afterward charged at the ship, tearing away the cut-water and the copper sheathing around the bow. Several harpoons, lances, and bomb-lances were fired into him without effect. During the night he remained on the surface in the vicinity of the wrecked boats, and was frequently heard fighting the fragments. On the following day thirty-one bomb-lances more, each containing half a pound of gunpowder, were exploded in him before he yielded. The monster produced 115 barrels of oil, half of it head-matter. Finback whales are even more dangerous than sperm. They are occasionally 120 feet long, and extremely swift and powerful in their motions. But their blubber is thin and the whalebone scant, and they are considered less valuable than others of the species.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Historical Rings.—One of the most interesting that has come down to our times is the signet ring of Mary Queen of Scots, now in safe keeping among the treasures of the British Museum. Sir Henry Ellis was of opinion that this was Mary's nuptial ring when she was married to Darnley, and that it affords the earliest instance of her bearing the royal arms of Scotland alone after having discarded the arms of France. When Dauphiness, she and her husband had quartered the arms of England, which gave great offense to Queen Elizabeth. Within the ring is a monogram formed of the letters M and A, which is of great historical interest, because Sir Henry Ellis has pointed out that in a letter from Mary to Elizabeth, written just before her marriage, she used the same monogram, probably as a puzzle for the Queen of England and her Councilor Burghley. The clue was, however, given to them when Darnley was created Duke of Albany. Another interesting ring is the one which Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have sent to the Earl of Essex, but which was never delivered to him. It is of gold, with the head of the Queen cut on hard onyx, and it is now in the possession of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, who is descended from Lady Francis Devereux, Essex's daughter. Aubrey relates that Queen Elizabeth had a double ring, made with two diamonds, which formed a heart when joined. She kept one half, and sent the other to Mary Queen of Scots as a token of her constant friendship; but, as Aubrey adds, "she cut off her head for all that." Mary commissioned Beatoun to take back her ring to Elizabeth, when she determined to seek an asylum in England. Before dismissing the maiden queen we may mention that her coronation ring was filed off her finger a little before her death, on account of the flesh having grown over it. In 1765 a very beautiful and perfect gold ring was found by a workman among the ruins of the North Gate House, on Bedford Bridge, when that building was pulled down. In this prison the world-famed dreamer, John Bunyan, was confined, and there is little doubt that this was his ring. It bears his initials, "J. B.," and is engraved with a death's head and the words "*memento mori.*" The ring was sold to Dr. Abbot, Chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, and presented by him, in his last illness, to the Rev. G. H. Bower, perpetual curate of Elstow, where Bunyan was born. The signet ring of Cæsar Borgia was exhibited a few years ago at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne. It is of gold, slightly enameled, with the date 1503, and round the inside is the motto '*Fays ceque doys avien que pourra.*' A box dropped into the front, having on it "Borgia," in letters reversed, round which are the words '*Cor unum una via.*' At the back is a slide, within which it is related he carried the poison he was in the habit of dropping into the wine of his unsuspecting guests. Hannibal carried poison about him in a ring, and when all his hopes were gone he swallowed the poison and died. Pope Alexander VI. (Borgia) possessed a key-ring such as was used by the Romans, which contained poison. When he wished to get rid of an objectionable friend he gave him his ring to unlock a casket, and as the lock was a little hard to open, the pin concealed within gave the fatal prick. Rings of the same kind of workmanship, but not with so deadly a design, have been common, and keys intended to open invaluable caskets were often attached to rings. In referring to these singularities, we ought not to omit the mention of a ring made with a watch in the boss, which could be so wound up that it would make a small pin prick the person who wore it at any hour of the night he pleased.—*The Quarterly Review.*

George Eliot's Passion.—But behind the thought and the thinking in these novels there is a vast amount, too, of the power of passion. The brain has not wrought alone. The heart has wrought with it. The thought, indeed, is very often of the sort that is always first in the sensibility. The brain has wrought because the heart moved it to work. The capacity of emotion on the part of their author, implied in George Eliot's novels, is prodigious. The marvel of the sensibility is as great as the marvel of the intellect. Not that George Eliot seems certainly to have lived in any painful sympathy with the various personages of her plots. On the contrary, there is nothing more remarkable in her demeanor than the perfectly wholesome alacrity and ease with which she turns from the most absorbing tragedy to pure comedy or broad farce, or even a more difficult transition, to the neutral ground of mere humdrum commonplace life. This is much the same as to say that she is not a sentimentalist. Her passion is deeper than the sentiments. It bows itself against the pillars of the soul. It takes hold of the bases. It is elemental. It is no mere transient sympathy that relieves itself with ready tears over the sorrows of her fictive world. It is a part of the author's own personal experience. It is a real passion, on account of the real woes of the real world. George Eliot appears to her readers "crowned with attributes of woe," almost (not quite) "like glories." It is evident that her life has not been "idle ore,"

> But iron dug from central gloom,
> And heated hot with burning fears,
> And dipped in baths of hissing tears,
> And battered with the shocks of doom.

The prevailing pathos of her books affects one with a tender personal sympathy for the author, as well as with that larger impersonal sympathy which it is evident she wishes and aims to inculcate, on behalf of the whole pitiable world of mankind. The irony in which she indulges is sometimes looked upon as cynicism. There could hardly be a greater mistake. It is the sad smile that plays on the face of a rueful despair. Cynicism is earnestness soured by contempt. Thackeray, who wielded a humorous sarcasm superficially similar to George Eliot's, was no more a cynic than is she. But Thackeray was saved from cynicism by lack of earnestness. George Eliot is saved from cynicism more nobly—by the absence of contempt.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

The Danish National Theatre.—Of all the small nations of Europe, Denmark is the only one that has succeeded in founding and preserving a truly national dramatic art. One has but to compare it in this respect with the surrounding lands of a cognate character, with Sweden, Norway, Holland, to perceive at once the complete difference of individuality. In all these countries one finds, to be sure, what is called a Royal Theatre, but on examining the répertoire one is sure at once to find the bulk of acting plays to be translations or adaptations. If the popular taste is romantic, the tendency will be toward Iffland and Kotzebue, tempered with a judicious selection from Shakespeare and Schiller; if farcical, perhaps native talent will be allowed to compete with adaptations from Scribe, while the gaps will be filled up with vaudevilles and operettas translated from the French, and set on the stage purely to give employment to the gregarious multitude that sing tolerably and act most intolerably. In such a depressing atmosphere as this the stage can hardly be said to exist; what poetical talent the nation possesses pours itself into other channels, and sometimes a theatre is found stranded in a position of such hopeless incompetence, that it is ready to adopt the masterpieces of the contemporary English drama. But the old dingy theatre that is being at this very moment pulled down in Copenhagen has another tale to tell than such a dreary one. If, like the lady in the *Thousand and One Nights*, it might stand as long as it had an interesting story to relate, it would deliver a long series of lectures on the literary life of Denmark, and would secure its existence for a good many weeks. For within its walls almost all that is really national and individual in the poetic literature of the country has found at one time or another its place and voice. Within the walls that now no more will ever display their faded roses and smoky garlands to the searching flare of the foot-lights, almost every Danish poet of eminence—with the exception of Grundtvig, perhaps every one—has received the plaudits of the people, and been taken personally into the sympathy of the nation in a way no merely study writer can be taken. Perhaps this is why the Danes preserve such an astonishing personal love for their dead poets. Men who had seen the white sick face of Ewald grow whiter under the storms of applause, and the long thin fingers press the aching brow in an agony of nervous agitation; the next generation that saw Oehlenschlæger, large and burly, in his stall, receive the plaudits like a comfortable burgess, one of themselves; the younger men that knew the haughty, keen face of Hertz, master of all the best æsthetic culture that his age could give, yet a Dane in every feature, and a type to every romantic youth of what a Dane should be—these men had a sense of being a living part and parcel of the national poetic life such as no citizens have had save at Athens and Florence and Weimar.—*The Cornhill.*

Zwinglius, the Swiss Reformer.—The Protestants may number Zwinglius among their apostles and their teachers; we, who are Democrats, Liberals, Republicans, number him among our great tribunes, our heroes and martyrs. Born in the great mountains, which speak of God and of the Infinite; nursed in the bosom of nature, his intelligence nourished by great ideas and his body by wholesome food; mingling with the blood of his heart the purest affections, and with the breath of his lungs the purest air; leading a rustic life in his earliest years; of a temperament robust as the rude and sublime Alpine country; going to sleep throughout his boyhood at the hour when the flocks were folded and the twilight was falling, to wake at the call of the cock, when the sky-larks were taking their flight, and the hope of a new day was awaking in the first flush of morning which whitened the horizon; near to heaven and far from the world, like the mountain birds, his soul bathed in the divine as a star in ether, he preserved in the battles of life the candor of the shepherds, in the labors and innovations of reform a love of tradition, in the midst of cities the aroma of the eglantine and the song of the thrush, amidst the wrath of men and of parties the infinite charity of the air and of the light, free to all beings; and after having conversed with philosophers and saints, drinking at the sacred fountain of Plato and the bitter tears of Job, singing the psalms of David and the odes of Pindar, as if all the currents of the human spirit flowed to pour themselves in his own, he reduced the most abstract ideas to commonplace maxims, to scatter them among the people he loved in sermons and prayers. He was a hero in battle, a sister of charity in the hospitals, a priest in the temple, everywhere an apostle. One of those great characters who vary and turn with the breath of their thought, with the force of their will, the currents of time, he died in the battle for truth, in the purifying embrace of a holy martyrdom.

And his reform was born and grew and developed in the midst of a democracy, a republic, a liberty ancient and deep-rooted, partaking of the character of the medium in which it grew, and marching resolutely forward to modify and improve it. Less opposed and less persecuted than other reformers, he appears much more serene. His reform springs from the conscience rather than from passion, and relies more upon reason than upon sentiment. Without breaking so openly as his coadjutors in the common work with the Pope and the Church, he restricts himself solely to what he finds expressly set down in the Scriptures. He is an orator, and in his oratory there is more of philosophic light than of the fire of the tribune. He is a priest who preaches grace, and who distinguishes himself by the charity and the grandeur of his acts, who prays and works. The logic of his arguments does not damage the subtlety of his system, nor the force of reasoning the eloquence of his discourses. He is confronted by less opposition, and consequently fights with less revolutionary energy, than other innovators. It is plain that his individual soul is a part of the soul of a great democracy; that his inner education has flowed from the two great schools of nature and society, the country and the republic. His work is at once religious and political. He preaches the merits of Christ, and exalts the rights of every Christian; he tears from his heart the ancient theocratic faith with the same power with which he tears from the earth the feudal traditions. He speaks of the Lord's Supper as of a religious and a democratic communion; he disseminates at the same time a hatred of spiritual tyranny and a hatred of the reactionary aristocracies, and with the revolution against Roman cosmopolitanism, a worship of the Swiss fatherland. He reforms the understanding and the morals. He demands that the priests shall cease to carry souls to the sacrifice before the altars of an unquestionable authority, and that the Swiss shall cease to sell the blood of their dearest children to the armies of pitiless despots, that the cradle of human nature shall not become a pedestal of monarchical tyranny. His doctrine, in fact, is a religion and a republic, the immortal soul of Switzerland, regenerated by this archer of ideas, this soldier of logic, this William Tell of the spirit, who exalts above the material nation another more lofty and more enduring than the eternal Alps, the ideal nation of the conscience.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Politeness Extraordinary.—When the "Te Deum" for the victory was celebrated, Thiers and MacMahon both attended the solemn ceremony in the church at Versailles. Two arm-chairs had been placed near the high altar, one for Madame, the wife of the Marshal, the other for Mme. Thiers, wife of the President of the Republic. Mme. MacMahon, born Duchess of Castree, understood her position, and knowing that the right was the place of honor, modestly seated herself on the left. While the Duchess was still kneeling, Mme. Thiers arrived.

"Dear Madame, your chair is on the other side!"

"You are too good, Madame! Really, I cannot consent."

"Take it, I beg!"

"Since you desire it; but, really, you embarrass me!" And Mme. MacMahon rose from her knees and betook herself to the right and continued her prayers, while Mme. President Thiers knelt ostentatiously at the left. The ceremony over, Mme. MacMahon expressed her acknowledgments for the courtesy of Mme. Thiers.

"You have nothing to thank me for," the latter replied. "You did not know, of course, that when I came in you were occupying my place!"

"Your place! On the left, Mme. Presidente!"

"Certainly, Mme. Marshal. The Queens of France always placed themselves at the left of the altar. It was the only place, indeed, where the Queen did not seat herself on the right; it is so in order that the Queen might be first under the hand of the Bishop as he turns to give the benediction."

The gratitude of Mme. MacMahon, born a Castree, for this lesson in royal etiquette which the daughter of M. Dosne had condescended to give her, may be imagined.—*The Galaxy.*

Chinese Ideas of Death.—A wealthy man condemned to death will arrange with his jailor to buy him a substitute for a certain sum of money, to be spent upon the poor wretch's interment and preservation of his body. Should he have parents, so much is usually paid to them in compensation for their son's life. Chinamen invariably help to support their parents; filial respect and devotion is the great Chinese virtue and religious precept, in which they rarely fail. Regarding death as inevitable, he makes the best of a bad bargain, and cunningly and comically gets paid for dying. The wholesale destruction of life in this country is greatly the result of indifference. Hence the massacre of Europeans, so terrible to us, seems to them a matter of little moment, and they cannot comprehend why we should make such a fuss about it. They regard our indignant protestation very much as we might treat our irate neighbor whose dog we had shot.—*Temple Bar.*

The Working Hours of Great Men.—If a man have the full control of his own time, he naturally desires so to map it out as to produce the greatest result with the least expenditure of vital force, and he will necessarily be guided very much by his own physical constitution, and the nature of his occupations, while he will also seek to profit by the experience of others. The German student and professor, who we must all acknowledge produces more result from his labors than the savant of any other nationality, is usually an early riser and an early diner. He finds in the society of his family, with occasional simple festivities, sufficient relief from an absorbing study. But the number of hours that he works would be far too great for any more excitable brain. For a writer of fiction, a dramatist, poet, or journalist to devote himself to his study for as many hours as a German professor, would be to invite speedy paralysis or softening of the brain. Walter Scott tried it, you will remember, when he attempted the impossible task of clearing off his burden of debts. How he spoiled both his later works, and the brain that had inspired so many charming pictures of life, is plainly recorded in his life. Goethe's well-ordered brain produced his works without any undue strain upon his nervous powers. He was an early diner, and by no means indifferent to the pleasures of the table or the charms of female society. Shakespeare, of course, dined early, and probably divided his periods of composition and study by an afternoon devoted to amusement and repose. Dickens, we know, performed nearly all his literary work between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. A distinguished man in another sphere, Von Moltke—one who has produced stupendous results from his powers of organization—is, we believe, an early diner, and devotes the hours of the afternoon to amusement and exercise. Bismarck is said to have done most of his work in the early morning hours. As to this early rising, there is no doubt that much can be got through in the uninterrupted solitude of the early morning, but the stress on the brain is very great—as much so as in night-work. Schiller was a great night-worker, and wrote with the stars for his sole companions. Bulwer Lytton, again, always finished his work before luncheon. We are inclined to think that the day-work is, on the whole, the best, and that the feverish facility of an over-excited brain is more fatal to real success than the interruptions and casualties of daylight.—*Belgravia.*

The Patron Saint of Horses.—The patron saint of all the districts where horse-breeding flourishes in Upper Germany, is the holy horseman St. George, who is considered to be peculiarly learned in this branch. On the 24th of April, his festival pastimes take place, which evidently testify to a heathen origin. All the peasants of the neighborhood assemble at some chapel dedicated to the saint, or else, according to a still older custom, where some gigantic oak or lime tree stands in the midst of a forest clearing, and serves as a trysting-place. Such patriarchal trees, some thousand years old, are called ting-trees, and are still often to be found on the sites of the old Pagan altars in Bavaria. Thousands of horses and vehicles of every description form a circle round the sacred object. The people bring provisions and encamp in the open air; the Priest preaches a sermon in the chapel, and then blesses the horses. But the benediction is only intended to give a Christian character to the rite, and the matter of most importance in the Georgi-Ritt, (George's Ride,) as it is called, consists in the following process: The young men mount their best horses, without saddles, and gallop three times round the chapel or tree, before which stands the Priest, or in his absence an old peasant, who sprinkles the animals with holy water as they dash past, and casts upon them earth, which has been dug from the roots of the sacred tree. This ceremony preserves horse and rider throughout the year from sickness, stumbling, or falling; and formerly every peasant took home a handful of the healing earth in a bag, to hang up in the stable. This is apparently the remains of the festival of some god of horses, whose protection was thus sought. It may have been Freyr, to whom horses' heads were especially sacrificed, and whose warlike attributes may easily have been transformed into the chivalrous dragon-slayer. In other parts different saints are looked upon as patrons of horses, particularly St. Bernard and St. Leonard. The latter acts a most important part in Upper Germany, for to him the peasant confides his greatest treasure, which he often values above house and family, namely, his cattle and his stables.—*All the Year Round.*

The Human Loadstone.—The magnetic woman, though good-hearted, is often far from good in the conventional sense. She is not opposed to, she is merely above conventionality. Her blood is too warm, her sensibility too quick, to be restrained by abstract proprieties. She seldom thinks of appearances when realities stir her. What she believes at the moment is her religion; what she elects to do, her law. She is esteemed to be strange; she is misunderstood by the ordinary; but those who are near her pronounce her natural and clear to transparency. The impressions she makes are strong and deep, albeit her influence is immediate. She does not grow, she flashes upon her acquaintances. Before they have been in her society an hour, she seems to be one of their oldest and dearest friends. She may not, probably does not, feel so toward them, for she attracts unconsciously, even involuntarily, by the decree of her organization. She has admirers, praisers, worshipers on every side. They follow in her train, strew her path with sincere compliments; create soft breezes with kisses cast from loving hands. She may be handsome or not. She is of the few women whose winning power depends not on face and figure. A man of the finest taste, asked if she were beautiful, might honestly reply: "Beautiful? Really, I never thought of that." And this would be the highest commendation he could offer her. Magnetism renders comeliness, grace, elegance well-nigh superfluous by subordinating them to itself. A woman could exchange charms of person and manner, as commonly reckoned, for magnetism, and be the gainer. Having that, she could afford to let the others go, without feeling their loss. The cestus of Venus, translated by experience, signifies the possession of magnetism. The woman in whom the loadstone lurks is foreordained to triumph over man. She has it in her control to avenge on him her sister's copious wrongs. Enchantress as she is, he cannot resist her spell except by inspiring her with a passion fiercer than his own. This is his amulet, capable of turning what might prove bane to rarest benison.—*The Galaxy.*

Dryden's Money-Making.—As regards dedication fees, it is notorious that no flattery was too fulsome, no depth of self-abasement too profound, for Dryden's mendicant spirit. If the pay was proportionate to the degree of adulation, he was certainly entitled to the maximum. He dedicated his translation of Virgil to three noblemen, with what Johnson calls "an economy of flattery at once lavish and discreet." What this investment of praise yielded him we do not know; but in his letter of thanks to one patron, (Lord Chesterfield,) he characterizes his lordship's donation as a "noble present." The extraordinary feature in this case, however, is that in addition to dedication fees, Dryden received for his Virgil both subscriptions and copy money. The copy money consisted certainly of £50 for every two books of the "Æneid," and probably of the same sum for the "Georgics" and the "Pastorals." The plan of subscription was ingeniously contrived so as to create a supplementary galaxy of patrons, each of whom was propitiated by what was in effect a special dedication. There were two classes of subscribers. Those in the first class paid five guineas each; those in the second class two guineas. The inducement offered to the five guinea subscribers was that in honor of each of them there should be inserted in the work an engraving embellished at the foot with his coat of arms. The bait took wonderfully. There were in the end 102 subscribers of five guineas, representing the sum of 510 guineas, which, calculating the guinea as Dryden did, at twenty-nine shillings, amounted to £739 10s. Indeed, Dryden was a cunning speculator as well as a shrewd bargain-driver, as his publisher found to his cost. According to Pope's estimate, Dryden netted from his *Virgil* the sum of £1,200.—*Quarterly Review.*

About Committees.—It is a maxim among diplomatists that at every diplomatic conference they should sit at a round table. This is really a vital matter; the destinies of Europe might depend on the shape of the table. The reason of this is that, if you have a square or an oblong table, something like the principle of the head of the table is introduced, and a certain measure of influence is thereby acquired. This would not be a bad principle to introduce with respect to committees. Practically there is always a head of the table, towards which all matters gravitate. Frequently enough, the Chairman or the Secretary holds all the clues in hand. Sometimes the imposing title of a great society is simply a synonym for the humble name of the man who really guides. Sometimes a society is actually called into existence for no other purpose than to give a position and a salary to a Secretary. The committee, practically, are merely marionettes, who are manipulated by skillful fingers; and even where there is a vigorous and imposing committee, the business more and more accumulates into one man's hands. I do not say that an honest and able man may not do a great deal of good. What is all men's business is no man's business, and unless there were men who made it their fixed object to go regularly and steadily into public business, that business would be at a standstill, or be infinitely worse managed than it is at present. Every one who has seen much of public business can see how admirably and efficiently they can sometimes work, but at other times a very curious picture of the conversation might be given.—*London Society.*

Natchez Under the Hill.—Natchez, like Vicksburg, lies on a line of bluffs, which rear their bold heads imposingly from the water. It is one of the loveliest of Mississippi towns, and was once the home of immense wealth, as well as of much culture and refinement. He who sees only Natchez-under-the-Hill from the steamboat deck gets an impression of a few prosaic houses huddled together not far from a wharf-boat, a road leading up a steep and high hill, and here and there masses of foliage. Let him wander ashore and scale the cliff, and he will find himself in a quiet, unostentatious, beautifully-shaded town, from which, so oppressive at first is the calm to one coming from the bustle of Northern towns, one almost fancies that

> "Life and thought are gone away;"

but he finds cheeriest of people—cheery, too, under heavy misfortunes—and homes rich in refinement and half buried under the lustrous and voluptuous blossoms which the wonderful climate favors. Natchez has an impressive cathedral, a fine court-house, a handsome Masonic temple, and hosts of pretty houses. You walk beneath the shade of the China tree, and the water oak, the cedar, and the laurimunda. Nowhere is there glare of sun on the pavement; nothing more clamorous than the galloping of a horse stirs the blood of the 9,000 inhabitants. In the suburbs, before the war, were great numbers of planters' residences—beautiful homes, with colonnades and verandas, with rich drawing and dining rooms, furnished in heavy, antique style, and gardens modeled after the finest in Europe. Many of these have been destroyed, but we visited one or two whose owners have been fortunate enough to keep them. The lawns and gardens are luxurious; the wealth of roses is inconceivable to him who has not seen such gardens as that of Brown's, in Natchez-under-the-Hill, and that of Mr. Shields in the suburbs of the upper town. I remember no palace garden in Europe which impressed me so powerfully with the sense of richness and exquisite profusion of costly and delicate blooms as Brown's, which a wealthy Scotchman cultivated for a quarter of a century, and handed down to his family with injunctions to maintain its splendor.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Royal Musical Dinners and Photographs.—Did it never strike you (it is my ambition to let a little vein of philosophy run through this dull drossy ore of my discourse) that royal personages must needs have music at their feasts, not only to save their guests from embarrassment and discomfort, but to aid in tiding over the dreary time of their own state dinner hour? I say 'state,' for I have heard that some royalties have been accustomed to make their real dinner at 2 in the afternoon instead of 8, and at the former and more rational hour have regaled very heartily and merrily indeed on roast shoulder of mutton, with onion sauce. But apart from such furtive indulgence in repasts not strictly sanctioned by etiquette, must not the royalties spend the major portions of their lives in a well-nigh intolerable state of boredom? They are the salt and savor of the earth, it is certain; but must they not grow tired of being perpetually assured orally, in pictures and in print, that they are salt and savory, or sweet and smiling? I have often wondered why Princes and Princesses were so inordinately fond of having their *cartes de visite* taken. To judge from the avalanches of *cartes* in the shop windows, the grand folks must spend half their time in a photographic studio; and at first I was inclined to think that vanity, (a failing from which not even royalty is exempt,) had something to do with this addictedness to being focussed. On reflection it has occurred to me that photography must be a relaxation and a relief to overbored royalty. The deferential chat of the operator may prove as amusing to the crowned head as the smirking gossip of the court barber used to be in old days. The operator *must* talk—how otherwise is he to tell you how to hold your leg, and on which leg to stand, and at what object pinned on the curtain by the side of his camera to look? And you must answer him, too, all grand as you may be. Then he arranges the folds of your dress, or puts a book in your hand or a flower between your fingers; and all these petty services and inevitable familiarities may be so many "distractions" and "*délassements*" to the grandee oppressed with too much grandeur.—*George Augustus Sala in Belgravia.*

Funeral Flowers.—It is quite certain that, however the mode of burial with the Jews varied at different times, there was one persistent feature common to all times, and that was the use of sweet-smelling preparations obtained from plants "by the apothecary's art," or the plants themselves, or both. So rarely was the body embalmed that the word occurs only four times in *Cruden*, and in every case the reference is exclusively to the embalming of Jacob and Joseph. According to the means of the surviving friends, or the rank of the departed, spices and odoriferous drugs were laid upon and about the body previous to burial, and the dressing of the body for burial was a most important office. We need not inquire as to the name of the spices used; it cannot matter to us, in this connection, what particular plants supplied them, or at what cost they were procured. The custom in its broad and general aspects alone concerns us, and of this custom there can be no doubt whatever. The burial of our Lord affords a striking exemplification. He had Himself spoken of it when "a woman, having an alabaster box of very precious ointment, poured it on His head." His words being, "She did it for my burial," (Matt. xxvi., 12.) He thus sanctioned the custom of His people, and it was consistent with the teaching and example of the Master that the disciple, Nicodemus, "brought a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about 100 pounds weight," for the anointing of the body when it was "wound in linen cloths," (John xix., 39.) On the morning of the Resurrection, "Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Salome had brought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him," (Mark xvi., 1; Luke xxiv., 1.) This in effect was the same as strewing the grave with flowers, and it cannot be doubted that fragrant flowers would have been equally appropriate in the "dressing for death," implied by the Greek text of Matthew xxvi., 12. It appears that, as regards the treatment of the dead and the manifestation of feeling by the death-couch or the grave-side, Christianity imposes no restraints whatever, except that here, as elsewhere, we are bound to be decorous and reasonable and gentle-minded. It is evident that we are free to follow any model in the committal of the dead to the tomb, provided it in no way violates the primary requirements of decency and order. As a matter of fact, the early Hebrews copied the Egyptians in their costumes of burial, and in later times their descendants conformed in a considerable degree to the usages of Greece and Rome. The dressing of the body in a beautiful white or scarlet robe and the addition of chaplets of flowers, as Euripides makes Talthybius call on Hecuba to do for Astyanax, (Troas, v. 1,143,) differs but little in detail, and does not differ at all in principle, from the preparations of Joseph and Nicodemus and the Marys, to which allusion has just been made. In one case the flowers were fresh, in the other they were transmuted by the apothecary's art; in neither were they required for the preservation of the body in the way of embalmment.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

Climate and Decorative Art in England.—The Prince Consort did all he could to raise an enthusiasm for decorative art in this country, and to raise the wages and the position of the artist and the artisan, and he succeeded measurably; but time has sadly shown that he must have imported the climate of Italy rather than its schools to make this a country of beautiful frescoes. Although Cornelius magnanimously declined the overtures made to him, as above stated, in favor of Dyce, he consented to come to London and give advice concerning the proposed works. It was owing to him that frescoes were determined upon. He had seen the glory of the great frescoes of Munich; he could not see that in a few years they would be peeling off (as they are now) even there. Fortunately Maclise resolved to put on his frescoes in silica, and they are yet fairly preserved; but all the pictures in the Houses of Parliament have had to be retouched from time to time, and the silica has such an attraction for the atmospheric moisture that the effect of the colors is frequently diminished. While it is thus manifest that the corroding damp of the English climate is hostile to mural ornamentation, and fatal to external frescoes, there is a steady increase of the desire for such things. This has been especially manifested among the English nobility, who have everything in the wide world that their hearts can desire, excepting only the climate, that might comport with luxury and beauty.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE ROUSTABOUT MYSTERY.

SCENES ON BOARD THE PACKET HELEN DOUGLAS.

"Lively, boys—lively. Trot along! 'Taint no time to try the turtle step. While you're a creepin' along like an angleworm funeral the Wabash is a fallin', an' if we get stuck way up the river, so as we have to lay up all Summer an' you have to hoof it to deep water, you can blame your own lazy legs for it."

The speaker was Capt. Sam Bates, of the lively little packet Helen Douglas, and his hearers were the deck-hands or "roustabouts," who were engaged in the business of wooding up. To the bystanders the men appeared to move with alacrity, and the large pile of wood on the bank seemed to dissolve and melt away under the touch of their hard hands, but to the Captain, anxious to get up the Wabash for a load of freight, and to get out again before the river, temporarily swelled by the "June freshet," could fall, the men seemed to be going to church, they walked so slowly. Besides, the Captain had to say something; no Western steam-boat man in possession of all his senses would imagine that a steam-boat could be wooded up unless some one stood at the rail and roared encouragingly and cursorily throughout the whole operation.

Again the Captain raised his voice:

"Come, come, nobody expects you to go back in the country, and cut down trees and split 'em up before you pack wood aboard. By thunder! I wish I'd wooded down at Carrollton; there's a big cemetery there, and I might have hired a few corpses just to show you fellows how to tote wood. Here, you slim cuss ashore, you look as if you were half dead; freeze in, now, and show these snails how to travel."

The individual addressed was a slender, sallow young man, who stood bent half double, and with his hands in his pockets. When the Captain spoke, however, the young man undoubled himself, scrambled up the bank, seized several sticks of wood, and hurried aboard the boat so rapidly as to strike one man between the shoulders, and to knock another off the gang-plank and into the water.

"Bully!" shouted the Captain, as a volley of profanity came up from the wounded men and others against whom the green hand rubbed and scraped. "Now you're wakin' up just as your work's about done. Lively, now, loafers, or you'll be left ashore. Haul in! Put it to her, Ben. (This to the pilot.) Cast off! There!"

The head-line was cast off just as the pilot's bell rang; the escape-pipes groaned like demons in agony; the wheels—astern—stirred up the mud, and the boat glided slowly from under the trees whose overhanging branches brushed her smoke-stacks, and away she went staggering and trembling up the Mississippi.

The Captain turned from the rail and wiped the perspiration from a countenance like that of a saint conscious of having done his duty to a perverse generation. Suddenly his eye fell upon the young man whose performances had given the roustabouts the "waking up" which had so delighted the Captain.

"Hands not allowed on deck—trot," said the Captain, when the youth put forth his hands appealingly, and exclaimed—

"Cap'n let me go long ez a hand, won't ye? I hain't had no work for I don't know how long—I've ben down with ager—an' I've got a midlin'-sized family to look after."

"Well," said the Captain, looking significantly at the expanse of water between the boat and the shore, "I reckon I've got to, unless I drop you overboard, and ye wouldn't consider that kind. Go below and ask the mate to take your time."

The new hand regained the boiler deck, and reported to the mate. That functionary surveyed the youth critically, and hinted that the Captain was an eternally condemned idiot for employing so eternally condemned a rack of bones, and instructed him to go aft with the other roughs. The young man's reception by the roustabouts was not so cordial as he could have wished. The man he knocked off the plank upbraided him in Scriptural language; another man, who was dressing an ear wounded by a stick of wood propelled by the green hand, gave vent to an uncomplimentary estimate of the said green hand's pedigree and final destiny, while a gentleman of unusual length, who was addressed as Forkey, looked reproachfully on the slender youth as he bemoaned the loss of a hat—his *only* one, he said—which the stranger's load had removed.

"'Most carried my head with it, too," remarked Mr. Forkey, in conclusion.

"I'm awful sorry—I am," said the newcomer. "I didn't mean to do no harm, but I've had the fever 'n ager ever sence I kem to this kentry, an' I aint over'n above steddy on my legs."

"Whar d'ye come from?" asked Mr. Forkey, somewhat mollified.

"Varmount," replied the stranger.

"What made ye leave thar?" demanded he of the wounded ear. "The West wasn't built to be a staggerin' ground far blunderin' shadders."

"I had to leave, to make a livin' fur the folks," said the youth.

"Yer haint married?" interrogated a gentleman in a red shirt.

"No—I meant dad's folks," replied the new hand.

"Old man hung?" growled "the Parson," so called because he was the meanest man on board.

"No," exclaimed the young man, straightening and flushing, "and I ken lick any feller thet sez a word agin the old man. He was a shoemakin', when somebody passed around a story that he stole; so folks kinder stopped buyin' of him, an' he took to drink. One day he wuz half drunk an' clean discouraged, an' he went to the drug store an' tried to buy some arsenic. They giv him ipecac instid, an' then the hull family tuk sick, an' folks found some white powder in the bottom of the milk pitcher, an' *then* they started the story that he tried to pizen the family. I guess folks is sorry now, for the old man tuk on so that he left, an' haint ben seen since—I 'low it hurt him so that it killed him."

"The family all lived then?" asked the Parson.

"Of course they did," replied the young man very quickly and indignantly.

"Parson," said the gentleman in the red shirt, handing the reverend a silver dime, "take Slim up for a glass of whisky; he needs a bracer—bad."

"Don't yer spose anybody else's got money?" growled the Parson, giving the extended hand a vicious blow which sent the coin flying forward to the boilers; then he led the youth up to the bar-room.

The gentleman in red mumbled great oaths and rubbed his hand until the couple were out of hearing, then he spoke up hurriedly and said:

"Boys, that miserable little cuss mustn't be tormented; he haint more'n half-witted, and what senses he hez is pretty much shook to pieces with the ager."

"That's so, Baker," remarked a very hirsute individual, "and I don't believe anybody but the Parson 'll pester him—he'll worry him to death, if he's got a chance."

"He shan't git a chance," said Forkey, the hatless one. "I know the Parson's mean ways about as well as any one, an' I'll appint myself an Orphan 'Sylum Committee to watch the old scoundrel. I bleeve—"

"Sh— here they come now," whispered Mr. Baker, and at once the dozen or more roustabouts tried to look and act as if they had not been talking about anything in particular.

"Whar's the new fellow to bunk, Baker," asked Forkey. Mr. Baker seemed the acknowledged leader and referee of the roustabouts, and to him were referred for adjustment all questions affecting the general welfare.

"That's a fact!" exclaimed Mr. Baker, looking around. "Who's got a bunk to himself?"

"I have," shouted the Parson, quickly.

"Who else?" asked Mr. Baker. No one answered. "Your bunk's a top one, Parson," remarked Mr. Baker, with hypocritical deference. "It's rather rough to make a sickly feller climb so high—don't you think so? S'pose you take in somebody from down below, an' give Slim a chance to save his breath?"

"I reckon," said the Parson, looking as much aggrieved as possible to a man who looked habitually sullen. "I know the rules aboard boats. A man's got to take his luck. When there's only one bunk open, he's got to take it, no matter where 'tis."

Mr. Baker commenced playing with his wrist-bands, which action indicated Mr. Baker's desire to forcibly alter the Parson's opinion, but the tall Forkey whispered in his ear:

"I've got a top bunk right opposite—I'll watch him." Just then all hands were called forward to put off some freight at a landing the boat was approaching, and the discussion ended without harm to any one. The watchful Forkey, however, contrived to help the new hand with a heavy box, and to whisper:

"Look out for the Parson! It'll be the first of the month before we reach Cairo, and we'll get our pay. Parson 'll *steal* yourn—every dog-goned cent of it."

Then Mr. Baker trotted up the gang-plank beside Slim, and said in a hurried undertone:

"Keep yer eye skinned! That old cuss don't mean any good. We'll all stand by yer. Give him one between the eyes the minute he cuts up nasty."

The new hand seemed considerably disturbed in mind, and his perturbation was none the less when he realized how completely the Parson had taken him under his wing. He seated Slim beside him at the mess-table, and even helped him to food. It rather astonished Mr. Baker to see the Parson, after extracting the best cut of meat (as he usually did) pass his plate to Master Slim and content himself with the next best piece he could find. He even sweetened Slim's coffee for him, which operation so impressed Forkey that after supper he whispered to the young man.

"Ef yer feel bad about the stomach any time after eatin', go right to the clerk an' git an emetic. Don't do no loafin' about it, neither—pizen sometimes gets into coffee."

The young man shuddered, but just then Parson, who looked suspiciously at any one who even looked at his new bunkmate, took Slim's arm and led him away with the apparent excuse of showing him the whereabouts of the wash-room.

Forkey climbed that night to his bunk with the self-sacrificing resolution to lie awake all night, and, with eyes that pretended to be closed, to watch every movement of the suspected individual in the opposite bunk. His valiant resolution went to form a portion of a certain dangerous but popular roadway, famed in proverb as being paved with good intentions, for while mentally in the midst of a brilliant but deceptive device, which was to detect and expose the villainy of the Parson, Mr. Forkey fell into a sweet lumber. In the middle of the night, awaking from a dream in which the Parson was seductively offering him a cup of poison with one hand, while with the other he was rifling his pockets, he sprang suddenly up and looked across to the opposite bunk. To his great suprise he saw, by the dim light of the single lantern which hung between the berths, the Parson, who usually complained of the cold drafts which swept through the boiler-deck at night, folding his own blanket double and piling it over his bunkmate, after which he stretched himself in the bunk with no covering whatever. Forkey lay awake for the remainder of the night, determined to be ready to testify against the Parson the moment he awoke and accused Slim (as Forkey felt sure he would) of stealing the blanket. The couple arose without quarreling, however, and the Parson was as kind to the green hand as if his own ungraceful form had all night reposed beneath a downy coverlet.

Forkey pondered long and seriously over the matter, without discovering the Parson's motive; he then consulted Mr. Baker, but that gentleman, even after stimulating his intellect at the bar, was unable to offer any elucidation whatever. In fact, when to have undisturbed opportunity for reflection he climbed to the top of a pile of cotton on the after-deck, he himself received a revelation compared with which that of Forkey was but insignificant. He was lying on his stomach, as was the custom of the meditative roustabout, and his eyes naturally fell upon the narrow runway which had been left between the cotton and the side of the boat. Suddenly the unhandsome form of the Parson appeared, and after dropping a roll of bills, quickly vanished. The startled Mr. Baker sprang to his feet, ran softly along the pile of cotton, and reached the end in time to hear the Parson say to Slim:

"Would'nt ye like to hev yer name tattoed on yer arm, so if ye got lost overboard, or got hurt ashore, folks 'ud know where ye b'long-ed?"

"Yes," replied the youth.

"Go 'round behind the cotton, then," said the Parson, "and I'll get my traps and do the bizness."

Mr. Baker, swearing eloquently to himself, returned to his original hiding-place in time to see Slim start at sight of the roll, and quickly pick it up. At the same instant the Parson appeared, saw the money, and exclaimed:

"Hello! Found somethin'?"

"Yes," said Slim, with eyelids wide apart. "Wonder who lost it?"

"Don't trouble your head about *that*," exclaimed the Parson very roughly. "Ef its anybody aboard, they'll growl soon 'nough. Jest keep yer mouth tight shet about it—that's all *you've* got to do. Then if nobody claims it ye ken send it home from Cairo or Shawneetown, an' 'twould come in mighty handy to yer folks. How much is there?"

"Fifty dollars," replied Slim, who had been counting the money while the Parson talked.

"Bully!" exclaimed the Parson. "Think of how 'twould make yer mother's eyes stick out—eh?"

The tattooing operation commenced, and Mr. Baker, doubting the accuracy of his own senses, speedily drank them into a state of utter quiescence.

Day by day the gallant little Helen Douglas struggled up the great river, and day by day increased the greatness of the mystery of the after-deck. Veteran players of seven-up idiotically led their jacks, and experienced antagonists stupidly played their lowest trumps thereon. Instead of devoting their entire leisure to cards, the men gathered in little excitable groups, and discussed each new theory that was advanced to explain the Parson's conduct. So absorbed were the men in contemplation that on one occasion, while wooding-up, Forkey was so impressed by an idea which suddenly came to him that, with his shoulder full of wood, he stepped upon the other plank and in front of Mr. Baker. The shock of the collision carried the two gentlemen into the water, floundering in which element Mr. Forkey unbosomed his mind to his companion. The excitement extended to the firemen, and from them to the engineers. In the natural course of progression it reached the mates, the pilots, and the clerk; and finally it was noticed that the Captain himself, whenever the roustabouts were busy forward, stared steadily at the Parson and his pet.

The Wabash River was finally reached, and found to be more than bank-full, for the boat might have sailed safely through the overflown bottom-lands wherever the timber had been cut away. The Captain was in the best of humor, for now he felt sure he could safely venture to the head of navigation, and thus get a cargo paying higher freight bills than one taken further down the river would do. Still another economic idea struck the Captain, and he hurried into the pilot-house.

"Wabash is way up, Ben," said he to the pilot on duty.

"Rather," replied the pilot, putting the boat's head to the western shore to avoid the current of a small creek coming in on the east.

"Don't you believe we could run the dam above Mount Carmel, and dodge lock charges?"

"Shouldn't wonder," Ben answered, after scanning the trees on the bank proper.

"What time'll we reach it?—'twouldn't hardly do to try it at night."

"Not *any*," replied Benjamin, with considerable emphasis. "If there's ever a time a man wants to see the water in front of him, it's when he's running a dam. We'll get to Mount Carmel about midnight."

"Whose watch'll it be first thing in the morning?" asked the Captain.

"Mine," said the pilot.

"Ben," said the Captain, "I'll give you an extra twenty to run the dam."

"Done!" exclaimed the pilot.

"Bully!" cried the Captain, slapping the pilot so hard upon the back as to make him lose half a turn of the wheel. "Then we'll tie up at Mount Carmel until daylight, but we'll keep up an infernal whistling all night, so the lock-master will think we're coming, and be afraid to go to bed. Then, in the morning, we'll run the dam right under his nose. Lord, *won't* he jump and cuss?"

The pilot showed his teeth, and smiled in grim approval of the Captain's wicked mirth.

From midnight until daylight the gentle Helen lay in front of one of the Mount Carmel warehouses, giving vent to dreadful shrieks and howls, which probably disturbed the sixteen hundred inhabitants of the holy mount as much as they did the detested lock-keeper. Toward daylight, however, the two engineers came on duty; both mates and the Captain were on deck, the roustabouts were awakened, and Ben and his mate went to the wheel. As soon as it was fairly light, the lines were cast off, and the whistle blowing her regular signal, which consisted of one shriek and four bellows, the gallant little boat started on her daring trip. Two miles up the river the location of the dam was indicated by the lock on one side of the stream and the large mill on the other; as the boat slowly decreased the distance, a dark, troubled line extending across the river showed that despite the depth of water on the dam, there was yet a perceptible fall. The same fact was indicated by a dull, steady roar.

"All forrard!" shouted the Captain. "Greasers, hands, cooks, waiters—everybody! Got to keep her head down all we can, and there's nothing but men to do it with. Mr. Mate, rig a line aft the jackstaff for the boys to hold on to in case we ship any water."

The rope was stretched, and the men hastened to hold it, the Parson crowding himself and his bunk-mate into the centre of the line.

"Crack on more steam, Jim," shouted the pilot through his tube; "we can't *creep* across dams."

"She's carrying too much now," replied the engineer. "She's loaded so light that her wheels don't get much water—*that's* what ails her."

"Looks nasty, Ben," remarked the pilot off duty to his associate.

"Yes," replied the sententious Benjamin between his teeth.

"Must be a fall of nigh on to three feet," continued the other pilot. "Don't you think it dangerous?"

"Nary a bit," replied Ben, with a face sufficiently white to engender distrust of its owner's truthfulness. "There's nothin' to do but to get her head straight and to hold her to it; we'll go across as easy as fallin' off a log. Better give me a hand now."

"Trim boat!" shouted the Captain.

The two mates carefully disposed the men, until the Captain shouted:

"There! She's as trim as a duck!"

The Captain turned abruptly, took a glass from the pilot-house, and looked toward the lock.

"There's Bill Bell, the lock-keeper," he said with a laugh, "and he looks as if his bitters had gone the wrong way."

The mates laughed, too—the roustabouts tried to, but dismally failed.

The dam was now about a hundred yards in front, and, though it was only a wall of water three feet or less in height, the men looked as if they would rather be ashore, as spectators; as for the colored cooks and waiters, their faces turned the color of ashes.

A moment more brought the boat within twenty-five yards of the black, roaring fall.

"Now—hold her to it!" growled Ben.

"Steady, all!" shouted the Captain.

The boat staggered up; she seemed barely to creep; her slightly-built frame trembled so violently as to make her bell ring. Suddenly (the pilots afterward fought at ten paces to know who was to blame but died without ascertaining) she yawed a point or two out of her course, struck the water with her port bow, was turned, wrenched, and her whole upper works were carried away as if they were a mere box, while the hull, with engines still working, drifted down stream.

Strangely enough, no one seemed to be hurt. The Captain, pilots, clerk, and bar-keeper were seen walking about on the convenient raft which the upper works formed, while the crew, being all forward, were out of the reach of falling timber. When the frightened men had recovered themselves, however, they saw the Parson was doubled up near the capstan, and showed no disposition to rise. One of the cooks explained how a piece of flying timber struck the Parson in the stomach.

Mr. Baker stooped, looked into the Parson's face, looked up again, and remarked:

"He's going to kingdom-come, boys."

"Where's that?" asked Slim, with wide-open eyes.

"Into his coffin, young man, if he ever gets ashore," said Mr. Baker, very solemnly.

The green hand fell on his knees beside the Parson in a moment.

"Yer been mighty kind to me," said the young man, with a couple of big tears in his colorless eyes.

The dying man smiled feebly, and whispered, "Think so, boy?"

"Yes," said Slim. "Ev'rybody else has gi'e me advice, an' made me half crazy, but you've been a reel frend. But I can't guess why."

"I'll tell ye," gasped the Parson, pulling at Slim's hand as if he would draw him closer. Forkey saw the movement, and edged nearer, and bent his head as low as he dared to do without seeming to listen. The dying man raised himself on his elbow, looked wildly into the boy's eyes, and almost shouted:

"Cos—I m—yer father!"

The Parson's eyes closed, and there came into his face a smile a dying saint might have envied—a smile which remained even after the breath had departed from the old roustabout's lips.

The hull stranded on an island below Mount Carmel, and it was suggested by some of the crew that the Parson should be interred on the island, but Mr. Baker, who had taken entire charge of the remains, declared that they should have a handsome coffin, be buried in a regular graveyard, and have a regular Parson to say the word; and Mr. Baker had his way. He was rather disappointed when he learned that a fife and drum, to perform dead marches, would hardly be in order in a funeral procession, and that the only Mount Carmelite capable of engraving coffin-plates had conscientious scruples against engraving either "The Parson" or "Slim's Father," in lieu of a real name. A happy thought of Forkey's, however, led to the real name being elicited from the orphan, and all the obstacles to what Mr. Baker called "a reg'ler buryin'" were overcome. The procession was so unlike anything the citizens ever saw before that many followed it for what they termed "the fun of the thing." When, however, the first shovel-full of dirt fell upon the coffin-lid, and the poor orphan uttered a piteous cry, and Mr. Baker, turning quickly aside to hide his own emotions, saw the attendant citizens doing the same, he recognized the fact that other folks were about as good as roustabouts, after all.

ROMEO, BY ANOTHER NAME, IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Beaver (Penn.) Argust Sept. 23.

Two farmers living on adjoining farms in Girard Township, Erie County, have for years been unfriendly on account of the disagreement about the line fence which separated their lands, both claiming the ten feet which was formerly the lane running between the two places. Their children have grown up inheriting their parents' animosity, and their eldest sons have several times been subpœnaed as witnesses in lawsuits which have grown out of this difficulty. The case had been a sort of suit in chancery, having run on from year to year, both men spending their money in lawyers' fees without any legal conclusion.

About a year ago the two farmers awoke one Monday morning to find that each had lost a child, one his youngest son, and the other his only daughter. Like the houses of Montague and Capulet, in "Romeo and Juliet," the scions of the two rival houses had secretly cherished a fondness for one another, and knowing the feud between the families, without divulging their passions or intention they met clandestinely and carried into effect an elopement.

A week passed, at the end of which the father of the runaway daughter was called on to go to Erie and attend again to the everlasting lawsuit. He went in early to the office of the lawyer, and taking up one of his weekly papers, read the marriage notice of Emma. It was a terrible blow, and he went out into the yard to try and walk off his excitement. All that passed through the old gentleman's mind is not known, but there seemed to be a desperate struggle within which resulted in his returning to the lawyer's office and postponing the business. Then he drove directly to his farm and had a long private interview with his wife; then he did what he had not done for twenty years—went over and called on his enemy. He was found sick, having been confined to his room since the abandonment of his favorite son. But the two farmers met, and both for a few minutes stood face to face in profound silence.

At length the father of Emma spoke:

"I have come to settle the dispute; let the children have the lot on either side of the lane, and I will build them a house."

"And I will furnish it."

So the recreant children were sent for and forgiven, and came home to receive their parents' blessing. And now there are no more lawyers for the two farmers, but each has faithfully fulfilled his contract in regard to his house and furniture.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of the Ninth District of Virginia have nominated Mr. George W. Henderlite for Congress. The Wytheville *Enterprise*, though politically opposed to him, speaks favorably of him, saying: "Henderlite is a native Virginian, and while he has been noted as an active worker in the ranks of his party, never exhibited any of that malignant and bitter spirit which characterizes many of his followers. He is said to be personally popular, and will make a stronger run than any other man of that party in the district. He was for several years the revenue collector of this district, and was well esteemed by such of our business men as were thrown in contact with him. Those who know him well assure us that he is the possessor of many good traits of character, that he is charitable and generous to a fault."

A PAIR OF BACHELORS.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* prints this personal paragraph: "At the foot of the Chestnut Hills, in North Coventry, Chester County, reside two eccentric bachelors, Messrs. John and Frederick Hamilton, who are now between sixty and seventy years of age. They live happily together, have no women about to give them a curtain lecture when they are out o' nights, nor to tenderly care for them in their hours of sickness. They keep separate tables, do their own cooking, washing and mending, make their own beds, and all other necessary work that is to be done about a well-regulated household. Besides being good housekeepers these old gentlemen are of an inventive turn of mind. They recently invented a threshing machine, which is worked with a crank. Five hundred sheaves of wheat and fifty bushels of oats were threshed out by it one day."

MURDERED FOR GOLD.

THE SKELETON IN THE RUE VAUGIRARD.

A MAN PROCURES THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW — HISTORY OF THE CRIME—PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIMINALS.

On April, 26, 1833, a singular party arrived in two carriages at the door of No. 81 Rue Vaugirard, Paris. From the first alighted a man of middle age, of shrewd, determined aspect, bearing in his hand an official-looking bag crammed with papers. He was followed by a short, stout man, well dressed, and wearing an enormous pair of green spectacles. The rear was brought up by another individual, tall and thin, apparently a mechanic of the better class, whose air was gloomy and downcast in the extreme. The last two persons on descending from the carriage were surrounded by gendarmes. The second vehicle brought a gentleman who carried a case of surgical instruments, and respectfully made way for his companion, no other than the celebrated analytical chemist, M. Orfila.

"Mr. Attorney General," said the latter, "my colleague and I await your directions. What is the business? Poison? Autopsy?" "Neither," was the answer, with a smile; "archæology." The whole party entered the garden. There a table, with writing materials, was found, under an old mulberry-tree. Within a pace or two, close to an apricot-tree, stood two laborers, spade and pickax in hand, awaiting orders. The Magistrate ran his fingers across a plan that lay on a table before him, and pausing at a *red cross*, and glancing thence to the apricot-tree, said quietly, "Begin *there*."

The workmen commenced digging. The pickax soon sank into an excavation. The prisoner with the green spectacles started and turned pale. Carefully trenching the soil, they came to a bed of lime forming a hard coat. It was this which the pick had penetrated. Removed in fragments, it gave to view a narrow grave about four feet from the surface, and at the bottom a skeleton, perfect in all respects, the hair and teeth as complete as in life. Around the neck was a four times knotted cord, a gold ring was on the wedding-finger. "It is quicklime," said M. Orfila, "but they have forgotten the necessary moisture, and what was no doubt intended to destroy has only preserved. The flesh has disappeared, but the skeleton is perfect. What do you wish us to do?"

"A miracle, gentlemen," replied the Magistrate, "and I offer you the assistance of these two gentlemen, Drs. Marc and De Loury, (who entered as he spoke,) in effecting it. I wish you to reclothe these bones with flesh, to tell me to whom they once belonged—the sex, the age, and exactly how long they have rested in this unknown grave." "Nothing is easier for my colleagues," replied Dumontier, and my assistance would be of little benefit, but for one circumstance. I could, if you desire it, by merely examining the skull, determine what were the peculiar habits, thoughts, passions, vices, and virtues of the soul by which it was animated." At this speech the other physicians smiled, for Dumontier was the earliest French disciple of Gall and Spurzheim. The examination continued, and the physicians reported as their conclusions that the remains were those of a woman, four feet eight inches high, of advanced age—say about seventy—never accustomed to bodily toil; that death had occurred from ten to twelve years before, the cause strangulation, and that burial must have followed in a few hours—that is, before rigidity commenced.

The Magistrate turned toward the prisoners: "Well, Bastien and Robert, these gentlemen knew nothing of the matter for which they were invited here, yet in two hours they have drawn the perfect picture of your victim. It only remains to add the name. That I can do for you—the widow Houet." "And," put in Dumontier, "I will tell you her character—avaricious, distrustful, timid, and passionate." He must have been correct. The impassible Robert started, and recoiled as if stricken with a sudden fear, but, with a strong effort, soon regained his self-control.

Such was the scene which first drew public attention to a case the earlier incidents of which occurred ten or twelve years before.

On Sept. 13, 1821, the widow Houet, sixty-eight years old, disappeared from her residence, Rue des Maturins. She had a fortune of 40,000 francs, a son almost an idiot, and a daughter married to one Robert, a wine-merchant and engraver of crystals. A bad understanding had existed between her son-in-law and herself, and the old lady had been heard to express a fear that she should die by his hands.

At 6 A. M. on the 13th of September Robert called at the house of his mother-in-law and invited her to breakfast, which invitation she accepted. Toward 7 o'clock a day-servant employed by her made her appearance and was scolded for being late. Mme. Houet was dressed to go out, appeared agitated, talked to herself, and presently hurried away. She was last seen crossing the Rue de la Harpe in the direction of a house in that street inhabited by the Roberts. Toward 11 the woman Robert came to inquire for her mother, who had not kept her appointment, but nothing had been heard of her. The next morning some one called on Robert to inform him of the continued absence of his mother-in-law. He was alone, and replied: "Do not speak of it to my wife. It will only make her uneasy. I shall not tell her till Sunday."

Two days later a letter, purporting to be from Mme. Houet, was received by a M. Hérolle, stating that she was about to take a journey, and should be absent some days. Another letter, addressed to a tenant of her's, hinted at an intention to commit suicide. Both letters were strongly suspected to be forgeries. It was believed by the authorities that a crime had been committed, but where, when, or by whom they were unable to discover.

Suspicion naturally fell on Robert. He had failed in business, and was much embarrassed for money, so that the death of his mother-in-law was most opportune. His conduct when informed of her disappearance, and subsequently, was such as to strengthen suspicion against him. But presumptions are not proof, and justice was baffled for the present. The Tribunal of First Justice decided in 1822 that there was no room for further investigation.

After a short absence Robert returned to Paris in 1823, accompanied by a man named Véron, and occupied an apartment in his old house, Rue de la Harpe. Here several suspicious scenes were witnessed. A man named Bastien made his appearance one day, as if he had called by appointment, and received from Robert, through Véron, a note for 250 francs. Subsequently he called again and demanded a personal interview with Robert. High words ensued, and Véron, breaking into the room, found the pair engaged in a deadly struggle. Upon being interrupted Bastien slunk away, and Véron noticed on the table a bond for 20,000 francs awaiting signature, and a pen filled with ink on the floor. Robert refused to appeal to the law, alleging that the quarrel arose from losses at play, but when alone with Véron, who appeared to be a gentleman not easily startled at crime, confided to him that Bastien's exactions were become intolerable, and coolly proposed that he should be lured into the house at Versailles, assassinated, and buried in the garden. This proposition, Véron stated on the trial, struck him as "*assez drôle*."

A few days after Robert informed his friend that the villainous Bastien had, by holding a pistol to his head, compelled him to affix his signature to a bond for 30,000 francs. Again, Véron urged him to appeal to the law, and again Robert, who wished to keep away from it as long as possible, refused, saying he preferred flight to scandal, and with this view withdrew to the village of Dannemoine.

Here he remained undisturbed until 1827, when his persecutor pounced upon him, and after a stormy interview extracted 6,000 francs from him.

Scenes of this description had already attracted the attention of the Police, and it should be mentioned that in 1825, on the receipt of an anonymous letter, accusing Robert and Bastien of the murder of the widow Houet, a second inquiry had been instituted, but without success—the absence of the *corpus delecti* paralyzed the arm of justice, and a second decree of "non lieu," (no ground for further inquiry,) was reluctantly issued.

Robert again gave his enemy the slip, retired to Villeneuve-le-Roi, and for some time was left in peace. One fatal morning, however, Bastien knocked at the door, said he was tired of rambling around the world, and wanted to settle down in some quiet country town as a neighbor to his old friend, preliminary to which he would like the modest little sum of 40,000 francs. Another stormy interview ensued. Robert refused the money. "Assassin!" exclaimed Bastien, "do you want me to mount the roof and declare that Robert has murdered his mother-in-law?" The unfortunate man fled from the room. Hurrying down stairs he met a neighbor, who, alarmed at the noise, was about to enter the house. This individual naturally suggested that the Police should be sent for and Bastien given into custody. "No—no! for God's sake!" exclaimed Robert, and, to his neighbor's astonishment, turned and dashed up stairs, whence he made his escape by the roof, while Bastien waited for him by the door.

Some weeks now elapsed. Bastien had quitted Villeneuve, and Robert, warned by some means of the welcome fact, returned to his house. Here he was shortly afterward waited upon by a person named Gouvernat, in whom Bastien appears to have placed great confidence, and who had, at all events, been given to understand by the latter that he (Bastien) had Robert at his mercy, on account of a concealed crime. His credentials were two slips of paper, the one containing names and addresses, the other the plan of a garden, in the corner of which was traced a red cross. Robert, in despair and terror, made an appointment to meet his visitor at a neighboring inn and pay over the sum demanded. Rightly expecting, however, that Bastien would form one of the party, he judged it best not to keep his appointment. Bastien, thereupon, losing all self-control, took a piece of chalk, and, hurrying around to Robert's house, wrote on the street door, "Robert has murdered his mother-in-law, the widow Houet."

That night Robert and his wife disappeared from Villeneuve-le-Roi, and fled to Bourbonne les-Bains. Furious at this evasion, Bastien gave himself up to projects of revenge. He denounced Robert as the author of the mysterious crime. This time justice struck effectually, and to the amazement of the informer the first step was directed against his own precious person. He was at once arrested, and in the pocket-book of this methodical scoundrel was found the following extraordinary document:

"*June 21.*—M. Robert hired cellar Rue des Deux Portes—Rue de Vaugirard, small house.

July 21.—Borrowed 700 francs. Later received money to purchase spade, pick, and watering-can. Same day bought ½ bushel of lime." This memorandum was indorsed: "Plan for the murder of the Widow Houet by the Roberts, for which we have hired the cellar, and afterward the house, Rue de Vaugirard."

Fragments of threatening letters to Robert, and a plan of the garden marked with a red cross, were also found on his person, besides the following:

"The court has decided that, as to Bastien, there is *non lieu*, (no ground of process,) as regards Robert, *non lieu quant à présent*. This decision is final for Bastien according to the legal maxim, *non bis in idem*. Even were Bastien to own himself guilty, he cannot again be prosecuted; the judgment is irrevocable."

This last note explains the man's audacity. Wherever he had obtained the extraordinary legal opinion it contained, he placed implicit confidence in it, and believed in his own safety as fully as he did in Robert's destruction.

This extraordinary case came on for trial on Aug. 12, 1833. The Assize Court of the Seine was packed with an immense crowd, while the skeleton of the victim, prepared by Dumontier, occupied the place of honor on a table in the centre. Bastien was attired in a sky-blue coat, his eyes concealed by his immense green spectacles. He appeared by turns sullen and restless. Robert was plainly dressed. He kept his gray eyes constantly fixed on one point beside the Judge, and seemed perfectly unconscious of the presence of those around, replying to the questions put to him in a low, confused voice. The inevitable scene at every French criminal trial, where the Judge handles the accused as a cat does a mouse, of course ensued. For several hours the two prisoners were thus examined—now threatened, now ridiculed, now excited against each other. Bastien assumed a careless, *Robert Macaire* air. His explanation of matters was that he had found out that Robert had committed the murder, and took advantage of his knowledge to use his unhappy comrade as his "milch cow."

Robert endeavored to explain his giving Bastien the bond for 30,000 francs by saying that he had once in jest made a bet with that worthy as to the hour of the day, and, having lost, Bastien inexorably exacted payment.

Besides such admissions as were extracted from the prisoners by the cork-screw process, evidence of other suspicious circumstances were brought forward, until no doubt remained of their guilt. The counsel for the defense did their best to shift from one to the other the weight of guilt, after which the President charged the jury, who retired and remained in deliberation for some time. On their return they found Bastien guilty of the crime, with premeditation, and Robert guilty of having procured the murder, but innocent of actual participation in it. To the astonishment of every one, extenuating circumstances were admitted.

The prisoners were brought in. Bastien was calm. His companion's face betrayed poignant anxiety, and on hearing his comparative acquittal he staggered and would have fallen had not a bystander supported his trembling form. Both were sentenced to exposure on a scaffold and to the galleys for life. At the moment of passing sentence Bastien had made a slight movement, but without the slightest change of feature. However, on being conducted to his cell he turned suddenly pale and sank on a seat. On examination, his hand was found covered with blood, and convulsively clasping a pair of scissors, with which he had stabbed himself in the left breast. The wound was slight.

The two convicts underwent "exposition" in the square before the Palais de Justice. The crowd uttered ferocious cries and ribald jests. "Down with the murderers!" "To the guillotine with them." Thus did public opinion express itself with regard to the decision of an intelligent jury.

THE TOWNSEND BANK.

STATEMENT OF ITS ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

To set at rest conflicting and erroneous rumors concerning the value of deposits in the suspended Townsend Bank, of New-Haven, by which brokers and others are buying up deposit-books at the rate of ten cents on the dollar, the following semi-official statement has been made public by the papers of that City:

"The liabilities of the bank are $2,800,000. The assets are figured up to $2,075,000, as follows: Bills receivable on real estate in this city, after deducting $50,000 for possible shrinkage, are $1,050,000; bills receivable on personal loans, after deducting $25,000 for shrinkage, are $47,000; real estate owned by the bank in this city, after deducting $20,000 for shrinkage, is valued at $63,000, and there are cash items amounting to $30,000. Bonds to the amount of $500,000, being first mortgage bonds on the Union Gas Works, New-York, are also counted in among the assets. One million five hundred thousand dollars have been spent on the works, and sound business men place the bonds at par, although they count the stock as worthless, or nearly so. The Philadelphia property is valued at $150,000, after deducting $100,000 for shrinkage. Then there are $1,000,000 loaned on collaterals, the par value of which is $2,500,000. These "securities" are put in as worth ten cents on the dollar, making $250,000. From this statement the public may see the exact condition of the bank. The collaterals figured in as worth $250,000 are by some considered entirely valueless, as they include the Union Gas Company stock, the Arkansas State bonds, and Southern railroad bonds."

LORD RIPON'S CONVERSION.

In a letter of Sept. 18, dated from Rome, by M. Erdan, a very shrewd, sarcastic, and experienced observer of all that passes in Italy, and especially in its capital, there is mention of an expected visit by Lord Ripon to the city, which has been spoken of as soon to be paid, but which M. Erdan thinks will not be paid until midwinter. He writes as follows: "That conversion was the cause of great joy at the Vatican. On this occasion the results have been recapitulated which have been obtained in England by Catholic propagandism since 1850, the year in which the Romish hierarchy was re-established there by Pius IX. The references are aided by an English Catholic almanac for 1874, in which are to be found the following statistics, which I do not guarantee, but which may interest your readers as approximate statistics: In 1765 England and Scotland contained only 60,000 Catholics; in 1821, 500,000; in 1842, 2,500,000; in 1845, 3,380,000. Since 1845 it is claimed that there has been an increase, of which the number is not given. They speak of 600 conversions per annum. In 1873 there were 1,893 priests, 1,453 churches and chapels, 86 convents of men, 268 convents of women, 21 Catholic gymnasiums, 1,249 schools, also 20 dioceses, 33 Catholic lords, 77 baronets, 6 members of the Privy Council, and 37 members of the House of Commons. In connection with these figures they bring forward the declaration of the *Times*, according to which there is incompatibility between becoming a Catholic and remaining a good Englishman. These words of the great English organ have made the English Prelates who are here quite furious, and concerning their state of mind several details have come directly to my knowledge."

BLINDNESS.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS AND STATISTICS OF THAT DISEASE.

When Mrs. Grundy observes that "miracles will never cease," people in general are not so much impressed as they ought to be, forgetting that we live in the midst of miracles, in spite of the Huxleys and Tyndalls, and that the eyesight is one of them—a beautiful and magnificent wonder. It is the queen-miracle of nature, who is the greatest miracle-worker in the world, though David Hume did not regard the matter in that way; and neither he nor anybody else has noted the fact that in all languages the terms for "miracle" have all grown from the original words for the human eye. The truth is, the world could not well get along without its miracles—assuming our senses to be such—though several persons, deprived of some of these, have contrived to live and find enjoyment in many purposes of life.

One instance of such a privation has suggested these observations on blindness, being the case of George V., Ex-King of Hanover, first cousin of Queen Victoria, and born in the year of her birth, 1819. He was blind when he succeeded his father, in 1851. He is a great lover of art, and, as was recently stated by the Paris correspondent of this journal, is in the habit of visiting Paris occasionally and going to the museums and picture galleries to examine the curiosities of those places. In 1866, as will be remembered, he lost his kingdom, having sided with Austria, at that time, against King William of Prussia, and relied too much on the "diversion" of Napoleon III., which never came. Since then he has resided near Vienna, hoping against hope for some tempest of things that may waft him back again to Hanover, and solacing his losses by sharing, or trying to share, the distractions or amusements of the rest of the world. He goes to the art galleries, accompanied by one or other of his two daughters—Frederika, born in 1848, or Marie, born in 1849—and makes use of her eyes in examining everything. People are surprised to see how well he walks into a room, bowing and speaking to those he wishes to notice. But his confidence is owing to the young lady by his side, who, speaking in low tones, mentions rapidly the names of those present, and by a number of signs and touches warns him of everything necessary to be said and done. In a museum, she leads him to the picture or other object to be examined, and deftly describes it, the old man looking at the wall and seeing, so to speak, with his ears. Of course he could more easily examine those things at home with the help of a reader, but he likes the society and crowd of men and women, and finds a natural consolation in the general notice and sympathy that follow him and the dutiful Cordelia by his side. So that, in spite of his protests against Prussia, it is not unlikely that he is a happier man making the rounds of his picture galleries than he was, or would be, in the home of his Guelphic ancestors; and it is not improbable that he would be willing to accept the sixteen millions of compensatory thalers offered him by the Prussians and surrender his claim. But that of his son is in the way; and as the Prince has the use of his eyes, and will want to live his life, those Guelphs, like the Bourbons, will still wait for something to turn up.

This case of King George is one more instance of the intellectual activity that has at all times shown itself, more or less, in connection with blindness, sharpening the wit of the illiterate and increasing the force of cultivated minds. As a blind man he is more noticeable than as a King, and helps to remind us of those sightless persons who have done remarkable things, from the days of Samson and Homer downward, into the clearer light of human biography. Many of these (Emperors, Kings, Sultans, and chieftains) were made blind by the ferocious hands of their antagonists, and among them will be remembered

> "Blind old Dandolo,
> Th' octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe."

In his young days Dandolo was arrested in Constantinople, as a spy, by the Emperor Comnenus, and had his sight destroyed, after the fashion of that age. In 1192, when he was Doge of Venice, and eighty-four, he went back and stormed the ramparts of Constantinople, at the head of his Venetians and the Crusaders, and then liberated from a dungeon the blind Emperor Isaac Angelus, who had been dethroned and blinded by his brother Alexis. That was a memorable day for the blind men, for in the crowd present were several blind officials whose eyes Isaac himself had formerly put out, in the usual course of Government.

In the Middle Ages, before gunpowder had made war a ghastly trade, blind men would go to battle with a good courage. The blind King of Bohemia in 1346 rode into the fight of Creçy with his body-guard, and exchanged some blows with the English Black Prince, who soon saw him killed in the mêlée, and took the *Ich Dien* of his crest to be the motto of the future Princes of Wales. There was another distinguished Bohemian—and a newspaper writer must feel pleasure in recording these facts—that is to say, Count Ziska, military leader of the Church reformers of his day, (1420,) who went blind against Emperor Sigismund, and whose skin, after his death, was braced over a battle-drum by his soldiers to inspire courage.

Many such instances of energetic action might be cited, especially from the history of Oriental races. But the blind professors of song and literature have better claims to be remembered. It is very probable that blindness, and the secluded leisure consequent on it, gave one of the best of the Greek Homeroi the inspiration of some of those *Fyttes* that have become immortal in the world; and of the great epic poet of our own language it may be surmised that we should never have had the "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" if John Milton had not lost his political occupation and all social comfort, as well as his eyesight, before he began to compose them. Far below his level is ranked the blind poet and musician, Dr. Blacklock, of Scotland, who died in 1791; but it will always be remembered that he was one of the first who recognized and encouraged the genius of Robert Burns. A literary man of a more prosaic and active turn was Lieut. Holman, of the English Navy, who, losing his sight in 1812, at the age of twenty-five, came to the resolution of traveling everywhere, "as far as God had any ground." He journeyed first through France, Savoy, Switzerland, and Italy, with sight enough to distinguish between light and darkness, and depending on those he went among for a passing help. He next attempted (1824) to travel round the world by way of St. Petersburg, going east. But he was stopped at Irtootsk by the Russian officials, who took him for a spy, and forced to travel back by way of Poland, Austria, and Germany. In this journey, as well as in the first, he took notes with a pencil, and published them on his return. He next spent five years in going round the world by sea—to Brazil, the Canary Isles, Africa, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New-Zealand. In 1843, with a hungry heart for more strange sights, he made a journey through the Danubian Provinces. His many books of travel are not much estimated, being deficient in many respects, as well as in the want of those personal observations which were impossible to a blind man. At the age of seventy he set out on a longer journey than the last; but of this the world has no report.

Lieut. Holman has been imitated in our day, though within smaller circuits of travel, by the blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, who lost his sight at the age of five years, by an accident that destroyed the sight of the left eye, and left the other nearly useless. He has popularly distinguished himself among those who have practiced literature under that most trying of human deficiencies, and no doubt preaches as well as he writes. There is no blindness in his manner of writing. It is clear, dramatic, and forcible, being particularly happy in description of events, and also remarkable for a light-hearted humor which one would hardly expect from a man of such hard experiences and trials. But he has had compensations in the society of his wife and children, with whose eyes, he says, he has read all the best modern books; happier in this than John Milton, whose wife and daughters gave him only a reluctant help in the darkness of his latter years—a darkness made more uncomfortable, probably, by his own exacting temperament. Mr. Milburn's "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life," his "Rifle, Axe, and Saddle Bags," and his "Lectures on What I Saw in Paris," are highly interesting evidences of mental courage and persistence under the affliction of blindness. Another literary instance of the kind, though much inferior in force of character, has been that of Frances Brown, the blind poetess, of Stranorlar, in the North of Ireland, who, some thirty years ago, published several poems in the gentle and thoughtful style of Mrs. Hemans, and excited so much public interest that Sir Robert Peel—a man gifted with an admirable sense of public opportunity—procured for her a Queen's pension of £20 a year. Miss Brown has published other pieces of poetry, and a novel called *The Hidden Sin*. In 1852 she went to London, accompanied by her sister as amanuensis, and has been one of the literary workers of the great metropolis ever since.

As an accompaniment to the foregoing, we may give a notice of another sightless and literary lady, belonging to our own State, Mrs. S. H. De Kroyft, of Dansville. She has made for herself a somewhat singular record, though in a comparatively confined sphere. About twenty-five years ago she was married to Dr. De Kroyft, and, in "one little month," found herself widowed and struck with blindness—this last affliction produced, or hastened, by the shock of her great sorrow. Since then she has found compensations in her natural courage and a force of thought, intensified, no doubt, by the darkness into which she had passed. She has fought her battle of life against the most formidable odds, publishing a number of books, delivering lectures, and maintaining a home for her family. She seems to be a noteworthy woman, deserving of mention along with those who have brought light out of the most discouraging darkness of human life.

The statistics of blindness could furnish a curious chapter of human history. Special asylums for the blind seem to have originated in France, a country to which Europe owes a good many innovations, good, bad, or indifferent, and the good probably predominating. Louis IX., in 1260, founded in Paris a home for *Quinze-Vingts—i. e.* 300 of his men-at-arms, who had suffered from opthalmia during his disastrous crusade campaign in Egypt. This example was followed by degrees in other parts of France and in other countries. The blind were thus housed and fed in Europe for 500 years, till at last (1780) men began to think of educating them—and first in France, (as before.) At that time the celebrated Hauy, aided by the suggestions of contemporaries, devised a means of reading with letters raised from a plane surface, and thus learned and distinguished by the fingers of the blind. His pamphlet on the subject was translated into English by Dr. Blacklock. This innovation passed into other countries of Europe, and Hauy subsequently helped to formulize it in Russia and Prussia. By means of those raised types and other adaptations the blind in their asylums were taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and other branches of education, being at the same time instructed in a variety of handicrafts, such as basket-making, netting, brush-making, timber-turning, &c. The beginnings of this beneficent reform were seen and encouraged by Louis XVI. ten years before he dreamed of dying on a scaffold. By degrees this reform was carried out all over Europe. But it is a significant fact that reading for the blind was introduced in France forty-three years, and in Russia and Prussia twenty-three years, before it was taught in England. The English, with that practical feeling in which they take a pride, gave their blind a knowledge of the handicrafts, but did not think they needed reading or any other culture. It was not till 1827 that Dr. Gall, of Edinburgh, took up the old French idea of 1784.

Blindness is found in every part of the world, prevailing more in the uncivilized than the civilized countries, though a philosopher might be apt to conclude otherwise. It is estimated in rather a rough way that there are about 2,500,000 blind persons living, of which, (to use the round numbers,) we have about 20,000 in our population of 39,000,000. Our proportion of blind to sighted is much less than that of any other country. Strangers are struck in the society of our great cities by the small show of spectacles, those admirable helps of modern civilization which once came into the world, like the mariner's compass, without any distinct assurance of origin. Roger Bacon, (1280,) notices the invention, as he does that of gunpowder, alluding to "a plano-convex glass useful to old men," and it is generally attributed to Armatus, a Florentine. But it has not been noticed that Layard, some thirty years ago found in the ruins of Nimroud, at Nineveh, a lens of rock-crystal with a plane and a convex surface, which, as he tells us, "magnifies very fairly." This gives us a more respectful notion of spectacles, and we are at liberty to fancy the Sargons and Esarhaddons going about with their eye-glasses on state occasions.

Returning to the census tables of the blind, we find that the Icelanders are about the blindest people in the world, since they have one sightless for every 300 of their population; strongly contrasting with our own proportion of one in over 1,900. The Norwegians show one in 500, while their neighbors, the Swedes, less benighted, have one in 1,400. No doubt the long, chill twilights of the Icelanders, together with their oil-lamps in close, unwholesome hovels, are the chief causes of such a state of things. Census tables also show that the Irish suffer more from blindness than the English and Scotch; showing one in about 800 of the population, while the latter show one in over 1,000. Germany makes the fair presentment of one in over 1,600, and Holland a still fairer, while Denmark has one in 1,500. Russia, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, &c., show an average of one in 800. In the Asiatic States are found more blind persons than elsewhere. China, with a population rated at 400,000,000, has a million of blind—one in 400—the estimate being roughly made from the condition of the people on the sea borders. Japan, like Arabia, is judged to have one in 400, and Persia one in 600. India, with a population of 350,000,000, seems to have one in 500, while in all Africa it is calculated at one in 300—the figure of the Icelanders. On the whole, the blind average of those swarthy races seems to be double that of the white peoples.

Having begun this paper with a curiosity of personal experience, we may end with another—the story of a blind Princess. This attractive personage was introduced, ten or twelve years ago, to the Empress Eugenie at Swalbach, and her tale, told in the London *Family Herald*, is briefly as follows: When she was an infant the Princess was stolen from the chateau of her parents, and the occurrence made a noise at the time, especially as her mother, after the death of her husband, traveled extensively in Germany and France and as far as London, telling her story everywhere and making inquiries concerning the lost child. After the lapse of a few years the widow, going through Switzerland, was one day accosted near Lausanne by a poor woman, who, with a child in her arms, asked alms at the carriage door, and then made the little creature sing some verses of a common Swiss song. The lady listened, was struck by the voice and look of the singer, and in an indescribable state of agitation had the beggar arrested. Investigation followed. She soon discovered that the child was her own, and discovered, at the same time, that to excite greater sympathy the wretched woman had destroyed the sight of the infant she had stolen. Joy and sorrow came together in a trying way. But the mother recovered from the shock, and, hurrying home, tried every possible means of restoring her daughter's eyes. They were all to no purpose; and then she devoted her life to the education of one so dear. The daughter grew up a very accomplished woman, with a strong love of poetry and an exquisite power of reciting it, especially the verse of Uhland and Schiller. In her interview with the Empress she pronounced some scenes from "Count Egmont" and recited "The Diver," while tears rolled down the face of Eugenie as she listened.

The above story is evidently a true one, and it may be added, not inappropriately, that the widow soon saw her daughter happily married to Prince ——, her nephew, thus giving reality to the romantic title of "the Blind Princess."

FATHER THEINER'S DENUNCIATIONS OF THE JESUITS.

Prof. Friedrich has communicated to the Cologne *Gazette* a second series of letters addressed to him by the late Father Theiner, of the Vatican Library. The first series, it will be remembered, contained such vehement denunciations of the Jesuits, apropos of the Ecumenical Council, that the Ultramontane papers affected at first to doubt their genuineness, but ultimately contented themselves with disparaging the writer of them. The second series, which are of more recent date, are of a similar character. In a letter dated the 24th of September, 1870, Father Theiner attributes the supremacy gained by the Jesuits—which has been so injurious to the Church—to their having to deal with an inconceivably ignorant episcopate, with a Pope ignorant of, or only superficially acquainted with history, sacred or profane, theology, and canon law. The Pope, he says, distinguishes himself, and often makes himself ridiculous through his old-wives' credulity, and none of his predecessors were ever such willing instruments of the Jesuits. Describing the latter as boasters and charlatans, he deplores the revival of the order as disastrous both for Church and State. Formerly the sought to win over princes in order with their aid to suppress all free movement in society and science, thereby preparing the fall of the princes themselves, and now they ingratiate themselves with the Bishops for the purpose of domineering over the clergy and professors, and of ultimately overturning the Bishops. To check their deadly influence, Governments, he says, ought to allow no Jesuits to remain in the country, and no priests trained by them to hold any appointment or benefice. The order once expelled from Germany, there would again be learned and patriotic Bishops and a worthy priesthood, and Rome would recover from its infatuation

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

TILTON AND MOULTON INDICTED BY THE KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER BEFORE THE GRAND INQUEST—HE IS THE INSTIGATOR OF THE INDICTMENTS—THE DEFENDANTS TO GIVE BAIL ON MONDAY.

Public interest in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, which has for some weeks been languishing, was revived yesterday, by the appearance before the Grand Jury of Kings County, of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It appears that immediately on reaching home, after vacation, Mr. Beecher signified his intention of procuring indictments for libel against Mr. Francis D. Moulton and Mr. Theodore Tilton. The matter was kept quiet until yesterday morning, when the Pastor of Plymouth Church, at 9:30 o'clock, drove to the County Court-house, accompanied by his lawyers, and, after a brief consultation with District Attorney Winslow, went before the Grand Jury, then in session. Mr. Beecher's testimony before the Grand Jury did not occupy more than half an hour. The only other witness examined was Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee. Mr. Cleveland, after remaining about fifteen minutes in the Grand Jury-room joined Mr. Beecher, and both gentlemen left the building. At 10:30 o'clock the Grand Jury presented Judge Moore, in the City Court, with a bundle of indictments, among which were the following true bills found against Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton at the instance of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST TILTON.

The People vs. Theodore Tilton.—The jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the County of Kings, upon their oaths present: That Henry Ward Beecher, at the several times herein stated, resided, and hath ever since continued to reside, and now resides, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and was a married man, and a clergyman of pure and chaste character, and of good name, fame, credit, and reputation; and that one Theodore Tilton, now or late of the city of Brooklyn aforesaid, unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously, with intent to injure, defame and scandalize the said Henry Ward Beecher in his good name, fame and credit, and to subject him to contempt, ridicule and disgrace, and to provoke him and his friends to commit a breach of the peace, at the city of Brooklyn aforesaid, on or about the 18th day of September, 1874, did compose, write and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, written, and published in a certain public newspaper called and known as the *Daily Graphic*, of large circulation in said City of Brooklyn and elsewhere, and which newspaper thereafter was largely circulated in said City of Brooklyn, a certain false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel of and concerning him, the said Henry Ward Beecher, thereby unlawfully, wickedly, falsely, and maliciously intending to assert and cause it to be believed that the said Henry Ward Beecher, in the month of October, 1868, had been guilty of adultery with one Elizabeth R. Tilton, who, in October, 1868, as well as at the time of the wrong aforesaid, was a married woman, and was the wife of him, said Theodore Tilton, and to cause it to be believed that said Henry Ward Beecher had admitted the fact of such adulterous intercourse to him, said Tilton, which said libel was in words and figures and characters of the tenor and effect following, that is to say: "Shortly afterward, I [meaning said Tilton] sent for Mr. Beecher to come to my house to hold an interview with me on a subject which I shrink from mentioning here, yet which the truth compels me to state. In June, 1869, a child had been born to Elizabeth R. Tilton. In view of Mrs. Tilton's subsequent disclosures to me, made July 3, 1870, namely, that relations between Mr. Beecher and herself had begun Oct. 10, 1868, I wished to question Mr. Beecher as to the authenticity of that date in order to settle the doubtful paternity of the child. This interview he held with me in my study, and during a portion of it Mrs. Tilton was present. They [the said Henry Ward Beecher and the said Elizabeth R. Tilton] both agreed on the date at which their sexual commerce had begun, namely, Oct. 10, 1868, Mrs. Tilton herself being the authority, and referring again, as she had done before, to her diary," which said false, scandalous, malicious, and defaming libel, the said Theodore Tilton afterward and on the 18th day of September, 1874, at the City of Brooklyn, in manner and form aforesaid, did send and cause, permit and procure to be circulated and read by divers persons, to the great damage, scandal, infamy, and disgrace of him the said Henry Ward Beecher, contrary to the statute in such case, made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that at the time of the publication of the libel hereinafter set forth, the City Court of Brooklyn was a court of record existing in the city of Brooklyn, county and State aforesaid, and had jurisdiction of both the persons of Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher, now of said city of Brooklyn, in a certain action which said Theodore Tilton, as plaintiff, had theretofore commenced in said court against said Henry Ward Beecher, as defendant, and which said action was then pending in said court, wherein said Theodore Tilton by his complaint, duly made and verified by his oath, had in substance alleged that said Henry Ward Beecher, on the 10th day of October, 1868, had debauched and carnally known one Elizabeth R. Tilton, then and ever since the wife of said Theodore Tilton, and to which complaint the said Henry Ward Beecher had made answer in due form of law, wherein he had denied the said allegations of said complaint and had verified the said answer in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, by having taken his corporal oath to the truth thereof before one Harry Bingham, who was then a Justice of the Peace in and for the State of New-Hampshire, duly authorized by the laws of that State to administer oaths, said court all the while having jurisdiction of the subject matter of said action.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present that at the time of the publication of the libel hereinafter set forth, the said Henry Ward Beecher resided and still resides in the said City of Brooklyn and County of Kings, and was a person of good name, fame and credit, and was so esteemed by his friends and neighbors, and that said Theodore Tilton, now or late of the City of Brooklyn, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously devising, contriving, and intending to scandalize, vilify and defame the said Henry Ward Beecher, and to cause it to believed by his said friends, neighbors, acquaintances, and others, that he had in verifying his said answer to said complaint and the verification thereof, committed the crime of perjury, of his great hatred, malice, and ill will toward the said Henry Ward Beecher, at the City of Brooklyn aforesaid, on or about the 18th of September, 1874, unlawfully, wickedly, and maliciously, did compose, write, print, and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, printed, and published of and concerning the said Henry Ward Beecher a certain false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel, containing therein, among other things, the false, scandalous, malicious, defamatory, and libelous words and matter following, that is to say, "I [meaning the said Theodore Tilton] close this section [meaning the section of the writing and publication] by declaring with a solemn sense of the meaning of my words, that Mr. Beecher's recent denial under oath is known to him [said Henry Ward Beecher] and to her [said Elizabeth R. Tilton] and to several other persons, to be an act of perjury."

Which said false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel he, (the said Theodore Tilton,) did afterward, to wit, on the 18th day of September, 1874, at said City of New-York, publish and cause to be published, in a certain public newspaper called and known as the *Daily Graphic*, which newspaper was largely circulated in said City of Brooklyn and elsewhere, with the intent that said libel so printed in said newspaper, should be published, circulated, and read in said City of Brooklyn, to the great damage, scandal, and disgrace of the said Henry Ward Beecher, contrary to statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

JOHN WINSLOW, District Attorney.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST MOULTON.

The jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the County of Kings, upon their oath present:

That Henry Ward Beecher, now and at all times hereinafter mentioned, and ever since, residing in the City of Brooklyn, in the said County of Kings, and State of New-York, is and was at the time and times hereinafter mentioned, and at the time of the composing, writing, and printing, and publishing of the false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libels hereinafter mentioned, a clergyman of pure and chaste character, a married man, and a person of good name, fame, credit, and reputation, and as such was esteemed and respected by and among all good and worthy citizens of the State of New-York to whom he was in any wise known.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present that one Francis D. Moulton, now or late of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, well knowing the premises, then and there unjustly and maliciously devising, contriving, and intending as much as in the said Francis D. Moulton lay to defame, asperse, scandalize and vilify the character of the said Henry Ward Beecher, and to insinuate and cause it to be believed that the said Henry Ward Beecher had been guilty of gross and immoral conduct, and had, previous to the time of the said malicious publication, committed adultery with one Elizabeth R. Tilton, then and now the wife of Theodore Tilton, her husband being living at the time of the committing of such adultery, and to provoke the said Henry Ward Beecher and his friends to commit a breach of the peace, did, on or about the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1874, at the City and County of New-York and said State of New-York, unlawfully and maliciously and wickedly and scandalously compose, write, print, and publish, and did cause and procure to be composed, written, printed, and published as aforesaid, in a certain public newspaper entitled the *Daily Graphic*, printed in the said City of New-York, but widely circulated in the said County of Kings and elsewhere, a certain false, wicked, malicious, and scandalous libel of and concerning the said Henry Ward Beecher, which said wicked, mischievous, and scandalous libel, which the said Francis D. Moulton, so intending and contriving as aforesaid, did, on or about the day and year aforesaid, also maliciously and unlawfully utter and publish and did cause and procure to be so uttered and published in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, as to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:

"I [the said Francis D. Moulton, meaning,] have before stated that the first confession [meaning a confession of adultery by the said Henry Ward Beecher] was made on the night I [meaning the said Francis D. Moulton] went for the retraction of Mrs. Tilton, [the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of the said Theodore Tilton, meaning,] that I [the said Francis D. Moulton, meaning,] there told him, [the said Henry Ward Beecher, meaning,] 'Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, [meaning that the said Henry Ward Beecher had had sexual intercourse and committed adultery with the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, as aforesaid,] and you have done great injury to Tilton otherwise'; and I [the said Francis D. Moulton, meaning,] say further in my published statement that he confessed and denied not but confessed, [meaning that the said Henry Ward Beecher then and there confessed to the said Francis D. Moulton, that he, the said Henry Ward Beecher, had criminal intercourse with the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton,] and he [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] did not deny this charge so explicitly made by me, [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning] whatever inferences I (the said Francis D. Moulton meaning) may have drawn from his words at other times, he certainly could not have mistaken mine at this time. When speaking of the relations of a man and a woman, criminal intercourse has but one legal or literary meaning, even to a clergyman. It, however, seems necessary that I should go still further, which I do, and I [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning] say that on that evening he [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] confessed to me [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning] his [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] relations with Mrs. Tilton, [the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of Theodore Tilton, meaning] in language so vivid that I [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning] could not possibly forget or mistake it [meaning thereby that the said Henry Ward Beecher confessed to the said Francis D. Moulton on that occasion the fact of his having had sexual relations with the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, then and at the time of such pretended sexual relations being a married woman, and the wife of said Theodore Tilton.] He [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] said 'My [meaning the said Henry Ward Beecher's] acts of intercourse and adultery with that woman [the said Elizabeth R. Tilton, wife of said Theodore Tilton, meaning] were as natural and sincere an expression of my love for her [meaning the said Henry Ward Beecher's love for the said Elizabeth R. Tilton] as the words of endearment which I addressed to her [meaning the words addressed by the said Henry Ward Beecher to the said Elizabeth R. Tilton]. There seemed to be nothing in what we did that I could not justify to myself on the ground of our love for each other; and I think God will not blame me for my acts with her—I know that at present it would be utterly impossible for me to justify myself before man.' This is impressed upon my mind because it was the first enunciation of a justification of the doctrines of free love that I had ever heard" [meaning that the said Henry Ward Beecher then and there, and in the words aforesaid, justified to the said Francis D. Moulton the doctrine of promiscuous sexual intercourse between one man and the wives of other men.]

The said Francis D. Moulton then and there meaning to charge that the said Henry Ward Beecher did confess to him the commission of adultery, in manner and form as aforesaid, and that such confession was true as a matter of fact.

And so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, say that the said Francis D. Moulton in the manner and form aforesaid, did unjustly, maliciously, unlawfully, and wickedly write, print, utter, and publish as aforesaid, the false, scandalous, and malicious matters, as aforesaid, well knowing the same to be false, to the great injury, scandal, and disgrace of him, the said Henry Ward Beecher, and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That Henry Ward Beecher, now and at all times hereinafter mentioned, and ever since, residing in the City of Brooklyn, in the said County of Kings, and State of New-York, is and was at the time of the composing, writing, printing, and publishing the false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libels hereinafter mentioned, a clergyman of pure and chaste character, a married man, and a person of good name and fame, credit and reputation, and as such was esteemed by and among all good and worthy citizens of the State of New-York to whom he was in any wise known.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present:

That the said Francis D. Moulton, well knowing the premises, and unlawfully and unjustly and maliciously contriving and intending as much as in the said Francis D. Moulton lay to defame, asperse, scandalize, and vilify the character of the said Henry Ward Beecher, and to charge and cause to be believed that the said Henry Ward Beecher did carnally know and debauch a woman who was not his wife, and to provoke him and his friends to commit a breach of the peace, did on or about the 11th day of September, in the year our Lord 1874, at the City and County of New-York aforesaid, unlawfully and maliciously and wickedly and scandalously compose, write, print, and publish, and did cause and did procure to be composed, written, printed, and published as aforesaid in a certain public newspaper entitled the *Daily Graphic*, printed in the said City of New-York, but widely circulated in the said County of Kings and elsewhere, a certain false, wicked, malicious, and scandalous libel of and concerning the said Henry Ward Beecher, which said wicked, mischevious, and scandalous libel, which the said Francis D. Moulton, so intending and contriving as aforesaid, did, on or about the day and year aforesaid, also maliciously and unlawfully utter and publish, and did cause and procure to be so uttered and published, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, is to the tenor and effect following, that is to say:

"Beecher, [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] said he was in ——'s house; told me [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning,] for what purpose he was there, and mentioned the name of the woman [meaning a certain woman who was not then or at any time the wife of the said Henry Ward Beecher] who he [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] said when he was leaving gave him [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] what he strangely termed a paroxysmal kiss, (I never heard that word before, which causes me to remember it vividly,) and that, being tempted by the woman, [meaning the said woman not then or at any time being the wife of the said Henry Ward Beecher] he [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] had sexual intercourse with her. He [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] knew she [the said woman meaning] was not a virgin, and described to me [meaning that the said Henry Ward Beecher described to the said Francis D. Moulton] his means of knowing that fact, the precise language of the descriptions of which I [the said Francis D. Moulton meaning] trust his [the said Henry Ward Beecher meaning] friends will excuse me from repeating" [meaning that the said Henry Ward Beecher described the incident in coarse and indecent language unfit for publication.]

The said Francis D. Moulton then and there meaning to charge not only that the said Henry Ward Beecher made the same communications and confessions to him, the said Francis D. Moulton, but also that the said Henry Ward Beecher did in fact have sexual intercourse with a woman who was not then his wife, he at the time being a married man.

And so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, say that the said Francis D. Moulton, in the manner and form aforesaid, did, unjustly, maliciously, and unlawfully, write, print, utter, and publish, as aforesaid, the false, scandalous, and malicious matters as aforesaid, well knowing the said scandalous and defamatory libel to be false, to the great injury, scandal, and disgrace of him, the said Henry Ward Beecher, and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity. JOHN WINSLOW, District Attorney.

District Attorney Winslow, after the indictments had been presented, made the usual motion to have those referring to Messrs. Tilton and Moulton transferred to the criminal branch of the City Court. On Monday Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton will be notified to appear at the District Attorney's office and give bail for their appearance to answer the indictments found against them. The amount of bail has not yet been fixed. Judge Neilson, of the City Court, yesterday visited the house of Mr. J. Robinson, (Mr. Robinson being confined to his house from sickness,) and formally accepted him as one of the two sureties on the bond required of Mr. Moulton on the indictment for criminal libel found against him by the Grand Jury at the instance of Miss Edna Dean Proctor. Mr. Tilton was in consultation with his counsel yesterday, but refused to make any statement with reference to the indictment found against him. Mr. Moulton says he is prepared to substantiate all the statements made by him with reference to the scandal. The trials of Moulton and Tilton on the indictments found against them yesterday will not take place before November.

BURGLARY IN THE BOWERY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the clothing store of Gabriel Praeger, No. 112½ Bowery, was entered and robbed by burglars. The thieves passed through the hallway of the tenement-house in Elizabeth street, and thus succeeded in gaining the rear of the clothing store, an entrance to which they effected by breaking through the skylight over the rear extension. They then secured a quantity of clothing and a large roll of fine cloth, valued in all at $500, and Mr. Praeger's gold watch and chain, which he had left in the desk, and made their exit in the same manner in which they had entered the place. The robbery was not discovered until Mr. Praeger opened his store for business yesterday morning, and he then informed the Police. In the store was found an old coat, which had evidently been left in place of a new one which one of the thieves put on, and in the breast pocket was found the discharge papers of Daniel Duffy from the United States steamer Portsmouth and a small silver Maltese cross.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs, during the past week, and conveyed to Sing Sing, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Charles Wells, grand larceny, three years; William Green, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Gordon, grand larceny, two years and six months; James Davis, burglary, two years and six months; James Hogan, burglary, two years and six months; James Haley, burglary, five years; Charles Watson, grand larceny, two years and six months; Melvin F. Heynes, forgery, five years; John Ryan, grand larceny, two years and six months; John C. Burnell, grand larceny, three years; John Yetter, grand larceny, three years; William Donaldson, attempted murder, ten years; John Hartigan, robbery, first degree, five years.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. A. B. Randall has resigned the command of the Forty-eighth Regiment, in Oswego County, N. Y.

The First Brigade, Gen. Ward commanding, will parade in Tompkins square on Thursday next. Line will be formed at 3:30 P. M. The General, field officers, and Adjutants of regiments are directed in orders to assemble at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment to-morrow evening for instruction.

At an election held by the Washington Grey Troop, on Monday evening, Lorenso T. Baker, late Quartermaster of this command, was elected to be Captain, vice E. H. Kent, who failed to qualify. Mr. Baker has been a member of the troop for thirteen years, and is said to have the best record of any member of the command.

A meeting of the officers of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, Col. Burger commanding, was held on Friday evening, for the purpose of organizing a club for the support of Major F. J. Karcher, the Republican nominee for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. The following officers were elected: F. W. Obernier, President; Capt. John Schweizer, Vice President; Lieut. A. F. Hesse, Secretary; Capt. William Hurdt, Treasurer. Executive Committee:—Col. Burger, Adjutant Pape, Quartermaster Schmidt.

The following table indicates the scores of the winning teams in the First Division, in the several contests at Creedmoor last week:

Regiment.	First Division Match.	State Match.	Gatling Match.	Army and Navy Journal Match.	Total.
Twelfth	283	277	194	233	987
Twenty-second	241	295	196	226	958
Seventh	243	262	148	247	900
Seventy-ninth	242	267	200	169	878

The Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. J. F. Simons, commanding, has been ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white gloves) at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday, Oct. 5, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for annual muster and inspection. The following members of this command have been dropped from the roll: Congreve Rawlins, W. C. Hudson, Henry C. Simons, E. Skidmore, Thomas E. Richardson, Calvin Gore. Privates George E. Bleecker and William G. Wilson, of the same command, have been honorably discharged. The drill season will commence Monday evening, Oct. 12.

Major Gen. James M. Husted will review the Fifth Division at Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Austen commanding, will participate in the parade, and have chartered the steamer Magenta for the purpose of transporting them to that city. It is expected that on the day of the review the head-quarters of the division will be established on the fair grounds in the morning, and on the arrival of the division organizations they will report at once at head-quarters. If it can be so arranged, a review of some of the brigade may take place in the morning. At the close of the review in the afternoon, a parade of the entire division and guests will be made through the principal streets of the city.

The Joint Committee of the Seventh Regiment and of the Veteran Association on Celebration of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of this Regiment having decided upon a dinner by Delmonico at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 6th of October, the officers and members who desire tickets are requested to send their names and addresses to Col. William A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Adjt. Charles B. Bostwick, No. 171 Broadway; Lieut. George H. Rand, St. Cloud Hotel, or Sergt. Louis B. Rader, No. 133 Pearl street, with $5, the price of tickets. In case the number of applications for tickets exceeds the number of seats, the tickets allotted to the officers and active members of the regiment will be issued in the order in which the applications are received. To such applicants as cannot be provided with seats at the dinner the money will be returned.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Roehr commanding, will assemble in full uniform, for muster and inspection, at the regimental armory, on Thursday next, at 1:30 P. M. The several companies of this regiment will resume their drills in the following order: Companies A and B and E on Wednesdays; C, D, and H on Thursdays; F and G on Fridays of each week, at 8 P. M. The line of officers and Sergeants of this regiment have been ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, without side arms, on Mondays, Oct. 5, 12, 19, and 26, 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction. The following changes in this command have been announced: Promoted—Private Conrad Mayer, to be Corporal Company C, vice Schwarzbach, discharged May 5, 1874. Appointed—Sergt. L. Sauter to be left general guide; Sergt. J. Klein, marker A; Sergt. B. Heinrich, marker B. Returned to Ranks on his own application—Corp. A. Roesch, Company D. Second Lieut. Frederick Stadermann has been detailed as Instructor of the Recruit Squad, vice First Lieut. Plant, relieved.

The following amendments have been made to the Military Code of this State:

Sec. 25. The Adjutant General shall have the rank of Major General, and in the Corps of Adjutants General there shall be an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Brigadier General, and such acting assistant as shall be required may be appointed by the Adjutant General, with the approval of the Commander in Chief; and to each division an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, to be chief of staff; to each brigade, an Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be chief of staff, and to each regiment, an Adjutant, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

Sec. 167. The staff of the Commander in Chief, (except the Adjutant General, who shall be paid an annual salary of $3,000, and his necessary expenses,) and the assistants in the several departments (except the Assistant Adjutant General, whose salary shall be fixed by the Commander in Chief at such sum as he may deem proper, and not to exceed $3,500 per annum,) in lieu of all compensation and allowances heretofore provided by law in time of peace, when upon actual duty under the provisions of this act, either at drills, parades, encampments, lake and sea-coast defense duty, or otherwise, shall be paid such reasonable and just compensation, not exceeding the full pay and allowances of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States, as the Commander in Chief shall deem proper, and in no event to exceed the sum of $2,500 per annum, together with their necessary expenses, and those of their departments, to be paid by the State upon the certificate of the Commander in Chief, showing a detailed statement of such services and expenses.

Sec. 196. For the trial of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, the commandant of each brigade may, at any time, appoint a regimental or battalion court-martial for any regiment or battalion in his brigade, which court shall consist of the brigade Judge Advocate, except as provided in section 197 of this act.

Sec. 2. Section 197 of said act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "Which vacancy shall be filled by, or new court consist of, an officer of the brigade staff whose rank is not below that of a Captain."

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark commanding, will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization. Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will parade dismounted. Drills by company will hereafter be continued weekly by each company until the 1st of April, 1875. The regiment will be deprived for a considerable period of the use of its large drill-room, in consequence of the fire which occurred on the 25th day of July last. Until a new roof to the Armory is completed, the small drill-room on the second floor, and the drill-room on the third floor of the building southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth street will be used for company instruction. The room of the Board of Officers can be used for squad drills upon application to the Commandant. The use of the State Arsenal can be obtained for a limited number of evenings during the months of October, November, and December, for Company drills, upon application through these headquarters to Gen. Kilburn Knox, Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance. It is confidently expected that the loss to the regiment and its several companies by the recent fire, and the inconvenience to which the officers and members are consequently subjected will not impair the efficiency, the drill, or the discipline of the regiment. The want of sufficient military accommodations for this regiment in a more convenient and central location has been for a long time a subject of anxious consideration. Under an act of the Legislature of 1874, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have adopted the necessary resolution to lease to this regiment a plot of ground, which will afford the necessary space for large and commodious drill-rooms on the ground floor, as well as for the other military accommodations required by a regiment of 1,000 men. The attention of the officers and members of this regiment, and of its veteran and exempt members, will soon be called to the importance of immediately inaugurating measures for the construction of a new armory and drill-rooms upon the valuable site which has been secured for that purpose.

The several companies of the Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, will assemble for drill and instruction at the regimental armory as follows: Company A, Monday, Oct. 5; Wednesday, Nov. 4; Monday, Dec. 7. B, Friday, Oct. 16; Monday, Nov. 9; Monday, Dec. 14. C, Thursday, Oct. 1; Thursday, Nov. 5; Thursday, Dec. 3. D, Wednesday, Oct. 21; Tuesday, Nov. 10; Tuesday, Dec. 8. E, Tuesday, Oct. 5; Friday, Nov. 20; Tuesday, Dec. 1. F, Wednesday, Oct. 14; Wednesday, Nov. 11; Wednesday, Dec. 9. G, Thursday, Oct. 8; Thursday, Nov. 12; Thursday, Dec. 10. H, Thursday, Oct. 22; Thursday, Nov. 26; Thursday, Dec. 24. I, Friday, Oct. 2; Friday, Nov. 6; Friday, Dec. 4. K, Friday, Oct. 9; Friday, Nov. 13; Friday, Dec. 11. Field music will drill as directed by Drum Major Berchet. Division drills have been ordered as follows: Companies F and E, on Wednesday, Oct. 28; Tuesday, Nov. 17; Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1874. Companies B and I, on Monday, Oct. 26; Friday, Nov. 13; Monday, Dec. 28, 1874. Companies A and K, on Monday, Oct. 19; Friday, Nov. 27; Monday, Dec. 21, 1874. Companies D and C, on Thursday, Oct. 15; Tuesday, Nov. 24; Thursday, Dec. 17, 1874. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock P. M. The commissioned officers will assemble at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at 8 o'clock P. M. on the following days: Wednesday, Oct. 7; on Monday, Nov. 16; Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1874. The non-commissioned officers will assemble, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, at the same hour and place, on the following days: Tuesday, Oct. 20; Thursday, Nov. 19; Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874. All drills will be under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Kraeger and Major Hallen, alternately. The commissioned officers will assemble, in fatigue uniform, at these headquarters, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the following days: Friday, Oct. 23, and Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, for theoretical instruction. The expulsion of Drummer John Wohltmann, of Company C, of this command, has been approved by the Colonel. In compliance with General Orders No. 3, (new series,) from headquarters Second Brigade, this regiment has been directed to parade, fully uniformed, (blue plants,) armed and equipped, for annual inspection and muster, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874. Roll call of companies at 12:30 P. M. precisely at the Regimental Armory. Field and staff are ordered to report (dismounted) to the Commandant; non-commissioned staff, band, field music, and general guides, to the Adjutant, at the same time and place. Commandants of companies are directed in orders to forward three copies of the muster roll to the Adjutant by the 8th inst. The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander in Chief: Paul Bauer, First Lieutenant C Company, vice Schumann, resigned; Jacob Diegel, First Lieutenant D Company, vice Habernehl, promoted; Henry Plattner, Second Lieutenant D Company, vice Diegel, promoted. The resignation of Surgeon Albertus L. Vandewater has been accepted by the Commander in Chief, to take effect from Aug. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

THE CLAIM OF SAMUEL LOWDEN—THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU—APPOINTMENT OF PATROLMEN—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday Commissioner Disbecker presented the following report:

The Committee on Street Cleaning of the Board of Police, to whom was referred the claim of Samuel Lowden, amounting to $8,014 45, for building a stable upon Mangin and Tompkins streets, respectfully report:

First. This claim was incurred without any official action on the part of the Board of Police Commissioners, so far as appears from the minutes of the Board, or of any of its committees.

Second.—As all the power vested by law in the Board of Police Commissioners, prior to the enactment of the charter of 1873, was by that statute and the amendments thereto expressly declared to be conferred upon the new Board of Commissioners only, in so far as not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, and as by the provisions of the ninety-first section of the charter the heads of all departments and officers of the City Government are prohibited from entering into any contract or agreement for the execution of any work, the cost of which will exceed $1,000, without first advertising for sealed bids and proposals, and a letting to the lowest bidder; it appears to be almost beyond any question that the employment for the execution of this work, the cost of which exceeds $1,000, when it is admitted that there were no sealed bids and proposals, was an act prohibited by the provision of the charter referred to, and for these reasons the committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the facts stated in the foregoing report, this board cannot recognize the claim of Mr. Samuel Lowden therein referred to, and the same is hereby disallowed.

The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

The Board adopted the following circular, and directed that a copy of the same be served by the police on the agent, occupant, and owner of every house, store, and factory in this City:

NOTICE TO HOUSE-OWNERS, AGENTS, AND TENANTS.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF NEW-YORK,
BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING, 301 MOTT STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1874.

On and after Wednesday, Oct. 7, the work of street-cleaning and removal of ashes, garbage, &c., will be performed at night, between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock A. M.

Ashes and garbage will not be permitted on the sidewalk or street between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M., and to insure their removal must be placed on the sidewalk, in separate vessels, between the hours of 6 P. M. and 8 P. M.

Occupants of dwellings, stores, factories, and other places of business, are hereby notified not to sweep or throw their refuse on the sidewalks or streets.

No street sweepings or removal of ashes and garbage will be done on Sunday night.

By order of the Board of Police.

THOMAS W. THORNE,
Inspector of Bureau of Street-cleaning.

It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Street-cleaning Committee, that public notice be given that the Board of Police will receive proposals for the purchase of street-sweepings, ashes, and garbage, at the several dumping places on the North and East Rivers.

A petition from the cartmen employed in the Street-cleaning Bureau, for an increase of their pay to $4 per diem, was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

The resignations of Patrolmen James McKenna, Twenty-eighth Precinct, and Quinn, Twenty-seventh Precinct, were laid over, as there are charges pending against them.

A report from the Superintendent of Police in relation to the method of conveying prisoners from the station-houses to the Police Courts was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

A request from Capt. Steers, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, for telegraphic communication to be established between the Police Central Office and the Village of West Farms was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Commissioner Voorhis was, by resolution, requested to confer with the Controller in relation to the paying of one month's rent in advance for the stables, Nos. 72 and 73 West street. The building was recently vacated by the Board of Police, as it was unsafe, and although the department had paid the entire rent of the stables, the amount received by the Controller for the upper portion of the building was not credited to the Police funds.

Mr. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, reported the selection of a number of persons in place of inspectors of election who had failed to qualify, or who had been found disqualified to act, and the persons so selected were appointed. He also reported that the lowest bidder for fitting up of the election booths was not responsible and was employed as a keeper in the Ludlow Street Jail, and he was directed to investigate as to the responsibility of the next lowest bidder. The Controller was requested to place $5,000 at the disposal of the board for stationery, advertising, and printing for the Bureau of Elections. It was resolved to publish a corrected list of inspectors of election in the *City Record* the day succeeding the first day of registration.

The Fire Department was requested to furnish 500 feet of rubber hose, to be used on the police steamboat Seneca for extinguishing fires on the river front.

The following named persons were appointed Patrolmen: Henry Butts, Joseph Gerard, Franklin W. Lake, John Healy, John N. Morris, Delcan Kennedy, F. M. McKenna, and J. Dougherty.

The Board adjourned until 1 P. M. on Monday next.

CLOSING SERVICES OF THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

The closing scenes of the Feast of Tabernacles commenced on Friday, at sun-down, in all the Jewish places of worship, the day being the seventh of the feast. In addition to the usual Sabbath services, a number of prayers and hymns appropriate to the festival were chanted, and the customary impressive ceremonies were performed. A feature of the service was the solemn recital of the prayer for dew, which is only said on three occasions in the Jewish year—on the seventh day of the Feast of Tabernacles, on the first day of the Feast of the Passover, and during the Feast of Weeks. Appropriate discourses in English were delivered at yesterday's noon service, at the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue, by Rev. Mr. Mendez, assistant lecturer; at the Fifth Avenue Temple by Rev. Dr. Gotthiel; at the Nineteenth Street Synagogue by Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, and at the Lexington Avenue Temple by Rev. Dr. Heubsch.

The eighth and last day of the feast, known as the "Rejoicing of the Law," commenced last night at sundown. The impressive ceremonies, which are commemorative of the giving of the Mosaic law to the Children of Israel, were participated in by large numbers of devout Israelites. After the preliminary services had been performed the sacred scrolls of the law were taken from the ark by the officiating priests and leading members of the congregation, and borne in procession three times round the synagogue, while appropriate hymns of rejoicing were chanted. The books of the law were then replaced with equal solemnity, and the regular service was proceeded with. The ceremonies in connection with the rejoicing of the law will be repeated at to-day's service, and the observance of the Feast of Tabernacles will close at sundown this evening. No other feast occurs in the Jewish calendar until December next.

THE CASE OF EDWARD K WINSHIP.

The case of W. W. Burdick against Edward K. Winship, the salary broker, in which Levi A. Fuller is Referee, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Fuller found in favor of the plaintiff, and directed judgment for the full amount claimed. Under the law, if the judgment is not paid, Winship may be imprisoned in the County Jail until he takes the benefit of the Non-imprisonment act. This can be done after a prisoner has been confined for three months, upon making an assignment of all his property. It is said that the plaintiff's attorneys are about to commence an action to reach property said to have been placed in the hands of another party by Winship. The fact that he failed to account for a large sum of money gives color to the supposition that property was secreted by him.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.

Andrew Olson, the Swede who, while intoxicated, beat Police Officer Schuyler Smith, in Hackettstown, N. J., so badly that he died within a couple of days, was tried in the Warren County Court, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, under an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. The jurors rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree, the extreme punishment for which is twenty years' imprisonment. In view of the fact that Olsen had no premeditated purpose of killing the man, the court sentenced him to the State Prison for seven years only. Sheriff Winters yesterday lodged him in the State Prison at Trenton to serve out his term.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

AQUATICS.

FALL REGATTA OF THE ARGONAUTA ROWING ASSOCIATION—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

The annual Fall regatta of the Argonauta Rowing Association took place yesterday at Bergen Point, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the association. The day was most favorable for the occasion, the contests were spirited, and the arrangements for witnessing the regatta were all that could be desired. The programme embraced four races, the first between pair-oared shells, the second a match between single sculls, the third between four-oared sculls, and the fourth match between four-oared barges. Three o'clock was the hour named for the regatta to begin, and several members of the association, accompanied by their friends from New-York, started for the club-house of the association by the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City. After ten minutes' walk from the Bergen Point railway station the grounds were reached. The club-house was gayly decorated with flags, and in the reception rooms were exhibited the various prizes won by the members of the club from other rowing associations. The visitors were received by the Reception Committee, Messrs. W. F. Hobbey, A. R. Peck, James McNider, and E. A. S. Man. The balcony of the club-house, which commands a fine view of the race course, was soon crowded, chiefly with the lady friends of the competitors. Owing to the delay in procuring a tug-boat to convey the officers of the club to the starting place, the regatta did not commence until an hour after the time named. The course of the first race was from the stake boats opposite Donnell's Shore House to Gunther's Point, a distance of half a mile. Two pair-oared shells started, the competitors being William T. Taylor and John A. Waller against Edward Smith and M. A. Phillips. The start was taken by Smith and Phillips, but after a few strokes Taylor and Waller's boat came up side by side with them, and from that time until they came opposite the club-house the contest was so close that from the officers' tug-boat, which followed close in their track, it was impossible to say which boat was ahead. At this point Smith and Phillips shot their boat about half a length in advance, and a little lower down the channel they gained another length, and would have come in first but for an accident which occurred in rounding the stake-boat below Gunther's Point, which threw them out of the race. Their shell struck the stake-boat, and could not be got clear of it until it was too late to regain the ground that had been lost. The time from the start until their boat struck was seven minutes twenty seconds.

Five boats started on the second race for single sculls, rowed by James McNider, F. E. Ballard, Charles R. Stebbins, R. H. Jackson, and Frederick Spring. The course was from La Tourette House to the stake-boats opposite Donnell's Shore House and back. Ballard shot ahead in the start, followed by McNider and Spring, and after a short time it became evident that the contest lay between these boats. The race, up to within a short distance of the stake-boats, was a close one, but just here McNider's oars were thrown out of gear, and he was left behind. Ballard turned the stake-boat at 5 minutes 20 seconds, followed closely by Spring, and came in first by a couple of lengths—time, 8 minutes 53½ seconds. Stebbins' boat was completely wrecked by coming in collision with the stake-boat.

Two four-oared shells started in the next race, which was well contested. The boats were manned by the following: Edward Smith, E. R. Craft, Walter Man, and Morris Philips against William Taylor, A. C. Humphreys, Nathaniel Trask, and John A. Waller. This was a half-mile race, with a turn like the first, and the course was the same. It was 5:30 o'clock when the start was made, and there was then a heavy tide running in the channel. Taylor's boat took the lead from the start, and was one length ahead when passing the Club-house. From this until Gunther's Point was reached the contest was very exciting. Here, however, Taylor's boat was found to be half a length in advance; but, by skillful management, Smith's shell turned the stake-boat first. Another sharp contest took place coming up by Gunther's Point, but Smith's boat having kept close to the shore, thus escaping the heavy tide against which the other boat had to make headway, the crew of the former won easily. Time—7 minutes, 26½ seconds.

Two four-oared barges started in the fourth race, the course being the same as for the second race. The boats were manned as follows: C. W. Fisher, C. R. Stebbins, P. V. A. Brett, James McNider, and H. Meigs, Jr., coxswain, against Low Hyatt, R. H. Jackson, George W. Jones, Jason A. Lodwick, and E. A. S. Man, coxswain. This race was well contested also, and was won by the former crew by half a length in 8 minutes and 5 seconds, thus bringing a very interesting day's amusement to a close. The judge of the races was President Spring, Mr. George Roahr acting as timekeeper. At the conclusion of the regatta the members of the club adjourned to the club-house, and spent the evening in social enjoyment.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

ANNUAL FALL MEETING OF THE NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—WELL-CONTESTED RUNNING AND WALKING MATCHES.

The third annual Fall meeting of the New-Jersey Athletic Association was held at Ridgewood yesterday afternoon, under auspices as favorable as could be desired. The weather was superb, and the track, a new one recently completed, was in the best possible order. This track is a quarter mile, laid in an easy oblong, with scarcely any rise or fall, the surveyor's certificate showing that in the entire distance there is but a variation of six inches from a water-level. The hundred-yard stretch, fifteen feet wide, is the most desirable course in the country for short races, being perfectly straight, and combining elasticity with the desired firmness. Among the competitors were many of the best amateur pedestrians in the country, and both contestants and spectators expressed themselves highly pleased with the arrangements made for their comfort and pleasure by the members of this prosperous young association.

First on the programme was the half-mile run. Three competitors came to the scratch out of seven entries. They were: George I. Brown, New-York Athletic Club; Bennett Greig, New-York; S. F. Kneeland, New-Jersey Athletic Association. Greig dashed off with the lead, running in good style, Brown following with a long, easy stride, Kneeland falling rapidly to the rear. Greig led to the commencement of the second lap when Brown, increasing his pace, came up with him, and after holding him at his best, left Greig in second place, finishing the race with a lead of twenty yards in two minutes nine seconds, Kneeland nearly a hundred yards behind Greig.

The second contest was the "three-mile walk," for which there had been ten entries, out of which seven started. Among them were Mr. Daniel M. Stern, the winner at the New-York Athletic Club games of Saturday last; and Mr. Thomas W. White, the Captain of the New-Jersey Athletic Association. Both these gentlemen are noted amateur walkers, and an exciting contest was anticipated, but unfortunately Mr. White had had but few days to prepare for the race. The starters came to the score as follows: Daniel M. Stern, New-York Athletic Club; C. T. Goadby, of Harlem Rowing Club; W. H. Waldron, Fort Greene Pedestrian Club; W. H. Halsted, Fort Greene Pedestrian Club; J. Davey, Montreal Pedestrian Club; J. Lynch, New-York, and Thomas W. White, New-Jersey Athletic Association. At the word, White got away with a brilliant spurt, and within ten yards crossed the track, taking the inside in front of Stern, who accepted second place. Half-way around on the first lap Halsted and Lynch had a brush for fourth place, which the latter secured, then leading Goadby who in turn led Waldron. Entering on the second lap Stern made a magnificent spurt, closing on White, who also did some noble work, but his special opponent's pace was too much for him, and he in turn went to second place, Stern leading by three yards at the upper turn. Davey, who was still third, had been cautioned twice for unfair walking, and, being again approached by the Umpire, withdrew.

Lynch was then third by fifteen yards, twenty yards in front of Goadby, Halsted and Waldron having a trial immediately in the rear for who should be last. Waldron finally got away from his rival, and then the order remained unchanged. Stern increased his advantage to twenty yards at the end of the third lap, White leading Lynch by forty yards. Within 100 yards of the end of the eighth lap Stern passed Halsted, the hindmost of his competitors, having then a lead of over 100 yards on White, who, though walking gamely, commenced to show signs of distress, owing to a lack of condition. Lynch also commenced to creep up on White, and on the eleventh lap they both passed Halsted, who still brought up the rear, White leading Lynch about fifteen yards. When Stern passed the lower turn, entering the straight hundred-yard stretch to finish his twelfth lap and the three miles, his grand action elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm, and a prolonged cheer was given as with a brilliant spurt he crossed the score the winner in 24:45. White's time was 25:40; Lynch's, 25:42; Goadby's, 26:24; Waldron's, 26:50; Halstead's, 28:48.

The 100-yard race was next called, seven starters and twelve entries running in three trial heats. William B. Curtis, of the Lotos Place Athletic Club, Chicago, and W. L. Stow, of the New-York Athletic Club, ran in the first trial. To within ten yards of the tape they continued fairly abreast of each other, but then Curtis, with a handsome burst of speed, went to the string, winning the first trial heat in 11 3-5 seconds.

H. E. Buermeyer, of the New-York Athletic Club, and J. Davey, of the Montreal Pedestrian Club, contested the second heat, which was even for seventy-five yards, when Buermeyer went to the front, winning in 11 1-5 seconds.

In the third trial heat were C. N. Harris, of the New-Jersey Athletic Association; Van Buskirk, of Columbia College, New-York, and D. M. Stern, New-York Athletic Club.

Harris and Van Buskirk soon left Stern, the two former running side by side to within twenty-five yards of the string where Harris bade his companion farewell, scoring his heat in 11 seconds.

Next came a hundred yards dash open to members of the New-York Athletic Association only. Three started, W. W. Phillips, T. B. Jerome, and S. F. Kneeland. Phillips and Jerome made a splendid race to the finish, the former winning by one foot in 11 3-5, Kneeland about ten yards behind.

A quarter-mile walk, open to boys not over fourteen years of age, came next. No other competitors appearing, this proved a walk over for Master Edward Walton, Jr., who walked against time, "coached" by Capt. White, who accompanied him. The little pedestrian proved worthy of his mentor, as with a telling stride he made his quarter in two minutes eleven seconds.

The final heat of the 100-yard race concluded the day's sport, the winners of the three trial heats, Curtis, Buermeyer and Harris, coming to the scratch. This was the most exciting contest of the day, the three powerful but fleet-footed men coming half the course nearly in a line, but then Harris went to the front with a bound, winning the race in 10 4-5 seconds, Curtis and Buermeyer finishing together close upon his heels.

MASS MEETING OF SAILORS.

THE SEAMEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—THE QUESTION OF "BLOOD MONEY" AGAIN DISCUSSED—THE MERCHANTS TO BE APPEALED TO.

A mass meeting of seamen was convened at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Seamen's Protective Association, to consider reports in reference to the question of "blood money," which is now being agitated among them, and to determine upon measures of reform. The attendance was large, and was composed mainly of the better class of able-bodied seamen.

The President, William F. Thoms, who occupied the chair, informed the meeting that the committees who were appointed to investigate this matter reported that the practice of extorting "blood" money prevailed in a large number of vessels, but there was great difficulty in ascertaining their names. The remedy against this evil rested with the seamen themselves, and if they refused to submit to the imposition and came to the association, the association would protect them. He called upon any one present, who had any information on the subject, to disclose it, and a seaman came forward and said that the Clara Fletcher, Marcia C. Day, and the St. Pierre, of Panama, required "blood" money. Another seaman stated that at Luffey's shipping office a sum of $5 was required of every man shipped on any vessel. The following resolution was proposed and adopted:

Whereas, The system of blood-money still in operation is taking from the sailor his hard-earned wages, and whereas this association is determined to protect and defend all mariners who will not pay blood-money, therefore

Resolved, That the North and East River Committees are hereby requested to ascertain the names of all vessels exacting blood-money, and immediately report to the President.

Resolved, That every sailor refusing to pay blood-money is entitled to the protection of this association.

Mr. Henry King, in a brief address, recommended unity among seamen, observing that organization was the chief element of success. Here, where equal rights were accorded to all, he did not anticipate serious resistance to any fair demand which they might make, but the demand should be made in a bold, manly spirit, guided by moderation and justice. He recognized in the men who followed the sea for a profession men of bravery and integrity, whose lives and tasks were so dissociated from any trickery or dishonesty that they scarcely understood the meaning of these words. To attain their purpose it was not necessary that they should infringe on the rights of ship-owners, for their interests were identical, but success was only secured by united action on their part. He was not a sailor himself, but he was in deep sympathy with them, and if they would only let drink alone he believed they would be the finest fellows on earth. He encouraged them to adhere to their association, and now that their grievance was being taken up by the press they might expect justice would be done them.

The following preamble and resolutions were proposed and carried:

Whereas, The importance to commerce of having well-qualified seamen to man the vessels and to secure their safe and quick voyages over the trackless ocean is self-evident; and,

Whereas, This association, composed entirely of seamen, has this object in view; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to communicate with the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association, the Ship-owners' Association, and other commercial organizations, and respectfully request their co-operation.

Mr. W. B. Matchett expressed himself cordially in sympathy with the purpose of their gathering, and he had no doubt whatever that it only required a proper public statement to receive for it the support of the merchants and moneyed men of the country. He did not know that in this country there was a necessity for discussing at great length any question which involved the rights of an individual, or a class, because they were invariably accorded them without question, when a proper demand was made for them. That demand, however, should be made by a body representing the great mass of seamen, and they should organize at once for that purpose. What right had any "runner" or boarding-house keeper to receive a portion of the well-earned wages of the sailor? Every principle of justice proclaimed against it, and such a thing would not for a moment be tolerated by any trade on land. He asked why should there be denied the seaman that which would be accorded to the landsman, and he said that it would not be denied when the request, coming from the proper authorities, was made in the proper direction. Seamen, as a general thing, were a class least difficult to impose upon, and it was a monstrous and criminal outrage for any persons to stupefy them with liquor in order to rob them of their money and place them on an outbound ship. If there was no law at present to reach these scoundrels, one could easily be framed to visit them with the punishment they so justly deserved. He advised them to hold fast to their association, and their purposes would be secured.

An old seaman named Bailey, whose maritime experience dated from 181', asserted that in recent years he had a good acquaintance inland, and he could safely say that, as a class, the seamen would compare favorably with any class of men in the land. In his opinion the great danger which resulted from the "blood" money system was the employment of men wholly unfitted for their position, and this ignorance on the part of men and officers he thought produced two-thirds of the disasters at sea. Then their pay was miserably small, and was not more than a quarter of that received by the ordinary mechanic. The necessity for a change was self-evident, but they should not go on a strike, for without organization they would be regarded as a mob and their cause would suffer. He counseled prudence and organization, and above all things temperance, and if they conformed to this advice he assured them that the remedy would not be long delayed.

The meeting adjourned.

ANOTHER BATCH OF ITALIAN SWINDLERS.

Detectives Mullin and Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested four Italians, viz.: Henrico Agostino, Bertilia Gulismanco, Manuelo Gonsalva, and Giovanni Gacardi, who are supposed to be a portion of the gang of swindlers and confidence men whose exploits in fleecing their poor ignorant fellow-countrymen were exposed in THE TIMES of last Wednesday, on the occasion of the arrest of Juan Cessna, one of the leaders of the gang. The manner in which this gang of swindlers operated was to watch for stray Italians who had succeeded in hoarding up a few hundred dollars with which they intended to return to their native land, and by representing that they had special facilities for exchanging greenbacks into gold coin, by which they could procure the gold coin at a lower rate than the market quotation, induce their unsuspecting fellow countrymen to part with their hard-earned gains. In return for the greenbacks the swindlers would palm off on their victims pocket-books filled to repletion with spurious coin, gotten up in imitation of British sovereigns or French twenty-franc pieces, of no value whatever. Cessna, who was arrested on Sunday last, has been fully identified by a number of his victims, and is now locked up at the Tombs awaiting trial. Agostino, (who is said to be the chief of the gang,) Gulismanco, Gonsalva, and Gacardi were seen by Detectives Mullen and Von Gerichten on the wharf of the White Star Steamship Company, at Pier No. 52, North River, at noon yesterday, and were evidently on the lookout for a fresh victim. The officers watched their movements for some time, when, observing that they were being watched, they separated, and attempted to escape. The detectives pursued and arrested them. They are locked up at Police Head-quarters awaiting identification. There are two more Italians concerned in these swindles, but they have succeeded thus far in eluding the vigilance of the officers.

WESTON'S WALK.

Weston commences his extraordinary task of walking 500 miles within six consecutive days at the Hippodrome, to-morrow morning, at 12:05 o'clock. He is now in the best possible condition of health, and is, he says, bound to carry off the prize offered to his wife by Mr. Barnum in case of success. The track will be same as before, it being considered better to not alter it, in order that no question may be raised on this point. Several prominent citizens, including W. B. Astor, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Eckert, Dr. Doremus, W. H. Marston, Col. Ethan Allen, Rufus F. Andrews, and others have stated their intention to alternate with each other and watch the walk. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, and the Irish and American rifle teams are expected to visit the Hippodrome, on Monday night, to witness Weston's efforts.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

By Cable from Yokohama, Oct. 1, 1874.—Steam-ship Japan sailed Sept. 28 for San Francisco with 2,300 tons freight, including 1,100 tons measurement teas and 100 tons silk for New-York via Panama. Forty cabin and 500 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship China arrived Sept. 30 from, and will sail Oct. 11 for, San Francisco; full freight and passengers. Agent reports, except Alaska, everything all right that side.

By Wire from San Francisco, Oct. 3, 1874.—Steam-ship Great Republic, Howard, sailed Oct. 3 for China and Japan, with 715 passengers, 55 cabin, $266,000 treasure, and 1,200 tons freight.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY INSUFFICIENT MEANS OF ESCAPE FROM THE ATTIC—OTHER DEFECTS OF A SECONDARY NATURE.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Granite Mill disaster was rendered this afternoon at 3 P. M. It is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, having been summoned as jurors at an inquest before Andrew M. W. White, Esq., of Fall River, a Coroner, in and for the county of Bristol, did assemble on the 21st day of September, 1874, to act on the dead bodies of the victims of the burning of the Granite Mill No. 1 in said Fall River, on the morning of the 19th of said September, and having proceeded to view the body of one James Turner, then lying at his home in said Fall River, did proceed to make examinations into the cause or causes that led to his death, which examination then begun was continued by adjournment from day to day until Oct. 3, 1874. At the time we were summoned the number of dead and wounded was considerable, and for some days thereafter the death rate increased, but at the time of making this report the jury believe all those now living are likely to recover. The number of witnesses examined during the inquest was forty-nine and two recalled, and their testimony was voluminous and full. Aware of the magnitude of the disaster, not only appalling in its immediate vicinity, but sending a thrill of horror throughout the country, the jury have left no avenue of inquiry unsearched that might throw light on the inquest. The testimony so taken having been fully published in the local papers, and extensively by the press in general, we do not deem it necessary to recapitulate here the general outlines of the evidence. In the narrative now following the salient points will appear, many witnesses giving merely accumulated testimony.

It was in the evidence that the first alarm of fire on the morning of Feb. 19 was struck from Box No. 72, corner of Sixth and Pleasant streets, the fire being first discovered in the mule-room on the fourth story at pair of mules No. 15, 6:50 o'clock A. M. From the time the alarm struck all the Fire Department with their apparatus were as promptly on hand as could be expected from the confusion of alarm caused by the striking of four different boxes at about the same time, and we further say that it was in evidence that the hooks and ladders included in this department were insufficient in an emergency of this kind, and poorly handled on this occasion; and after deliberate examination we now say, as an act of justice are glad to say, that the many reports concerning the other branches of the fire department are unfounded. And upon further consideration the sad truth becomes apparent that due precaution was not used in giving the alarm to persons at work in the sixth story. Had such alarm been given, and the care indicated taken, the lives of all persons in that story might have been saved, notwithstanding there was but one escape therefrom, viz., the tower stairs; and we should be remiss in duty did we not say, in our judgment, that it is remarkable that the fire, being discovered in the mule-room, in the fourth story, that among all the men employed there, as well as those in the fifth story, to whom there can be no doubt the alarm was general and ample, did not have presence of mind enough to warn their fellow-operatives in the sixth story to flee from their fiery fate; and had even the male operatives in the sixth story not become panic-stricken at the first alarm of fire that reached them, they might have led all the women and children in their charge down the tower stairs in safety.

There has been much criticism in regard to the means used by the corporation to extinguish and prevent fires in their mills, and we now pass to consider the means used in this connection, and then to the construction of this mill as regards its style of architecture in affording means of escape in cases like the present. The evidence fully shows that all the appliances for extinguishing fires in all the stories, such as tanks, pumps and pipes, and horizontal pipes and hose in the various rooms was in this mill apparently ready for use on the morning of the fire, but apparently water was wanting in them, and the hose and pipes were useless in the fourth story at this time. The construction of the mill, of which much has been said, was also in evidence, and we now say and believe it to have been the aim of the corporation to furnish every facility that money could furnish, and the lessons of the past furnish for the escape of help from their mill in case of fire. But this great disaster has shed a far-searching though lurid light on the subject of mill architecture. In this particular it was proved conclusively that there were not ample means of escape from the attic. Had there been the loss of life would have been avoided, and we now suggest as an additional means of safety and escape, that in case of fire it should be so arranged that an alarm struck in any story should reach all others in the mill, and here from the evidence we do say that it clearly and indubitably appears that all the means of escape by doors from every story was free and unobstructed, except by smoke and flame, there being no locks or bolts on any door communicating with any room excepting the lower door leading to the Tower, and that is always open during the time the help is employed, and we now say that the approximate cause of the death of said James Turner and the twenty-two others whose presence there is in evidence, on the morning in question, was caused by the burning of the mill, they either being destroyed by the fire inside or killed by leaping to the ground from the mill; and in returning the inquisition hereto annexed, and in closing the preceding statement, with all the facts in distinct reality, we say let the lesson not pass unheeded, either to the mill owners or the public in general, that human life is precious, and in all means that tend to save, either particularly or generally, the precious boon to the poorest mortal has the sanction of all mankind, and an example in Him who died for all.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Bristol County, ss.—An inquisition taken at the City of Fall River, in the County of Bristol, the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord 1874, before Andrew W. White, one of the coroners, upon the view of the body of James Turner, there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, whom, being sworn to inquire in behalf of said Commonwealth, when, how, and by what means the said James Turner came to his death, do, on their oaths, say they do find that the said James Turner came to his death on the morning of the 19th day of September, A. D. 1874, by jumping from the sixth story of Granite Mill No. 1, in Fall River, to the ground, said mill being then on fire, and also that twenty-two others came to their death from the same cause, together with the fire inside the mill consuming or suffocating them.

In witness whereof the said coroners and jurors to this inquisition have hereunto set their hands and seal this 3d day of October, A. D., 1874.

ANDREW W. WHITE, Coroner.
J. B. TRENCH, Foreman,
CHESTER W. GREEN,
CHARLES ALMY,
DANIEL HILLWELL,
EARL P. BOWEN,
WM. A. KENNEDY.

MILLER & GRANT'S OPENING.

Of the latest novelties in the dress-trimming line displayed at the Fall and Winter openings of the most popular houses in this particular line of business, none deserve more favorable mention than those embraced in the latest additions to the importations of Messrs. Miller & Grant, No. 879 Broadway. The exhibition of all the latest items that go to complete feminine apparel of the present day—from the smallest jet or steel ornament to the richest laces—certainly speaks well for the perseverance and research of the firm's foreign buyers. One of the results of their labors is the importation of a large assortment of the very latest patterns of beaded black and white laces of the finest texture. Sacks and aprons of the former color are particularly noticeable for their rich and becoming make-up. Then there is a large stock of Fillo laces for insertions, "tidies," bed-spreads, curtains, &c. In the embroidery department may be seen many new and very pretty patterns in collars and cuffs. A special feature is the collection of beaded ornaments in the way of belts of netted jet, with long fringes of the same material, broad beaded bands of black and blue for dress-trimmings, blue beaded insertions and ornaments, collarets, and aprons of netted jet beads. The stock also embraces a very fine assortment of various colored feathers, satin and silk shirred trimmings for evening and walking dresses, new styles of scarfs, fans, and white and blue steel ornaments of unique design. The stock of the wholesale department, also, consists of the very newest Parisian and other imported novelties.

DECISION RELATING TO THE ACTS OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

About a week ago Cornelius Callahan, who held the position of Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Alderman, brought suit, by his counsel, William F. McNamara, to recover a balance of salary due for the last four months of the year 1871. The Board of Audit in April, 1872, paid him for that month only at the rate of $1,500 per year, while his salary was fixed by the Board of Aldermen at $2,500, and forced him to give a receipt in full at the less rate. Judge McAdam, before whom the case was tried in the Marine Court, rendered a decision yesterday in favor of the plaintiff, in which he holds that the salary of plaintiff was legally fixed at $2,500 per year, and that the Board of Audit had no power to cut it down, that all the acts of that board are illegal, and the receipt in full signed by plaintiff is not in law a bar to a suit for the balance.

THE MAYOR AND JOHN KELLY.

Many friends of Mayor Havemeyer called at his office yesterday, apparently with the expectation of seeing him arrested for libel at the instance of Mr. John Kelly, but no warrants had been issued in the case. Mr. Kelly stated that no proceedings would be taken against the Mayor until this week. During the afternoon Mr. Waterbury was engaged in making inquiries as to the new statistics from the Police Courts, to embody them in the Mayor's new charges against Mr. Kelly, which are to be ready for publication on Tuesday.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

One-sixteenth part of the bark Cremona has been sold by Allen C. Dickens to Perry C. Gove for $2,500. The assignees of Mudgett, Libby, Griffin & Co. have sold one-sixteenth part of the bark Helen Angier to Mary J. Partridge for $654 86.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 4, 1874.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Democratic papers have latterly been abusing Gen. DIX at a pretty lively rate, and therefore we are not surprised to read in one of them a statement to the effect that "Gen. DIX incites his organs to an unseemly attack on Mr. TILDEN." The Democrats always have this playful habit of reversing what is actually going on, and attributing to their adversaries the course which they have taken themselves. We have thus far seen no "unseemly attack" on Mr. TILDEN in any quarter, but we *have* seen a great many unseemly attacks on Gen. DIX, some of them passing all bounds of decency. The Albany *Argus* is a particularly gross offender—twisting and distorting facts in all directions to suit itself, garbling official documents, and flinging about uncomplimentary epithets like a drab in a fish-market. Attacks of this sort, directed against a man like Gen. DIX—whose whole life is well known to his fellow-citizens—can injure only the Democrats themselves. We hope that Mr. TILDEN has not "incited" his organs to go into this dirty work. By the bye, where did that $250,000 come from? Will the *Argus* tell us that?

People who hoped that the "Brooklyn scandal" would gradually die out are evidently destined to be disappointed. There is to be an endless series of actions in the courts, and the next five years, at least, can scarcely suffice to bring it to a close. Mr. TILTON has brought an action against Mr. BEECHER to recover damages for the wrong alleged to have been done him; Mr. BEECHER brings an action against Mr. TILTON; a lady brings an action against MOULTON; Mr. BOWEN brings three actions against the Brooklyn *Eagle;* MOULTON threatens an action against BEECHER; a lady brings an action against the *Daily Graphic;* TILTON brings an action against the *World* and the *Tribune;* a Grand Jury has indicted TILTON and MOULTON. This is all that we can remember at the present moment, but very likely we have left out half a dozen actions or so. Is it not a very pretty quarrel as it stands? In the meantime, it is satisfactory to learn that Mr. BEECHER was received by his congregation on Friday night with "tremendous cheers," the men waving their hats and the ladies their handkerchiefs. We should not be surprised to see Mr. BEECHER become ten times more popular than ever.

No new "Ring" was unearthed yesterday by the *Tribune*, and no "damaging papers" discovered. But the attempt to "get even" with Senator CARPENTER was continued, and the little process of turning an unknown SIMMONS into the Collector of the Port of Boston was thus "apologized" for: "It isn't Collector SIMMONS after all, but—dread thought—another SIMMONS! * * * Beware of SIMMONS, we tell you; or either of the SIMMONSES! It's a bad family to go fooling around. It's nitro-glycerine at either end." Anybody who does not think this very funny must be destitute of a proper sense of humor.

The Coroner's jury appointed to investigate the causes of the alarming loss of life in the recent conflagration of the Granite Mills at Fall River, in Massachusetts, rendered their verdict yesterday afternoon. They find that due precaution was not used in giving the alarm, after the flames had broken out, to the unfortunate persons employed in the sixth story of the mill; and they declare their belief that had a proper alarm been given, all the lives now known to have been lost might have been saved. They also state that, although they believe that the owners had intended to construct their mill so as to provide ample means of escape in case of fire, the appliances were really insufficient to allow of a hasty exodus from the top story. They are also of opinion that there was not a proper amount of water ready to supply the tanks, pumps, and pipes constituting the fire-extinguishing apparatus of the mill. They state their belief that every mill should possess means for communicating instantaneous alarm in case of fire to all its stories; and express their surprise that in this case the operatives in the fourth story did not have presence of mind enough to alarm and save all those in the attic before the fire had spread so that escape was impossible.

The vindictiveness with which the liberal press in France is punished has received a fresh illustration in the suppression by the MacMahon Government of the public sale of the Paris *Siécle*. No journal has been less bigoted, fairer-minded, or more devoid of any alarmist tendencies, during the course of the exciting political events which have occurred in France since 1870, than the widely-circulated paper which the arbitrary rulers have now laid violent hands upon. The immediate cause of the suppression of the *Dix-Neuvieme Siécle*, which is also announced, seems to have been an article drawing a sharp but allowable comparison between the administration of M. THIERS, and that which the Ex-Marshal of the Empire has seen fit to bestow upon struggling France. If MACMAHON and his fellows are not shrewd enough to see that the old Imperialist policy of terrorism and annihilation can no longer be applied to French newspapers which venture to criticise the conduct of the powers that be, they have failed to learn one of the important lessons of the time. Their present course is calculated only to arouse an opposition which may finally overthrow them.

Judge JOHN T. GREEN, a good and strictly honest Republican, was yesterday nominated as candidate for Governor of South Carolina by the Independent Republicans of that State, in convention at Charleston. The Conservatives now have a chance to fulfil their promise of co-operation with any Republicans who would name an acceptable Reform candidate. The Charleston Convention accepts the platform which the Chamberlain party recently adopted at Columbia; and the "Independents" also pledge their support to Gen. KERSHAW, an eminent Conservative, if he chooses to run for Congress. The tax-payers, if they are wise, will do their best to aid this new movement for good government in the State, and will not embarrass it by making any nomination of their own for Governor.

TAMMANY HALL AND THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The ticket nominated at Syracuse was avowedly a triumph for Tammany Hall, and the influence of that organization in the politics of the State and nation is staked upon the success of that ticket. It is admitted that the ticket is, on the whole, respectable, just as it may be admitted that the present managers of Tammany Hall are pretty successful in maintaining a decent regard for appearances, and have been remarkably adroit in keeping their "record" straight on certain national issues, about which other sections of the party have committed hopeless blunders. But the people of this State have to consider not what are the professions, or even the practices of Tammany Hall while under a cloud of political adversity, but what are the elements of the organization which would come to the surface in the hour of success. The pious intentions of the devil when he was sick are well known to have been entirely forgotten by that personage when in a state of restored health. Tammany has always been ready enough to wear the garb of respectability when its fortunes were on the wane, but now, as always, there is no power within the party that can restrain its natural impulses after plunder, when success brings the opportunity. The party that sent TWEED to the State Senate, after he stood revealed as the master thief of his age, is not a party that can be "reformed" by a few respectable gentlemen allowing their names to be placed on its General Committee. A triumph of Tammany Hall in this State means a restoration of the political supremacy of corner groggeries and their patrons, and an inevitable revival of the political tyranny which lays the foundations of its influence in ballot-stuffing and repeating, and which completes the edifice by placing its hired agents on the Bench, its tools in the Legislature, and its puppet in the Governor's chair.

We have heard a good deal about the responsibility to which the Democratic Party of the State has been held for the corruption of which the Tammany Ring formed the centre and the chief exemplar. That responsibility has been far less sweeping and thorough than is good for the future of political purity; but it will be worse than ridiculous to talk about parties being made to suffer for the toleration of corruption, if the very light penance of Tammany Hall be held sufficient to purge away the stain of its monstrous crimes against the public weal. Tammany cut adrift from TWEED with great reluctance, and it neither tries nor dares to throw overboard men who owed to him their political being, and men who ran with him on the thieves' ticket, which got 56,000 Tammany Hall votes in the Fall of 1871. The present Chairman of the Democratic State Committee was twice elected Lieutenant Governor under the dictation of TWEED. Among the men most active in the committee-room is "JOE" WARREN, of Buffalo, who was the most shameless of all the journalistic apologists for TWEED, and among the most scurrilous assailants of those who brought about his fall. The concern of Tammany Hall for the "imperiled" liberties of the press finds expression through an Ex-Confederate Colonel who took the stump for TWEED after he had been proved to be a promising candidate for the Penitentiary. Among the aspirants for the Tammany nomination for Register are "JIMMY" HAYES, elected Assemblyman on that same disreputable ticket of 1871; an Ex-Police Justice, who was one of the tools of the Ring; and the proprietor of the German organ of TWEED and his confederates, who imitated the tactics of his master so successfully that out of a bill of $125,000 for Corporation advertising, only $32,000 was allowed after an honest audit.

The examination of the names of the "workers" in the Democratic camp and of the aspirants for the local nominations will only illustrate the fact that the old influences are comparatively undisturbed, and that while Tammany has changed a few of its general officers, the subalterns and the rank and file are essentially the same who raised TWEED to his bad eminence, and in virtue of whose support he was able to rob the city of its millions. To have reformed the Tammany organization in any honest and thorough sense would have been to reform it out of existence, and of that fact nobody is more fully aware than the men who profess to have performed the job. The people of this City and State have paid pretty dearly in the past for having short memories about politicians. Unless they desire to have to pay a similar penalty at no very remote date, they must stand prepared to deal a vital blow at the influence of Tammany Hall, by leaving its candidates on the State ticket in a hopeless minority, and by placing in Republican hands the majority of the Assembly which is so essential a requisite for the future of good government.

GERMAN "OLD CATHOLICS."

Letters from Germany indicate that the progress of "Old Catholicism" in that country is at present remarkable. Even those Ultramontanes who have long scoffed at the dissension introduced into Holy Church, and who have heretofore fancied that nothing more than a "pastoral letter" was necessary to destroy it, are now pretty thoroughly alarmed. It is safe to assert that no religious schism has ever before excited such universal attention in Germany. Since the Old Catholic Congress at Freiburg, which was constantly attended by monster audiences, the whole country has been alive with meetings, with newspaper reports, with the formation of new societies, all having some relation to the reform. Bishop REINKENS, who has heartily espoused the cause of Old Catholicism, and who seems a most efficient worker, has addressed nearly a hundred mass-meetings in Germany within the last two or three months. People of no beliefs, and people who are halting on the confines of half a dozen different creeds, flock to hear him, and to enthusiastically applaud his brave words. It is largely due to him and to a few magnetic speakers somewhat like him in Germany, that the slender following which DÖLLINGER drew after him has been increased to the proportions of a multitude.

Bishop REINKENS, in his public addresses, arraigns the Roman hierarchy as fostering in the people under their charge the evils of "low conscience, priest-worship, ignorance, and superstition." DAVID A. WASSON, writing from Baden-Baden, where the Bishop recently made a powerful speech, describes REINKENS as an "uncompromising and unsparing speaker." He is endeavoring to break down the arbitrary character of Catholicism, as it was manifested everywhere before the outbreak of the new movement; to lead the people away from the idea that the Catholic has in any sense the right to be a "governing Church;" to check its pretension, and to ally millions of thinking people in firm opposition against the perversion of Church agencies to political ends. It is not wonderful that in Germany, where there are so many hundred thousand free thinkers, the man who comes boldly forward and condemns that class which would make Church allegiance more binding than duty and loyalty to the State is received with plaudits, and accounted the hero of the hour, as Bishop REINKENS was at Baden-Baden the other day. Nor is it at all astonishing that Germany should strive with her full might to break down the dangerous power which, under the mask of the robes of holiness, intrigues day and night against her, and would be glad to blot her out of the political chart of Europe.

It is only men like REINKENS who can so permanently vitalize and sustain this Old Catholic party that it may become an agency for the promotion of real liberalism in Europe. The party, until this forcible Bishop began to bring it down to practical work, did not seem likely to accomplish much. It had not laid hold upon the people simply because it had never properly explained its principles to them. The masses saw in it only a theological squabble; they received no intimation of the progressive and liberal tendencies which it embodies; they caught no hint of the mighty battle which it proposed to wage against the dictatorial and repressive character of the Church as controlled by the Ultramontanes. But the man came when the time was ripe; his words were like words of fire, and even in Catholic Baden, as we have seen, he has been listened to with absorbing interest and applauded to the echo. It is noteworthy that many Catholics who still recognize the dogma of infallibility, and who cling to the skirts of the Roman priesthood, are hearing and carefully thinking over the charges made by the eloquent Bishop against the Mother Church.

The Old Catholics met in conference at Bonn, shortly after the Freiburg Congress, at which Dr. DÖLLINGER and other noted apostles of the movement held out the right hand of fellowship to the world in general. The object of the Conference seems to have been a discussion of some scheme for a compromise on doctrines by the various Churches, and for an approach to the "unity of Christendom." Although the meeting professed to hold secret sessions, a good deal has been published concerning its proceedings, and it does not appear that much was accomplished, save that all the Anglican and Oriental divines who were present went away much charmed with the earnestness and impressed with the totally unpractical character of Dr. DÖLLINGER and some of his associates. The dream of a grand Church League, and a sudden common agreement upon points of doctrine, is vain, and if the work of the Old Catholics were confined to such generalities as this it could not take hold upon the popular mind. But, happily, men like REINKENS, while they may temporarily countenance such visionary schemes as that proposed at the Bonn Conference, will save the good features of the Old Catholic movement from being lost sight of in doctrinal discussions. It is not so important to the world to know that the supporters of that movement take as their standard of doctrine the belief of the Church of the first six centuries of the Christian era, as it is to be assured that their creed also comprises all the liberal features which are unfortunately lacking in that portion of the Church which is still under Ultramontane influence.

THE GREATEST SHOW OF ALL.

It is 1800 years ago since the Flavian amphitheatre—the world-renowned Colosseum—was dedicated amid the cries of 5,000 slaughtered beasts and the plaudits of 87,000 spectators. It is 500 years ago since the last faint echoes of the barbaric sports of the imperial people were awakened in the Colosseum, while noble members of the then rising families of the COLONNA and ORSINI fought with bulls in the arena where gladiators had wrestled and Christian martyrs had died. "While the Colosseum stands Rome shall stand, and when both shall fall together the world shall fall," was a proverb of the Italians who lived during that transition time when the Roman Empire had ceased to be, and the other empire which called itself "Holy" and "Roman" as yet was not. Layer after layer of rubbish had accumulated on the floor of the vast amphitheatre which VESPASIAN began and TITUS finished; mediæval Italians had used it as a fortress; one Pope wanted to convert it into a wool mill: another of less pacific tendencies proposed to utilize its ample precincts for the manufacture of saltpetre; and the world probably owes it to the accomplished and amiable LAMBERTINI, Pope BENEDICT XIV., that the Colosseum has not gone the way of many Italian monuments which presented a less inviting stone quarry to the degenerate Roman. That Pontiff consecrated the Flavian amphitheatre as a monument to the memory of the Christian martyrs whose blood had flowed so freely upon its sand-covered floor. So, for the last century and a quarter, the Colosseum has suffered nothing at the hands of man, and but little from the ravages of time, which it was built to defy. When, therefore, reviving Rome, once more the capital of united Italy, sets about disinterring her ancient monuments out of the débris of centuries, one of the earliest objects to engage attention and to repay the skill and pains of the excavator, has been the vast building whose shows "unpeopled Rome" and which held uncrowded "nations in its womb."

We have already publish some interesting details of Signor ROSA's work on restoring to the light of day the floor and corridors of the Colosseum. That work has disposed of a good many crude theories which had been based on the assumption that the modern level of the interior was the true floor, and that the constructions below it were the walls of the dens where the wild animals were kept. The original arena has been reached, twenty feet below this modern level, and there have been laid bare the "herring-bone" pavement of TITUS, the immense funnel-shaped corridors whence the lions made their terrible spring, the great central arches through which were marched small armies of victims or of rival contestants, and through which the bodies of the dead were dragged back again after the show was over. Even the mouth of the great drain, with part of its original grating intact, has been found, and there is no longer any difficulty in understanding how the water could be drawn off which flooded the ring, and enabled it to be used for the exhibition of sea-fights. With the gradual clearing away of the rubbish which for centuries has concealed the floor of the Colosseum, it is easy to realize on how magnificent a scale the brutal sports of the amphitheatre were prepared, and the story of a hundred lions bounding together upon the arena with a roar that shook the building is no longer the poetical exaggeration which it was but lately deemed. And this huge show was but the type of scores of smaller ones, whose existence marked the advance of Roman dominion over the ancient world. The more accurately we are enabled to realize the terrible scenes enacted on the arena alike in Italy, in Gaul, in Macedonia, and in Britain, the better shall we be able to understand the ferocity, the thirst for blood, and the magnificence of conception even in their sports, of that people who have left the stamp of their institutions on the whole of Christendom.

THE PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS.

The English press during the Summer has contained a somewhat lively discussion in regard to the opportunities presented in this country for the emigration of English working men. The current of opinion seems against the chances of this class at present in the United States, and some of the letters from those who had sought fortune here and been disappointed are certainly discouraging. But the case has many sides to it, and a little plain advice from those who are familiar with the openings for emigration will not be thrown away.

Persons abroad wishing to emigrate should remember that the season of the year will have much to do with their success or failure. Seasons have a far stronger influence on business in the United States than in England. Thus, let that most useful class, farm laborers, come here in the Autumn, and endeavor to find work in the suburbs of cities, or in the country, or on Western farms, and ten to one they would not find a place open, and would be obliged to support themselves during the Winter months.

Yet if they had arrived the preceding Spring they would have found abundant work, and, in all probability, would have saved enough to have kept them through the Winter, or would have obtained places for the year. Farmers will not take on new hands in the Fall, though they will often be at some expense to keep what they have through the Winter. An emigrant, too, who buys unimproved land and undertakes to clear and open a farm for himself, can do little in the late Autumn. He must wait for Spring weather and better roads.

On the other hand, those who desire to be teachers or governesses, or to be connected with schools in any capacity, must be here early in the Autumn or even in the Summer, as all the arrangements for schools during the year are made then. Clerks and others who desire to enter merchants' houses, should not make their first effort in the Summer, as so many employers are then absent, nor in the Winter, when many branches are settled for the year and some trades are at the dullest, but in the Spring or Autumn. Mechanics and skilled workmen will always do well to make their first trial of this country in the early Spring, when mechanical trades are the most lively. But a still more important question for the English emigrant than the time of the year is, "Are foreign workmen wanted at all in the States?" To one large class we say, decidedly, they are not; and that is, the untrained clerks, copyists, and young mercantile men without capital. These are a drug in the American market. There are so many here that no one knows what to do with them. They are a burden to the charitable and a plague to employers. Their wages are now at the lowest living point. They can hardly keep themselves, much less their families. If they have capital they can, of course, find openings here. If they have great mercantile experience and skill, they will naturally discover a demand for their services, but no greater than in England. But without money and without skill, they must either sink to the bottom or float on every chance tide. Nor is there any specially good opening in this country for foreign professional men. The professions are crowded, and the rewards for talent in them are not so great as in England.

One class is always in demand here at the proper season of the year, and that is farm laborers and farmers with small capitals. But even among these, Englishmen are not usually as well adapted for our methods, and especially for pioneer life, as other nationalities. They are not so flexible, cannot so easily adapt themselves to new ways, and perhaps have too high a standard of agriculture. An English workman should either seek a place in the Eastern States, or purchase an "improved" farm in the Central West, where pioneer work has been done for him. Stock farms, especially in Kansas, have, however, been successfully managed by Englishmen. There is scarcely a village in the West where a skillful farm laborer who should arrive in the Spring will not at once find employment at good wages. In regard to mechanics and skilled workmen, it is somewhat difficult to advise. The whole matter of the relation of capital and labor is just now in a very muddled condition. The unions will undoubtedly make it very unpleasant for any foreign mechanic who did not join them. And yet, if he is in them, he must stand idle for months, and unite in demanding higher wages than the country can afford to pay. If mechanics would consent to a reasonable reduction of wages, there would unquestionably be a great revival of work; but in the present condition of things, with employers cutting down production, and laborers refusing to work, this country can hardly be pronounced a good place for skilled workmen. Yet this state of things must be brief. The annual growth of the country necessarily employs a vast amount of mechanical labor, and there will soon be good openings for experienced mechanics in every direction.

We think also that for the present there is an abundant supply here of unskilled labor, such as navvies, hod-carriers, common laborers, and the like. There will be fewer railroads built in the next few years than have been for any like period in the past. All improvements are somewhat suspended; fewer buildings are being put up, and there is less demand for unskilled labor. The cities are crowded with it now, and great numbers of people will come upon public charity. The public authorities in Europe should not advise common laborers to emigrate here for some years to come. It will not be an unmitigated calamity to this country to have this swelling tide of immigration from Europe somewhat checked. We shall be better able to manage it. The increase of wealth may be partially diminished, but the things better than wealth will have a freer chance to grow, and the solid interests of the country will be better founded.

THAT MONUMENT AGAIN.

Once more, by a spasmodic effort to raise money to complete the Washington obelisk, that monumental failure is brought before the public attention. The whole subject was carefully discussed last Spring, when a Congressional committee recommended that an appropriation be made to finish the work. This unhappy pile of stones has been too long a butt for the wits of the nation. The original scheme is older than the Government itself, but it was not until 1848, after a series of experiments and failures, that work was actually begun. The Washington Monumental Society then undertook the task of raising the money and building the monument. In about six years, when $230,000 had been spent and the pile had reached the height of 170 feet, the money gave out and the obelisk was arrested in its growth. Since that time, by dint of much begging and dunning, four feet have been added to the work; and there it stands—an unfinished monument. An examination showed that it had suffered somewhat by its long neglect, and on account of the insecurity of its foundation. At one time it looked as if the work must be taken down and rebuilt, or abandoned altogether. But it is now understood that the money and labor already expended can be saved by somewhat changing the original plan.

The reasons for the failure of this once promising scheme are manifold. The original plan contemplated a popular subscription, limited to one dollar each. To raise the large sum required to finish the monument, committees and canvassers were needed; if they were paid, their services proved expensive; and if they were not, they had other cares to occupy their energies and attention. The mere work of carrying out the architectural design spread the whole enterprise over a long term of years. People soon grew tired of the affair; public interest flagged, and it was "an old story." Then the Society fell into disrepute, and its internal dissensions shook popular confidence, which had never been very firm. Ugly rumors flew fast and far; and it was openly asserted, among other things, that the soil of the flat valley in which the foundations were laid was not firm enough to sustain the weight proposed to be piled upon it. Then popular derision was excited by the appearance of the unfortunate design. A new generation that has come forward since the corner-stone of this monument was laid may not not know that the general outline of the affair is aptly compared to a ten-foot joist standing upright in a wash-tub three feet in diameter. The joist would represent a marble obelisk, and the tub would stand for a circular temple designed to surround the base. Possibly this unique design was intended to mark a new era in æsthetics. Certainly, all known principles of art, as followed by civilized nations, were violated by the astonishing composition. Taken altogether, these unfortunate facts are enough to account for the failure of the work, without accusing ourselves of lack of patriotism or lack of respect for the memory of WASHINGTON.

But the monument can be finished in such a way as to make it a creditable work of art, and fitly honor the memory of the patriot whose name has been given to the National Capital. There can be no possible objection to a single shaft of marble. The abandonment of the pantheon business, which was to be a sort of American valhalla, leaves the obelisk alone to be erected on the foundations already laid. Such an idea as that of giving up the entire scheme should not be entertained. The faith of the nation has been repeatedly pledged to the work. Gifts of monumental stones, suitably inscribed, have been received from foreign Governments, rulers, and distinguished men and associations. Many, if not all, of the States of this Republic have given appropriate and characteristic blocks for the work; and this example has been followed by various organizations and individuals. It would be a great shame if these contributions were applied to any other purpose. A few hundred thousand dollars will utilize all the material that has been gathered, and the monument could thus be finished by the nation, which would be as nearly a popular offering as we shall ever get. We have heard it said that the obelisk should be finished in time for dedication at the National Centennial. There is some fitness in the suggestion, but it need not weigh very much in the minds of those who have the disposition of the public funds called for now. As have said, the monument plan is already one of great age, and if necessary it can afford to pass over into our second century of national existence; it need not be finished "now or never." It would not be worth while to hurry up the completion of the monument at the risk of any neglect of proper finish and solidity. We are not yet old enough to be considered a monument-building people; we have time enough to consider these things when we have better schools of art and more permanent literary and scientific institutions. But, since we have begun the Washington monument, let us have it finished and so have done with it.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

An excellent performance of "La Traviata" at the matinée at the Academy of Music, yesterday, rounded off the first week of Mr. Strakosch's operatic season with suitable effect. Several of Mr. Strakosch's artists—but not the bright particular star which is to shine, ere many nights go by, in the lyric firmament of this hemisphere—have now been introduced to Metropolitan audiences, and the acquaintance with the richly gifted tenor, Signor Carpi; with the sympathetic and skilled light soprano, Mlle. Heilbron; and with Signor Benfratelli, bids fair to be as gratifying as that formed, in years gone by, with the performers who were then and are still a part of his company. This week we shall doubtless listen to Signori Debassini and Tagliapietra, and to Mlle. Donadio, while Mlle. Albani, who sailed for the United States yesterday, aboard the Bothnia, will probably be heard about Oct. 19. Reference is made below to the concert to be given by Mr. Strakosch's artists this evening. As for the operatic representations of the week, a recital of "Il Trovatore" is set down for to-morrow, and Wednesday we shall be summoned to a performance of "La Figlia del Reggimento." "Ruy Blas" and Verdi's "Messe de Requiem" will, it is announced, be put into immediate rehearsal, for it is not proposed that the répertoire shall consist wholly of familiar works.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Strakosch offers a remarkably attractive concert at the Grand Opera-house this evening. We regret that the programme should be too lengthened for publication here, but the spectator will surely not object to it on account of its liberality, at which we can only hint. Signora Potentini, Mlle. Donadio—who then makes her début in America—Miss Cary, Signori Benfratelli, Fiorini, and Hall are to interpret the vocal numbers; Signor Morosini will be at the piano; and the full orchestra of the Academy, under the direction of Mr. Behrens, will supply the accompaniments and several overtures. This statement of fact implies that the entertainment will be uncommonly enjoyable. We hope it may prove sufficiently remunerative to induce Mr. Strakosch to make it the first of a series.... There will be a concert at the Park Theatre this evening. Gilmore's Band is to play, and Mme. Perl and Signor Orlandini are to sing.... The last concert to take place at the Central Park Garden this season may be attended this night.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" is to be reproduced at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. M. Charles Kolletz, a tenor from the Paris Folies Dramatiques, is to make his début in this amusing and melodious opera, which will no doubt retain possession of the bills until Miss Neilson commences, Oct. 19, what cannot but prove a brilliant engagement. The fortnight we now enter upon offers the last opportunities of listening to Mlle. Aimée and her fellow artists, in this City, for some months.

MISS HEILBRON'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall, Thursday evening, by Miss Sophie Heilbron, a young pianiste whose performances in England and in different parts of Europe have won her considerable praise. On the occasion of her début in this country, the lady will have the assistance of Miss Rosburgh, Signor Ardavani, Master Lichtenberg, Mr. Verner, and other artists.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole last night bade good-bye to his friends in this City, at Wallack's Theatre, in a neat little speech. The house was crowded, and the genial comedian took his leave of the Metropolis, for a time at least, with most pleasant circumstances. His engagement here, commencing as it did in the middle of the dull season, steadily grew profitable, until at its termination last night one might well have asked why Mr. Toole did not prolong it. This, however, was not to be done, and hence the gentleman is to appear at the Academy in Brooklyn Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Afterward he goes to Philadelphia. During his sojourn here Mr. Toole has won hosts of friends and admirers, and we can answer for it, that his return will be greeted with general delight. To-morrow evening the theatre will be closed for the final rehearsals of Mr. H. J. Byron's new comedy, entitled "Partners for Life," in which Mr. H. J. Montague, from the Globe and Prince of Wales' Theatre, in London, will appear as *Tom Gilroy*. "Partners for Life" will be brought out Tuesday.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

To-morrow will be the first of the last five nights of "The School for Scandal" at this establishment. We have so often expressed our unqualified admiration of the comedy and its new dress that further remark seems superfluous. But we cannot refrain from urging once again upon the public the value of such plays and the great service their reproduction does to dramatic literature. "The School for Scandal" has had a profitable run, and while still retaining its influence on the best class of theatre-goers, must, however, make way for novelties already chosen for representation. On Saturday evening Mr. Bronson Howard's new drama, entitled "Moorcraft," will be acted.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Sphinx" still has undisputed possession of the Union Square Theatre, and is likely to have for some time to come, if present signs be any indication of the future. Immense audiences attend its representations, attracted, we trust, more by the sumptuous setting of the piece, and the good acting of the artists, than by its teachings. These traits of the entertainment now offered by the Union Square would be sufficient for the salvation of a much worse play.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

"Connie Soogah" will be withdrawn after next week, and on the following Monday evening a change of programme will occur at Booth's. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have certainly been very successful during their engagement at this establishment, and no doubt the former will have an unusually large audience on the occasion of his first benefit in five years which will take place on the 9th inst. Miss Charlotte Cushman's performances will commence on the 13th, when she will appear as *Catharine* in "Henry the Eighth."

PARK THEATRE.

Colonel Mulberry Sellers, as personated by Mr. Raymond, continues to speculate nightly, and will demonstrate how millions of dollars may be made, and appropriations from Congress obtained, on the shortest notice, during this week. Crowds gather to hear him, and, doubtless, will congregate at the Park for many consecutive nights.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

At Booth's and Wallack's Theatres the Mark Smith Memorial Benefit performances will take place simultaneously Thursday next. The programme at Booth's will introduce the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company in the comedy of "My Uncle's Will," Toole and Wallack's Company in the comic drama "Off the Line," and the Strakosch Italian Opera Company in "Lucia di Lammermoor," with chorus, orchestra, and Miss Violetta Colville as *Lucia*. Mark Twain will then "speak a piece" written for the occasion, and introducing Mr. John T. Raymond and the Park Theatre Company in "The Gilded Age." The San Francisco Minstrels are to round off the representation.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

"A Flash of Lightning" will be produced to-morrow night at Wood's Museum...."Hand and Glove" is underlined at the Bowery....The San Francisco Minstrels, having changed their programme, recommend their friends to go unusually early......The Colosseum has a new manager, Mr. W. A. Liliendahl, who announces an attractive bill....Bryant's Minstrels delight their patrons nightly, as heretofore, at their opera-house in Twenty-third street....Mr. Tony Pastor has a new sensational drama and a host of new performers....Mr. Fred Maccabe gives an original entertainment at Steinway Hall next week, beginning Wednesday evening. It is entitled "Begone, Dull Care."

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. W. J. Florence was last week at Macauley's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Indianapolis....Miss Jane Coombs was at De Bar's, in St. Louis....Mr. Dominick Murray was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mrs. F. W. Lander was at the Royal Opera-house, in Toronto....Mrs. D. P. Bowers was in Buffalo....Mr. G. L. Fox was at Wood's, in Cincinnati....The new Portland Museum and Opera-house has been opened to the public....Miss Rogers played "Romeo and Juliet" in Cleveland last week....Thomas' concerts occurred in Chicago....The Kellogg English Opera Troupe commence their season at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, to-morrow....The Oates Troupe were at Ford's, in Baltimore....Mr. Stuart Robson acted at the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, last week. The Vokes Family follow him to-morrow....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau was at the Boston Theatre last week, and Miss Leclercq goes there this week....Lotta was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

THE PHELPS TRIAL.

NO DECISION REACHED—THE JURY DISCHARGED, BEING UNABLE TO AGREE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The jury in the Phelps case was kept out all night. This morning they came into court and reported that they could not agree upon a verdict. Judge Westerbrook said to them that they were putting the country to a great expense and were delaying business. He told them that they had better return to their room again and try to reach an agreement. They had taken an oath to fulfill their duty, and at some time they would stand before a Judge who would say whether they had discharged their duty or not.

The jury then went out again, but were subsequently discharged, being unable to agree, and the court adjourned until Monday at 3 P. M.

Eleven of the jurors signed and sent the following paper to the court to-day:

"We, the undersigned eleven jurors in the case of the State against C. H. Phelps, the prisoner, find the prisoner guilty on the evidence, but one juror disagrees on his own conviction and not on the evidence."

CANADA.

QUEBEC SHIPPING.

QUEBEC, Oct. 3.—The sea-going vessels entered at this port up to date number 1,081, including 181 from the lower ports; and the clearances to date, including 89 for the lower ports, number 829. At this date there are 123 vessels in port.

HALIFAX SHIPPING.

HALIFAX, Oct. 3.—The steamer Alhambra, from Charlottetown, arrived at noon today, and left at 7 P. M. for Boston. Steamer Caspian sailed for Baltimore this evening. Three Yarmouth ships have been launched this week, namely, the Otago, of 1,200 tons, the Magnolia, of 1,000 tons, and the A. F. Stoneman, of 1,000 tons, all owned by Yarmouth people. The French war ships Magicienne and Destan are at Sidney. The English war ship Spartan is also there.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The Zanzibar and Natal mails, just arrived in England, bring news of another capture of slaves made by our cruisers in the Mozambique Channel. It is a significant fact, and one highly creditable to the Sultan of Zanzibar, that since he signed the treaty of June last abolishing the slave trade by sea throughout his dominions, there has not been a single full slaver taken by our cruisers, so that the sea traffic would seem to be at an end, while five large slave cargoes have been seized proceeding from the Portuguese colony of Mozambique to Madagascar, both of which profess to have given up the slave trade. Off the Zanzibar coast only a few cases of slaves, smuggled in small numbers to the adjacent islands, have been discovered by our officers, and the only full cargo taken near Zanzibar was seized by the officers of the Sultan. It is now rumored in Zanzibar that the slave dealers, finding it too dangerous to send cargoes for Arabia and Persia from that part of the coast, intend sailing direct for the north from the Portuguese dominions and from Madagascar. The murderer of Lieut. McCausland, R. N., who had been seized, has died in the Zanzibar prison. At Mombasa a new difficulty has arisen, the Governor of the fort having seized the place, which he holds with 400 men, and refuses to open to the Sultan's orders. This is the only stronghold on the coast; it is of Portuguese construction, and, although now in the hands of the Arabs, bears the arms of Portugal on many of its bastions. No doubt the chief of one of the bands of the Sultan's mercenaries, in whose hands this important point now is, will before long give way; otherwise bombardment will be necessary, as the place is defended by a deep moat cut in the solid rock, and cannot be carried by assault."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The following additional Republican nominations have been made in this State:

SARATOGA COUNTY.—For District Attorney—Isaac C. Ormsby. Superintendent of the Poor—George W. King. Coroners—Benjamin W. Noxon, Alfred Angell, and Frank Gow. Justice of Sessions—Phineas F. Allen. Member of Assembly, First District—George West. School Commissioner—Henry L. Grose.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Assembly, First District—John F. Peck.

MADISON COUNTY.—For District Attorney—Sherman B. Daboll. Superintendent of the Poor—Newell M. Chaffee. Coroner—Spurzeim P. Moore. Justice of Sessions—George H. Benjamin.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, First District—Warren G. Willis. Second District—George C. Decker. District Attorney—Abram C. Crosby. Superintendents of Poor—Ebenezer A. Gallup, Enos B. Fisher. Justice of Sessions—John M. Lyon. Coroners—George Bassett, Dr. Gallup.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, First District—George B. Chadwick.

JEROME PARK.

THE FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST DAY—GOOD RACING AND BEAUTIFUL WEATHER—FIVE CONTESTS—BARRY BASSETT BEATEN—COUNTESS, ACROBAT, OLITIPA, MATE, AND MARY BUCKLEY, THE WINNERS.

The first day of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park could not have been more delightful than it was. The racing was most exciting, the weather such as is only enjoyed during the Autumn in this State, and the track had never been in better condition. For the last few days it had been continually under the rake, so that it was as level as a board, and totally free from cobbles and excrescences irritating to horses' hoofs. The many little improvements that had taken place in the grounds and buildings during the last four months were perceptible in the general results rather than in detail, and gave an air of freshness to everything. The colors of the palings, fences, gates, pillars, seats, and stands were bright; the grass was yet green and dense, and the foliage was just tipped with the russet and gold of seasonable decay. The air was crisp and bracing, and sunshine brought out the variegated tints of the landscape with charming effect.

All the loveliness of the scene at daylight yesterday was lost on the trainers, jockeys, and other attendants, who were solely interested in preparing for the events of the afternoon. The entries for the different races were turned out of their stables in the sharp, cool morning air, to do their work on the course before the sun's heat became a burden. Blanketed and mounted by their sable grooms and riders, they were galloped over the track and sweated until the necessary objects had been attained. Then they were once more stabled and rested until called to take part in the contest for which they had been entered. The horses in quarters at Jerome Park going to run on the other days of the meeting were not brought out so early to train, but were allowed to remain under cover until after breakfast. Among these are some of the most famous racers on the list, which contains the names of one hundred and nine steeds: Five in Mr. Belmont's stable; eleven in Col. McDaniel's; five in W. Brown's; four in D. J. Bannatyne's; two in J. Van Kech's; five in McGrath's; eleven in Lewis & Co.'s; fourteen in J. Donahue's; three in John Hunter's; four in D. D. Withers'; four in Lorillard's; one in J. O'Neill's; seven in R. V. Snedecher's; four in J. F. Chamberlin's; nine in R. W. Waldron's; three in C. S. Lloyd's; four in J. Coffee's; three in Wood Springfield's; five in J. Hunt Reynolds'; three in J. W. Weldron's; six in D. McCoon's; four in W. Cottrill's; and one in J. H. Stone's. Beside these owners K. W. Sears has Acrobat; M. H. Sanford, Brigand, Millboy, Mate, and Bingaman; A. S. Gage, Katie Pease; D. Desmond, Mollie Darling; F. Morris, Regardless, Lady Bruce, and Shillelah; R. W. Cameron, Warminster and Bayminster; and the Messrs. Davis, Fadladeen.

The night preceding the first day of the races was passed quietly by horses and men, who did not begin to conjure up the anxieties of competition until yesterday morning, when came the exercises and preparatory rest. The general public too did not appear in any numbers until the "race-train" from New-York arrived at the side track at noon. But there were a few persons who, having resolved to make a day of it, left the City by the early train, and got to the park by 9 o'clock, in time to see some of the famous animals at work. Numbers of these early arrivals rode or drove out along the Boulevard and Pelham avenue, to enjoy the fragrant harvest odors and the clear atmosphere. On reaching the park gates they found Mr. Wheatly posting his men and putting the finishing touches to the track and club-house approaches. Horses, blanketed and strapped, were galloping round and round the track, and speculative owners were watching them keenly from the quarter-stretch and club grounds. The colored "coach-boys," with their red caps and whisk-brooms, were making ready for the large influx of strangers they expected, and an army of waiters and carvers were employed in the restaurant beneath the grand stand in slicing ham, bread, and beef, and putting them together as sandwiches. The early arrivals were not much noticed as they dispersed over the grounds, to all parts of which, before the regular hour of opening, they had access. Some visited the stables, others the club-house, and a few stretched on the sunny bluffs to warm themselves, for the wind was rather searching. The roads were well watered, and, despite the high winds, there was not a particle of dust. By noon, however, the hubbub of getting ready died away, and a few moments later the whistle of the locomotive announced the advent of the "race train," and then came its freight—hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, who rapidly crowded into the quarter stretch. Soon afterward equipages of every description drove through the grand gateway, and were hitched in rows to the stringers and lines in the "field." The cups, displayed on the grass plat in front of the grand stand, were inspected, and the visitors to the club-house crossed the tracks and climbed the sides of its grassy embankments. There were not so many persons at this place up to the time of the first race, which took place at 1 o'clock. But their numbers were greatly augmented before the close of the day's sport.

Once more the stable-men and steeds were seen on the track, and before the people had any idea that the hour for the three-quarter mile dash was at hand the judge's bell rang, and the jockeys had mounted. Everybody settled to watch the struggle, in which as much interest was apparent as could have been desired. The race, which was won by the Countess, was a spirited one; but the result disappointed most of the spectators, who had got it into their heads that Harry Bassett or Audubon would win. The excitement consequent on this event was heightened by the prospects of the next race for the Jerome Stakes. This, being the two-mile run, was considered the best part of the programme early in the day; but at the close no one felt disposed to give utterance to such a belief, for every contest was close and unexpectedly exciting, and nearly all the horses named started.

Acrobat's triumph in the second race, though expected, looked very doubtful until the last quarter, because Mr. Sanford's Brigand, ridden by Heywood, took the lead in the beginning and kept it until entering on the last half mile. The object was to force the pace to a rate, which, however, the animal could not keep up for two miles. Acrobat's victory was a splendid one, and was warmly applauded. Lunch naturally followed, and every vantage point was forsaken for a time. The club-house was not overcrowded, but if the attendance there was small it was select. There were the Jeromes, Lorillards, Myers, many prominent Cubans, Recorder Hackett, Surrogate Hutchings, and other well-known personages. A few elegant Fall toilets were seen on the verandas; but it must be admitted that for some reason not explained the ladies were very much in the minority yesterday. The gentlemen were vastly in the majority. It is safe to say, too, that absentees lost a magnificent day's sport, the like of which is not often repeated twice in the same meeting. Seen from the club-house, the grand stand did not present a very crowded appearance. Still, every hillock and bluff outside the fences was black with human beings. The field and roadside were covered with rows of vehicles and blanketed horses, and the pool-stands were surrounded by people. The club-house and grounds did not present the usual gay scenes, for the well-known members of society who never fail to attend the Jerome Park races had not returned to their homes from their country-seats, and the club grounds are sacred to a select few. Nevertheless the first day of the Fall meeting was in every sense a success.

To return to the racing, the most surprising incident of it was Mary Buckley's victory in the fifth race. Sanford's Bingaman was the favorite before the start, and his jockey's success with Mate in the previous struggle made Bingaman's backers more than confident of his success. But the best jockey in the universe cannot make a horse do more than his best. Heywood, who rode Bingaman, had crept into the good graces and confidence of the multitude, so that his horse was by long odds the favorite. The race was closely contested, and, as will be seen below, Mary Buckley had as much as she could do to win. Still the unwelcome fact remains that the favorite was beaten, and a great deal of money lost on him. Indeed, the favorites yesterday were not especially lucky. True, Mate, Acrobat, and Olitipa won; but Harry Bassett and Bingaman were badly beaten. The [illegible] to find many backers among his former friends after yesterday's defeat: Bingaman gave evidence of endurance and speed in the latter part of the race; consequently, will retain his admirers.

The first day of the Fall meeting began and ended pleasantly to those who did not lose money, and the visitors had plenty of time to catch the train waiting for them on the side track. As the sun had not set, and the evening was likely to be fine, many persons preferred to ride home in open carriages, so that the return from the races was quite as jolly as could have been desired, and the road to the City was covered with a clattering, gleeful cavalcade and a stream of wayfarers.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The inaugural race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, with the usual allowances for beaten maidens, and five horses were entered for the fray. These were August Belmont's b. f. Countess, W. Cottrill's b. f. Lotta Moon, Dugald J. Bannatyne's Audubon, R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Warminster, out of Sophia, and D. McDaniel's ch. h. Harry Bassett. The appearance of Bassett was hailed with enthusiasm by his admirers who remembered his former brilliant exploits, and he was backed strongly, as almost unbeatable by the moderate horses opposed to him. He had been showing very fast time in his private trials, and Col. McDaniels signified his intention to run him on every opportunity. The result of the first attempt, however, dampened the ardor of his admirers, and it is generally conceded that Bassett has had his day. The betting on the result was at the following figures:

Harry Bassett	$130	$100
Warminster Filly	75	65
Countess	65	65
Audubon	20	20
Lotta Moon	10	10
Total	$300	$260

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, the five were mustered on the inside track. They were all more or less fractious, and caused some delay before getting in line. They made two false attempts, but on the third trial Mr. Conner dropped the flag, and a good start was effected. The Warminster filly was the quickest on her legs and was away first, Countess second, and Audubon third. As they went to the hill Audubon rushed past Countess, and immediately went to the head of the Warminster filly. As they went out of sight, however, Countess was sent along at a very fast pace, and Audubon fell back slightly and allowed Countess to assume the second place, while Bassett moved up alongside of Audubon. When they reappeared on the lower turn the Warminster filly was showing a neck in front of Countess, and she was a length before Harry Bassett, followed closely by Audubon fourth, and Lotta Moone fifth. Moving round the lower turn the pace was very fast, and Countess gradually came to the front, and finally led the Warminster filly two lengths, and at the tail of the latter came Harry Bassett and Audubon yoked. As they turned into the homestretch the lot were close together, and several enthusiastic individuals sung out "Come on Bassett!" as he appeared to close on the leaders. The pace up the stretch was too much for him, however, and he could not gain an inch of ground. Countess was in the lead and closely pressed by the Warminster filly, while Audubon was dangerously close. Countess kept to the front and won the race by a length and a half in the very fast time of 1:16¾. The Warminster filly was second a length before Bassett, who was but his head's length in front of Audubon. Lotta Moon was four lengths in the rear. Thus the knowing ones met defeat from the start to come out victorious in the end.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300; beaten maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 7 pounds; if five or more, 12 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

August Belmont's b. f. Countess, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 92 pounds..... 1
R. W. Cameron's br. f. ——, 3 years, by imp. Warminster, out of Sophia, 92 pounds..... 2
D. McDaniel's ch. h. Harry Bassett, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 118 pounds..... 3
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Heiress, 101 pounds..... 4
W. Cottrill's b. f. Lotta Moon, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 92 pounds..... 5
Time, 1:16¾.

THE JEROME STAKES.

Now came the great race of the day. The Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, which had closed with fifty-two nominations. The race attracted the widest attention from the fact that the championship of the year had yet to be decided, as each of the great three-year olds had won a stake. The race yesterday was the ninth renewal of the stake which was formerly called the Champion Stake. It was inaugurated in 1866 as a mile heat race, and was then won by Watson by Lexington. In Harry Bassett's year, 1871, the distance of the race was altered to two miles, and six of the nine races have been won by sons of Lexington. At least a dozen starters were expected in the race yesterday, but a series of accidents prevented so desirable a consummation. Steel Eyes had been heavily backed, but broke down in his training, Reform went amiss a short time since, and Trumpington was not in good trim. It is very doubtful, however, if any of the above would have had a show in the race, for the splendid form shown by Acrobat won general approbation, and he proved himself to be without a rival, now that Athilla has broken down. The contestants yesterday were K. W. Sear's ch. c. Acrobat, Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, and D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge. The knowing ones stuck to Acrobat and Madge, and the speculation was very heavy, as the following figures will show:

Acrobat	$260	$420	$450
Madge	235	325	480
Brigand	190	365	480
Grinstead	110	250	250
Pennington	80	180	100
The Hoaxer, Bannerette }	60	100	105
Totals	$935	$1,640	$1,865

THE RACE.

Mr. Conner paraded them before the stand, and they were finally got into position. The first and second attempts to get away, however, were failures, but the third trial was successful. The flag fell, and they were sent on their journey in good style. Acrobat having the inside, with Bannerette close to him, the pair were enabled to get the lead, but no sooner had they got under way than Heywood immediately set Brigand going at a fast rate, as he knew that by making a tiring pace was the only way in which he could hope to beat Acrobat. He pressed to the front, and going round the turn he rushed past Acrobat, and took the track. The latter, however, came up, and Brigand led him but half a length, while two lengths behind was Bannerette, Pennington fourth, lapped by Madge. As they approached the quarter pole Acrobat closed upon Brigand, and when they reached that point the latter was showing Acrobat the way by a neck, Bannerette third, three lengths behind, who was leading Madge a neck, she having passed Pennington. Brigand was forcing the pace, but Acrobat clung to him, and when they passed under the hill they were head and head, two lengths in front of Madge, who had passed Bannerette and led her four lengths, Grinstead being fifth, and Pennington sixth, The Hoaxer being last. Thus they went round the bluff and were lost to view. Reappearing on the lower turn, Brigand was seen a length before Acrobat, and a cheer went up from the backers of the favorite dark blue, the colors of Mr. Sanford. Bannerette again was in the third place, two lengths behind Acrobat, Clark having taken a pull on Madge, as the rate of speed was very high. As they turned into and came up the homestretch, Acrobat again closed on Brigand, the race being a most magnificent one between them. Up they came to finish the first mile, both horses doing their best and fully extended. They at length reach the judges' stand and have finished half of the race, the excitement being very great. Brigand finishes the first mile in 1:46½, a head in front of Acrobat, who is leading Madge three lengths. Grinstead comes next, followed closely by Pennington, Bannerette sixth, and the Hoaxer in the rear. Going round the turn again, Acrobat began gaining on Brigand, and gradually worked to the front until the quarter pole was reached, when he led Brigand half a length, while Madge was closing up rapidly and was but a length from Brigand and two lengths in front of Pennington, who had passed Grinstead, and was endeavoring to make some headway. As they went under the hill Brigand began to quit, and could not live the pace any longer. Acrobat in the mean time got two lengths away, and it was apparent that he would win handily. Brigand was just a length in front of Madge, and Pennington was on the latter's quarter, followed two lengths behind by Bannerette, Grinstead and the Hoaxer dropping away beaten. They were lost to view as they went round the hill, and when they were again seen the hopes of Brigand and Madge's backers sunk lamentably. Acrobat was leading half a dozen lengths, and Brigand was still second, but giving way under the pressure to Madge. All efforts to overtake Acrobat were futile, for once into the homestretch the great colt had the race in hand, but he was not pulled off his stride, and won the stake in the fast time of 3:37¾, being within a quarter of a second of Reform's time in the Sequel Stakes at Monmouth Park, and making the best time the Jerome Stake was ever run in. Madge came in second, five lengths behind Acrobat, and six lengths in front of Bannerette, who was two lengths before Pennington, Brigand being fifth, Hoaxer sixth, and Grinstead seventh, the two latter being beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Jerome Stakes, for three-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the club, and $500 in plate by Leonard Jerome, Esq. The second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed 15th July, 1872, with fifty-two nominations; two miles; value to winner in money, $4,150.

K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis, by imp. Glencoe..... 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick. Clark..... 2
W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion..... 3
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler. Swim..... 4
M. H. Sanford's br. c. Brigand, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia Fourth, Heywood..... 5
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney. Hughes..... 6
Thomas Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign..... 7
Time—3:37¾.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

The third event of the day was the Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, dash of one mile, which had closed with forty-three nominations, and eight of them sported colors when called upon to face the starter. These were H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, Pierre Lorillard's b. c. James A., R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, John Hunter's ch. f. Australind and ch. f. Olitipa, D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, and Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader. A finer lot of youngsters never appeared upon a race track and won admiration from the spectators. It was a hard matter for the betting fraternity to pick the winner out of such an evenly matched field, but Mr. Hunter's pair had the call in the heavy pools. The race yesterday was the ninth renewal of the stake, it having been inaugurated in 1866, the same year of the Jerome Stakes. It was then won by Ruthless. The betting on the result was the heaviest of the day, as will be seen from the following quotations:

Australind, Olitipa, }	$550	$950
James A.	460	700
Chesapeake	460	510
Rhadamanthus	415	500
Bayminster	300	825
Leader	75	55
Athlete	70	65
Total	$2,330	$3,605

THE RACE.

The lot were paraded two or three times, and then took their places in line. A fair start was given them, and Bayminster shot away half a length before James A., with Rhadamanthus third. As they went round the turn Bayminster increased his lead to a length, while James A., still second, showed a length in advance of Rhadamanthus, who was four lengths in front of Chesapeake, Leader being fifth. Approaching the quarter pole, James A. closed upon Bayminster, and had his head at the latter's saddle-girth on passing that point, while Rhadamanthus was a length behind and two lengths in front of Olitipa, followed up by her stable companion, Australind. As they passed under the hill James A. outran Bayminster and soon passed him, finally getting a length in front, Rhadamanthus still third, the others pretty close together in a ruck. In this manner they went out of sight in a cloud of dust. When they came into view once more on the lower turn James A. was discovered two lengths ahead of Bayminster, who was lapped at the quarter by Rhadamanthus, with Olitipa fourth, Chesapeake fifth, Australind sixth. As they approached the three-quarter pole, James A. began to give it up, and Bayminster with Rhadamanthus closed down upon him, with Chesapeake in close proximity followed by Olitipa. Once upon the homestretch the struggle became exciting. Bayminster came to the front and Rhadamanthus closed upon him, and all eyes were turned upon one of these two as the probable winner, when suddenly Olitipa, with a burst of speed which astonished every one, came to the front like a flash, and left all the others in the rear several lengths. The sudden charge was like magic, and was a genuine surprise. Olitipa won the race by five lengths in 1:46, the fastest time ever made in the stake. Chesapeake was second, three lengths ahead of Rhadamanthus; Bayminster fourth, James A. fifth, Australind sixth, Leader seventh, Athlete eighth. They were all strung out several lengths apart.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—The Nursery Stakes for two-year olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed 15th August, 1873, with forty-three nominations; one mile. Value to winner, $3,350.

John Hunter's ch. f. Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oliata..... 1
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna..... 2
August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesia..... 3
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Bayminster, by imp. Warminster, out of Stolen Kisses..... 4
P. Lorillard's b. c. James A by Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington..... 5
John Hunter's ch. f. Australind, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter..... 6
Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon..... 7
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent..... 8
Time 1:46.

THE MANHATTAN HANDICAP.

The fourth race was the eighth renewal of the Manhattan Handicap, one mile and a quarter, which had twenty-six nominations, and out of the lot ten of them appeared, viz.: M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, August Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, F. Morris's ch. c., by Leamington, out of Rebecca, Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, Thomas Puryear's ch. c. Rutherford, and D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B. Although Mate carried the top weight of 116 pounds, he was the favorite, and carried his backers out splendidly, although he had a hard struggle for it, Survivor proving an opponent of no mean pretensions. The averages of the pools were as follows:

Mate	$510	$375
Cameron's colt	235	300
Lizzie Lucas, Dublin, }	250	220
Gray Planet	165	150
Catesby	260	150
Survivor	220	145
London, Josie B., Rutherford, }	300	175
Total	$1,940	$1,515

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE—Manhattan Handicap. A sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th of September, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; to close and name on the 15th of August, 1874; weights to be published by the 5th of September. One mile and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 116 pounds. Heywood..... 1
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 109 pounds. Hughes..... 2
Owden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Katie by Two Bitts, 104 pounds. Hennessy..... 3
D. McDaniel's br. f. Josie B., 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, 85 pounds. Clark..... 4
Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by Australian, out of Eagless, 104 pounds..... 5
August Belmont's gr. h. Gray Planet, 5 years, by Planet, out of Eagless, 112 pounds..... 0
T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 102 pounds..... 0
F. Morris' ch. c., 3 years, by Leamington, out of Rebecca, by imp. Glencoe, 100 pounds..... 0
Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, by Balshazzar, 94 pounds..... 0
Thomas Puryear's ch. c. Rutherford, 3 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite, 93 pounds..... 0
Time—2:11¾.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

This splendid day's sport terminated with a selling race, dash of a mile and an eighth, for which there were four entries, viz.: D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley, and August Belmont's b. f. Countess. When summoned by the judges Countess did not appear, so the race was left to the other three. The knowing ones had got three races to their credit, but this time they were badly bitten, as the result of the race will show. Bingaman was the greatest favorite of the day, and brought the following figures:

Bingaman	$850	$800	$200
Molly Darling	155	130	50
Mary Buckley	155	125	35
Total	$1,160	$1,055	$285

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500. The winner to be sold at auction. If entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed three pounds; for $500, seven pounds; for $300, twelve pounds. One mile and an eighth.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Mary Buckley, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Duke, 89 pounds..... 1
D. Desmond's b. f. Mollie Darling, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, 80 pounds..... 2
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf, 111 pounds..... 3
A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington..... dr.
Time—2:02¼.

A PARISIAN CELEBRITY.

The Paris *Figaro* announces the death of the Comte De Chambis, formerly the equerry to the Duke of Orleans, and indirectly the cause of his death. He had never ridden on horseback since 1842, to account for which peculiarity the following story is told. In his capacity of equerry, it was his business to attend to the efficient management of the royal stables, see the horses were properly cared for, and, above all, that they were free from vice. By some unfortunate mischance, or carelessness, two horses which had been condemned as vicious and unmanageable were never removed from the stable, and were harnessed to the Duke's carriage on the fatal 13th of July, 1842, with what results everybody knows. The grief and consternation his death caused throughout France is still fresh in the memory of the present generation. It may, then, be easily imagined how the unhappy Count, in despair at having been the innocent cause of the fearful catastrophe that had placed the whole of France in mourning, sent in his resignation, and never dared to appear before the King or Queen. One day, however, he was passing through the Tuileries gardens, when he saw them both on a balcony, dressed in deep mourning. Overcome by remorse and emotion, he fell on his knees before them, and on being summoned to the presence was freely pardoned by the royal pair. M. De Chambis was born in 1794, and though a retired general officer, and Knight of the Legion of Honor, and one of the pillars of the Jockey Club, he did not disdain the profits which accrued to him from the hotel of the Grand-Cerf at Chantilly, of which he was the proprietor, and from which it is said he has derived a considerable fortune.

PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Constantinople *Al-Jawaib* of Aug. 31, confirms the intelligence which was published last week to the effect that an Imperial decree had been published directing all Muslims to perform the obligatory prayers five times a day. It also states that the police had received instructions to enforce the decree. The reason officially given for the promulgation of this edict is that the numerous fires which have lately occurred at the capital are due to the neglect of the faithful to discharge their religious duties.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING AND BANNER-RAISING—ADDRESS OF ISAAC H. BAILEY —THE UTICA TICKET INDORSED.

A mass-meeting and banner-raising of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association took place last evening in front of the Republican Head-quarters, No. 230 Third avenue. The attendance was exceedingly large, and the feeling of the meeting was attested by enthusiastic cheers for Dix and Robinson. The banner, bearing the names of the ticket, which was used at the last campaign, was unfurled amid great enthusiasm and a splendid pyrotechnic display. Mr. Cregan called the assemblage to order, and nominated Col. C. E. L. Holmes as Chairman. The nomination was adopted with acclamation, and the Chairman, having acknowledged the compliment, introduced Mr. Isaac H. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey, who was loudly cheered, said:

I know you do not expect a speech of me this evening. You have come here to participate in the raising of a banner in the interest of one of the ablest statesmen in New-York. We have elected him Governor once in the face of strong opposition, and we shall elect him Governor again because the people do not want a change. Why should they? They have tried a Democratic administration, and it took $6,500,000 out of the sinking fund. We have tried the Republican administration of Gen. Dix and it has put $16,000,000 into the Sinking Fund. [Cheers.] These are practical results; they are the results of an honest, upright, faithful Administration, which it is the interest of every man—to whatever party he may belong, unless he has some personal interest in the success of the party—to support and encourage. It is the interest of every tax-payer and honest citizen to re-elect the men who have done so well. I therefore feel a perfect sense of security in the Republican ticket of this State because of its inherent strength and stability. The convention at Utica, to which you did me the honor of sending me as a delegate, did not go through the formality of balloting. They found a man so acceptable to the party and to the people that they nominated him by acclamation. Well, gentlemen, there is opposed to him a citizen of our own district, and I remember well, for it was my first experience of politics in the City of New-York, that when Gen. Dix ran for Governor in 1848 Mr. Tilden was one of his warnest supporters. I am afraid Mr. Tilden has degenerated in his political opinions since then, and Gen. Dix has not. We have not only a State Administration with which we are entirely satisfied, but we have a National Administration at the head of which stands a man, the mention of whose name anywhere, creates exceeding enthusiasm. Everybody in this country is proud of and believes in Gen. Grant. [Applause.] For the last thirteen years, to use his own expression, he has been on picket duty, and has rendered to the nation services compared with which the claims of any other man in the generation or century pale. He is a statesman by the natural tenor of his mind; he is a statesman because he is so strongly imbued with that rugged common sense which reaches down to principle, and he thoroughly understands all the affairs of the nation. I do not believe there is a public man to-day more thoroughly informed in regard to the condition of the affair of the nation than the man who honors the office of President of the United States. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, so overwhelming is his popularity, so thoroughly is all the community imbued with the idea of his integrity and of his perfect invincibility, that there has been started in Printing-house square the spectre of a third term. The enemy is so frightened at the name of Grant, so terrified at the possibility of the perpetuation of his reign that they beg of us to give him notice that we don't want him after his term is out. They beg of him also to issue cards in the newspapers, which he is very much in the habit of doing, by the way, saying that he won't run any more. That is a compliment which has never been paid to any President of the United States until now. I suppose his name inspires them with such terror that if they could feel assured they would get rid of him at the end of this term, they would again be able to pluck up courage enough to cost the lives of hundreds of negroes of the South. But I don't think we need trouble ourselves any more on that subject. We have got an Administration with which we are entirely satisfied, and it is one of the most dreadful things to contemplate any change, least of all such change as they would bring us. [Applause.] Gentlemen, this happens to be through the character of its organization or through the action of the citizens round here, the banner district of the City. It has achieved a reputation in that respect second to no political organization within the limits of the City of New-York, and we are proud of its growing strength and the great increase in our republican organizations. Now in the platform of the other party we find they have adopted our principles after repudiation and everything else failed. Such a concession was only extorted from men who are in a terrible extremity. It was only extorted because of the consciousness of having done wrong all the time without having made a single advance and they simply espouse the principles of their opponents, because they had no principles of their own. But it does not follow by any means that because they have made these professions and thus humbled themselves to accept the doctrines of the Republican Party, they should be invested with the control of the Government. The converse is true, and upon no principle of justice can the people desert the party that maintained the integrity of the nation and support the party that confesses itself wrong. It is an utter contradiction of the logic of events, and a deception which will not bear scrutiny. Now we welcome all honest Democrats to our ranks. The old men we can't accept because their leadership has been so dangerous to their own party that it would be utterly impossible for us to endure them; but the young we welcome, and being indoctrinated in our principles they will by and by become as good Republicans as any of us. Let me say with all sincerity that I believe there never has been a party in this country so anxious to maintain its own purity, so determined to protect human liberty and human right, and to enforce respect for our flag, as the Republican Party has been. There was no party ever so deserved the confidence and fidelity of the people, and partisanship aside it is my conviction that every honest American citizen should say, "God bless the Republican Party in the coming fight." [Cheers.]

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans, of the Sixteenth Assembly District, in mass meeting assembled, heartily indorse the nominations made by the Republican State Convention recently held in the city of Utica, and promise them our cordial and united support.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. Grant meets with our enthusiastic approval, and justifies the hearty commendation which it received at the polls in the great campaign of 1872.

Other speeches were also delivered, and the proceedings closed with recitations by Mr. Wm. H. Pope.

DEMOCRATS TRYING TO RAISE THE WIND.

What was denominated in the programmes sent to the press, "a grand torch-light procession, banner-raising, and mass meeting of the Democracy" took place last night in and around Academy Hall, No. 307 Third avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. A considerable number of people were attracted to the spot by the plentiful display of Chinese lanterns, the calcium lights, music, and fire-works, but a meeting more devoid of enthusiasm was never attended by anybody. The torch light procession came off early in the evening, and the boys in line seemed to enjoy their parade immensely, and evidently felt that a fee of fifty cents per head was a liberal remuneration for their services in the political spectacle parade. The adults present at the meeting paid but little attention to the speakers, but wandered around the neighborhood, and seemed to be chiefly intent upon drinking lager-beer and spirits with candidates and leading politicians. The hall, a not very large one, was only half filled, and those assembled in it were addressed by Hon. S. S. Cox, ex-rebel Col. Fellows, John A. Goodlet, and others. The speakers, with singular unanimity, selected as their theme, the troubles in Louisiana, affairs in the South, and the Democratic bug-bear, the "third term." They had a great deal of buncombe and bombast to exhaust about these subjects, and eventually succeeded in thoroughly tiring their audience. Fellows, as might have been expected, made a violent attack upon the Administration, and called vehemently upon the Democracy to assist in overthrowing Republican and national supremacy in the South.

MEETING OF THE WILLIAM H. SEWARD CLUB.

A meeting of the William H. Seward Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held last evening at the head-quarters of the association, No. 566 Eighth avenue, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State nominations. Promptly at 8 o'clock, at which time the rooms were crowded, with members and others, Mr. William S. Murray, the President, called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Frederick G. Gedney. The speaker, after briefly reviewing the political career of the late Mr. Seward, went on to say that several important questions connected with this and the coming general campaign needed thorough consideration. One of these was the absurd third-term cry. All that could be said regarding this was that Gen. Grant's reluctance to accept the first and second nominations was positive proof that he does not hanker after the office. Leaving aside the question of his aspiration to the office, there is not at present a would-be candidate who stands higher in the estimation of the masses. They all dwindle into significance when compared with him. The question, "Is the mission of the Republican Party ended," could be best answered in the negative by directing attention to the condition of Louisiana, and, indeed, the majority of the reconstructed States. It was the mission of the party to effect an entire reconciliation between these States and the North, and to insure peace and protection for the future of the black man, who is now the victim of the dissolute white class of the South. In alluding to the ticket selected by the Utica Convention, the speaker observed that the candidates had been tried and not found wanting, and that their re-nomination was their best indorsement. The meeting was also addressed in similar terms by Dr. Newton and United States and Assistant District Attorney Post.

NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the independent electors of the Eighth Assembly District, in their head-quarters, No. 139 Goerck street, James J. Wabroud, the President, in the chair, a resolution was passed indorsing the nominees of the Utica Convention.

The Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting last evening, Mr. J. G. Lloyd in the chair. Several addresses were delivered, indorsing the nominees of the Utica Convention, and pledging their support to the candidates.

The Irish Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District held a meeting at No. 851 Second avenue, Michael Finn in the chair. After the unanimous indorsement of the nominees at the Utica Convention several applications for membership were placed on file and a large number elected.

The Republicans of Mercer County, N. J., met yesterday at Princessville, N. J., and nominated Hon. Wm. H. Barton, of Trenton, for Senator, and Dr. Thomas S. Stevens for Surrogate.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

HE EXPLAINS HIS CONNECTION WITH GOV. KELLOGG.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Your paper of Sept. 29 contained the following:

NORTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28.—The connection of Senator Carpenter and Benjamin Butler with Louisiana affairs, of which recent New-Orleans' dispatches afford an inkling, is very freely discussed here. They both are charged with playing a double game. Certain Kellogg office-holders here, high in the confidence of that timid gentleman, are quite bold in declaring that Carpenter bled Kellogg. He demanded $5,000 for delivering an argument of twenty or twenty-five minutes in the matter of the writ of prohibition. Three thousand dollars were paid him prior to the 16th of January, 1873. The Kellogg folks thought they had paid him enough, as Caleb Cushing, a better lawyer, had charged for similar services only $2,000. On the day mentioned, Jan. 16, 1873, the Louisiana matter was under discussion in the Senate, and, in replying to remarks of Judge Thurman, Mr. Carpenter defended Judge Durell, and commended his course. Since that time, as is well known, he has denounced Durell. At the time he introduced his bill providing for a new election in Louisiana, Mr. Howe, his colleague, presented an amendment that, pending the new election, the Kellogg Government should be recognized. This was opposed by Thurman and others, on the ground that it would be a Congressional recognition of an usurpation. The amendment was successful by a majority of one, and it is noticeable that Carpenter voted in its favor, thereby carrying it. This is pointed at as showing how he veered from one side to the other in order to make all edges cut. Up to the time that Carpenter made his famous speech in New-Orleans—which was in May, 1873—he had only received $3,000 from Kellogg, while he was demanding $5,000. During his stay in New-Orleans, however, he received $1,000 more, and last December he was paid an additional $500, making in all $4,500."

I was previously aware that much falsehood could be crowded into a short paragraph, but this surpasses all I have ever seen in that respect. Let me point out a few of its misrepresentations. Your correspondent says:

1. He demanded $5,000 for delivering an argument of twenty or twenty-five minutes in the matter of the writ of prohibition.

This is untrue. I never made any such demand.

2. Three thousand dollars were paid him prior to Jan. 16, 1873.

This is untrue.

3. On the day mentioned, Jan. 16, 1873, the Louisiana matter was under discussion in the Senate, and, in replying to remarks of Judge Thurman, Mr. Carpenter defended Judge Durell and commended his course.

This is untrue, as you might have seen by examining the *Congressional Globe* before publishing this falsehood. That debate was on the introduction of Morton's resolution directing an inquiry, and before the facts of the case were known; and the debate turned entirely on points of law touching the power of employing the troops as a *posse comitatus*, and the jurisdiction of Federal courts under the Reconstruction acts of Congress. I neither defended Judge Durell nor commended his course.

4. At the time he introduced his bill providing for a new election in Louisiana Mr. Howe, his colleague, presented an amendment that, pending the new election, the Kellogg Government should be recognized. This was opposed by Thurman and others, on the ground that it would be a Congressional recognition of a usurpation. The amendment was successful by a majority of one, and it is noticeable that Carpenter voted in its favor, thereby carrying it.

Who or what should be the Government for the few days during which an election should be held was matter of small practical moment. I thought the more logical way was to leave the old Warmouth Government; but Senators Howe, Hamlin, Sherman, and others would not vote for the bill without the amendment, but would support the bill with the amendment. Regarding the amendment as of no practical consequence, I consented to it, and voted for it, hoping thus to pass the bill and secure an election, which was the practical end in view.

Having disposed of these specific misrepresentations, let me state the fact:

In December, 1873, Hon. Caleb Cushing called on me, and retained me to assist him for Kellogg, to argue the question of the power of the Supreme Court of the United States to issue a writ of prohibition to a Circuit Court of the United States in an equity case prior to a final decree in the Circuit Court.

I examined the question fully, and devoted considerable time to preparation for the argument, and afterward Mr. Cushing and myself argued the case, and it is reported in 17 Wallace Reports, 64.

As Mr. Cushing had retained me, and knew what I had done, I consulted with him as to what my charge should be. He named $3,000, and said he would send my bill with his own, and, when he received the money, would pay me. I suppose he did send my bill, because the first money I received was part of a remittance from Kellogg to Mr. Cushing, which Mr. Cushing forwarded to me. The balance of my bill was paid at different times—the last $500 in December last. All I charged was $3,000, and that was all the money I ever received from Mr. Kellogg, and that, I understand, was appropriated by the Legislature. I wrote several letters to Kellogg, asking for money, and he gave various reasons for the delay, but never objected to the amount charged.

The Milwaukee *News* of the 30th ult. has the following:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.—The *Tribune* has the following:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The following is a copy of Senator Carpenter's letter to Gov. Kellogg, taken by the *Tribune* correspondent from the original. A great deal of difficulty was found in obtaining it, owing to the unwillingness of some of the Conservative leaders to use it against Carpenter:

DEAR KELLOGG: I am desperately short. Can't you send me $1,000? If so, it would be a godsend. Yours truly, MATT H. CARPENTER.
1st Aug., 1873.

In reply to this letter, if my recollection serves me, Mr. Kellogg sent me $500, and promised the balance ($500) in a short time, and did finally pay it in December last. All my letters stolen from Kellogg I give full permission to have published. My friends in New-Orleans need not have the slightest fear that their publication will harm me.

The question I was retained to argue had nothing to do with the merits of the Louisiana case, and it might as well have arisen in a suit to foreclose a mortgage as in the Kellogg suit.

My services had been performed, the case decided, my bill rendered, and my connection with the case entirely ended, before any proceedings were either taken, or expected to be taken in Congress. Senator Morton afterward, on the 16th of January, 1873, introduced a resolution directing the committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in Louisiana. I was on that committee, and Mr. Morton was its chairman. A majority of the committee came to the conclusion that Kellogg had not been elected, and was a usurper, and reported a bill for a new election. I drew the report made by the majority against Kellogg, and Mr. Morton made a minority report, holding that Kellogg was legally the Governor of the State. This was Feb. 20, 1873. The bill for a new election was defeated in the Senate, and I made two speeches in favor of its passage, and the bill was defeated by only one or two majority.

At the late session, on the 6th day of February, 1874, I introduced another bill for a new election in Louisiana, and made two speeches in favor of its passage—one on the 29th and 30th of January, 1874, and the other on the 4th of March, 1874—both of which may be found in full in the *Congressional Record*.

No one who will examine my record on the Louisiana matter can be made to believe that I was bribed by Mr. Kellogg; as everything I have said and done in the premises, in the Senate or before the people, has proceeded upon the ground, and been intended to prove, that Mr. Kellogg was not the legal Governor of the State, and had no right whatever to that office. And the attempt to injure me in this particular is only a part of the general conspiracy to "get even" with me, without regard to truth or justice.

MATT H. CARPENTER.

DIAGRAMS OF THE THEATRES.

A very valuable little book has just been issued from the Theatre and Opera Ticket Office, No. 33 Union square. It contains exact diagrams of the theatres and music halls in the City, showing how each seat is located. The advantage of having such a publication as this is obvious. By means of it one can select his seat in any theatre at home, and send or write for a ticket to it at any time. Parties can also be made up and settle where they shall sit on the night of the visit without any trouble. The book has been compiled by Mr. Starr Morrissy.

LETTER FROM B. GRATZ BROWN.

Ex-Gov. B. Gratz Brown has written a long letter on the Missouri canvass, in which he takes opposite ground from that held by Senator Schurz, with whom he agreed so closely in 1872. He gives an unqualified support to the Democratic cause and ticket in Missouri, going so far as to intimate that its defeat, at this time, "would be a national calamity," since it would be accepted as an indorsement of, or an acquiescence in the policy of the national administration. Speaking upon the finances, he declares that an unequal distribution of the currency has made money scarce in the rural districts; and he goes on to talk in this astounding way: "If a human being were deprived in the first instance of the brain, then of the heart, then the lungs, then disemboweled, then flayed from head to foot, the body would not present a more complete illustration of vivisection than that practiced on the country by the Republican Party. Is it any wonder, then, that the bondholder is a millionaire, and the farmer penniless?

In the vigorous climate of Russia, the Vapor Bath is used at all seasons by all classes of people. It is considered more conducive to health in Winter even than in Summer, because it braces the system against the effects of cold, and carries off through the skin the morbid matters of the blood, thus preventing and relieving the body from rheumatic and catarrhal affections. The Russian Vapor Bath, at No. 25 East Fourth street, is established for the same purpose, *and does it.—Commercial.*

"GLORIOUS!"

This is what a patient wrote on the scroll of Dr. Colton, in the Cooper Institute, after having a tooth extracted with laughing gas. His scroll number is 76,974. On Thursday last he extracted 28 teeth for a lady, with one inhalation of gas. Never an accident at this establishment.—*Mail.*

NOW IS THE TIME

To properly prepare your system for changeable weather by taking Russian baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. —*Commercial.*

In black goods the well-known firm of JACKSON, No. 729 Broadway, have excelled themselves this Fall in this their great specialty. Ladies travel hundreds of miles to be furnished with best mourning goods by JACKSON, who, as caterer, is acknowledged to be most successful as regards taste, quality, and economy. The newest styles of Paris and London are reproduced in this establishment simultaneously, and, with improvements, made acceptable to the most fastidious tastes of American ladies.—*Advertisement*

"A TRIAL TRIP."—For twenty-five cents *The Science of Health* will be sent three months, for fifty cents *The Phrenological Journal* three months, on trial, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Civilization received a new impulse by the invention of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, which retains rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

No "mineral" poison and no "acid" curse,
(Which only serve to render bad teeth worse,)
Is ever found in SOZODONT. 'Tis sweet,
But, oh, how very simple, as is meet.
Upon the breath it acts just like a charm,
It cleanses teeth and mouth, and does no harm.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Electrical Polarization.—By this Process only are the curative properties of electricity realized. The dyspeptic, sciatic, rheumatic, neuralgic, &c., daily rejoice, through this discovery, at No. 7 West 14th st.

Silk Umbrellas our Specialty. Every Novelty. Price $3 50, $5, $6, and $7 50. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 405 Broadway, New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; 196 6th av., near 14th st.; 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Diamonds Bought, Sold, and Loaned on, also Jewelry, Watches, and Silverware. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is Recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In cask or cases. U. S. Branch, No. 51 Broad st.

All who suffer from Coughs and Colds will find relief in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BIERWIRTH—GEORGE.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Dover, N. J., by Rev. J. R. Daniels, LEOPOLD C. BIERWIRTH to HATTIE A. GEORGE.

SAMSON—SPEYER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, 1874, by Rev. G. Gottheil, FELIX SAMSON to SARAH SPEYER, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, MARGARET GOLD, wife of James Brown, Sr., in the 74th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRENNAN.—At Garrison's Point, New-York, on Thursday, Oct. 1, after a long and painful illness, SARAH BRENNAN.
Her friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother Michael, No. 167 Java st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

CURRAN.—On the 3d inst., ABNER B. CURRAN, son of William B. and Emily J. Lowery, in the 26th year of his age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LORD.—At Bergen Point, N. J., CHARLES H., only son of Charles L. and Anna M. Lord, aged 8 years, 2 months and 18 days.
Funeral from the residence of his father, Avenue T., Bergen Point, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—Friday, Oct. 2, JAMES A. PARSONS, in the 57th year of his age.
His friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral from his late residence on Morgan st., Union Hill, N. J., at 2 P. M. Monday, Oct. 5. Carriages at the ferry in Hoboken at 1 P. M.

VANDERVOORT.—On Saturday, Oct. 3, after a long and painful illness STRICKER JENKINS, son of John D. and Mary S. Vandervoort, in the 10th year of his age.
The funeral will take place at Grace Church, corner of Erie and 2d st., Jersey City, on Monday, 5th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
☞ Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.

WELCH.—On Sunday, Oct. 3, 1874, Mrs. LYDIA WELCH, in the 79th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her son, P. H. Welch, No. 40 Bank st. The remains will be taken to Rhinebeck for interment on Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CURRENCY seems very low price for a pair of fine white solitaire Diamond Studs or Ear-rings, yet this is the price they are offered at by HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

NOTICE.

BENJAMIN P. BAKER and CHARLES E. BAKER, composing the firm of B. P. BAKER & CO., are this day associated with me in the management of my docks and warehouses at Tompkinsville, known as

THE AMERICAN DOCKS.

All warehouse receipts will bear their firm signature as managers and my own as proprietor. The office of the docks will be at No. 110 Pearl st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. J. A. BOSTWICK.

FURNITURE.

CLEARING-OUT SALE,
Preparatory to removal.

A large assortment of first-class parlor, library, dining, and chamber suites.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st.
No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and DR. A. HAWLEY HEATH the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others, of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet, free. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, New-York.

"WRINKLE BANISHER."

Ladies are invited to call and examine this preparation, which will surely remove the too premature effects of time, as often witnessed upon the face. It is a valuable and harmless beautifier.
Also Toilet Powders of superior quality. MME. GOURNE, No. 101 West 22d st., corner 6th av.

SPINAL DISEASE AND CURVATURES, drooping or round shoulders, hernia, &c., treated by proper mechanical support, successful during thirty years' practice. Only office, No. 245 East 14th st.
E. P. BANNING, M. D.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty; by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET choice Birds for Ladies' Bonnets is at J. G. BELL'S, No. 335 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROF. SHEPHERD'S
HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

has achieved quick and solid success. It has won much praise from the reading public, and as a text-book is already adopted and in use in the Baltimore city schools.

"Carefully constructed, with good taste and judgment. It will achieve success," says Prof. WHITNEY, of Yale.

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"The rare merit of presenting the results of learned research with clearness of illustration and elegance of style."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"In its vigorous simplicity most admirable."—*N. Y. World.*

1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50. For sale by all booksellers or by E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
No. 17 Murray st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A LUCID DESCRIPTION of LIVER AND STOMACH DISEASES, by J. J. SPREEN, M. D., member of the New-York Academy of Medicine. Mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 22d st. The *Medical Lancet* says: "This excellent treatise reflects great credit on its experienced author."

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2 50.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

LADIES WHO ARE WILLING TO GIVE their services an hour and a half Saturday afternoons during the Winter to teach sewing-classes in a church mission school, centrally located, please address S. S. T., Box No. 4,145 Post Office.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 4, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 10:45; subject—"Rekindling of the Altar Fire." Communion immediately after morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 in the school-room, No. 239 4th av., adjoining the church.

A MOST REMARKABLE SEANCE.—SPIRIT power shown in the light; spirits materialized, seen, heard, felt, and conversed with. Mr. T. WARREN, the newly developed medium, holds a public seance at Music Hall, Harlem, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the full glare of the light.

A GREAT MYSTERY.—BISHOP SNOW, THE Interpreter of Prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Spiritual Egypt and the judgment of God upon Her." Isaiah, xix.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor; preaching Oct. 4, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. N. W. CONKLING, D. D., Pastor of Rutgers Presbyterian Church, will address young men at 8 o'clock this evening.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing st.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach Sunday morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Open Door." Communion service and reception of members after the sermon.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.
57TH ST. NEAR 8TH AV.
Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:45; evening at 7:45. Subject, "In the Image of God."

CHAPEL OF ST. CHRYSOSTOM, 7TH AV. and 39th st.—Services every Sunday at 7, 9, and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
REV. DR. KETCHUM,
of St. Andrew's, N. B., will preach this Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and
RT. REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D.,
Bishop of Maine, at 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth, Pastor. Morning subject—"The Sinner's Relation to Christ." Evening—"God so Loved the World." Sunday-school and Bible class at 3. General prayer meeting in the church Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this church are free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.; hours of service—10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., will preach in the afternoon.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Frederick Evans will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 48th st., near Broadway.—Full choral services this day. Morning prayer, 10 A. M. Holy communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 4 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. Dr. F. A. Farley, of Brooklyn, will preach Sunday morning at 11 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOR, (PROTestant Episcopal,) East 25th st., near Madison av. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway. Services Sundays, 7, 10, 10:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Daily, 7 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Rev. Dr. Howland and Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors. Service at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, in Laight st.—Rev. H. W. Knapp preaches Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30. Communion after the morning sermon. Adult and female Bible classes at 2 o'clock. The seats throughout the house are free. "Come, for all things are now ready."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine service 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JANE st., between 8th and Greenwich avs.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Morning subject—"Lessons from Romans, viii., 14;" Evening subject—"Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. I am invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 9th av. and 31st st. Morning service, 10:30; preaching by Rev. G. Mingins; subject, "City Missions." Evening service, 7:30; preaching by Rev. S. B. Rossiter; subject, "City Life."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF the Atonement, Madison av., corner 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service the Rector, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, will preach by request his prize lecture, delivered last Lent in Boston, on "Modern Atheism." A cordial invitation to all.

REV. WILLIAM D. WALKER HAVING REcently returned from Europe, will resume his duties and preach at the new Calvary Free Chapel, East 23d st., near 3d av., to-day. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR OF ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M., followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON WILL PREACH IN Church of Disciples, 28th st., near Broadway. Evening, 7:30. Usual service, 10:30. Morning ushers will show strangers seats.

REV. DR. FULTON, OF MOBILE, ALA., WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday, Oct. 4: Morning prayer at 9 o'clock. Litany, sermon, and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 4 o'clock. The Rector will preach morning and afternoon. Sunday-school immediately after early morning prayer. Prayers every Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th St. and 4th Ave.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M.; children's singing-school 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services: early celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; second celebration, choral, 10:30. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will officiate.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. Dr. Rylance, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for morning—"The Real Presence." Evening—"Church Congresses." Strangers are invited.

"THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN—WHAT IT Essentially Is," is the subject of Rev. Chauncey Giles' discourse in the Church of the New-Jerusalem, between Park and Lexington avs., this morning. The public are cordially invited to hear a rational exposition of the subject.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector; services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLY-LOCATED PEWS, seating four persons each, in the Church of the Incarnation. Address Box No. 119, Irvington, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PEW NO. 135, Church of the Incarnation, Madison av. Apply to H. S. BROOKS, Broadway, corner Bond st.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN ENROLLMENT, TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS.—In pursuance of the orders of the Republican Executive Committee, the Republican electors of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kings Bridge are requested to meet for the purposes of enrollment, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock P. M., as follows: Morrisania and that part of West Farms now in the Twenty-third Ward at Morrisania Hall on Monday, and Braun's Hall on Wednesday. West Farms, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Election Districts of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Railroad av., below Morris (17th) st. Kings Bridge at Temperance Hall, Mosholu, South Broadway. By order of JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman Republican Executive Committee.
GEORGE M. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, Secretaries.
Joseph C. Pinckney, James R. Davies, Merritt Wickham, Supervisors of Enrollment, Morrisania. Elias E. Disney, John Hart, Henry O. Robinson, Supervisors of Enrollment, West Farms. Henry A. Smith, Richard H. Greene, David G. McKelvey, Supervisors of enrollment, King's Bridge.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE SITSCHE,
JOHN E. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFER, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

OUTFITS IN SIX HOURS.

In this department we are offering full lines in all the Mourning Specialties, and call attention to our assortment of Drap d'Almas, in silk and wool, and all wool; Drap d'Ete, Pim's Irish Poplins, Camel's Hair Cloths, Cashmeres and Merinoes, Diagonal Serges, Empress Bombazines, Henriettas, Mohairs, Brilliantines, Alpacas, &c. These goods are in full lines, and at reasonable prices. Also, Courtald's English Crepes. Full lines of Crape Goods, Collars, Caps, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ruchings, &c., &c.

MOURNING ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, N. Y.

NEW FIRM. NEW GOODS.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,

(Successors to Brinck & Russell,)

No. 809 Broadway,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, FULL LINES OF GOODS AT THE FOLLOWING *ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.*

SILKS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75.
BLACK CACHMIRE ALEXANDRE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4, &c.
FANCY SILKS, 75c., 85c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, &c., &c.
PLAIN SILKS in all the new cloth colors, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 65, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3, &c.

MOURNING GOODS.

One case, each Black Cashmere 42 inch, 75c., 80c., 85c. One case, each 45 inch, 90c., $1, $1 15, $1 25 to $2 50. 500 pieces Black Alpaca from auction, at 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., to $1 25. These goods are decided bargains. Black Diagonals, Henriettas, Bombazines, Courtaulds, English Crapes, &c., &c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

TWILLED De Bege, 31c. All Wool Diagonal, 45c., 50c., 60c., &c. Camel's Hair Cloth from 62½c., upward. A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery and Underwear. First-class Real Kid Gloves, $1 25. Jouvin's Kid Gloves guaranteed.

A magnificent stock of Skirts in splendid designs, including novelties in the celebrated SEAMLESS FELT. A large stock of FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.

LADIES SUITS, SACQUES, &C.

Great attention is given to this Department. Having engaged a first-class Dressmaker we are enabled to execute all orders with promptness. Perfect fit guaranteed.

Real Laces at Wholesale prices.

An inspection is solicited.

GRIGG, HASKELL & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

JAMES R. GRIGG, late with A. T. Stewart & Co.
CHARLES HASKELL, late with Lord & Taylor.
C. A. FULLER, late with J. & C. Johnston.
JOHN DUNN, late with Brinck & Russell.

EHRICH'S GRAND FALL OPENING,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK, OF

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS,
TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS,
REAL LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WEAR,
FINE FURS, CORSETS, &c., &c

WE CORDIALLY INVITE OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC TO ATTEND OUR FIRST FALL DISPLAY.

EHRICH'S,

NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AV., NEW-YORK.

GRAND OPENING.

PALAIS ROYAL,

DOMESTIC BUILDING, 14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

OPERA FANS! BRIDAL FANS! PARTY FANS!

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

MONDAY, October 5, 1874.

BLACK SILKS.

A nice Silk, 87½c.
A good Gros Grain Silk, $1.
A fine Gros Grain Silk, $1 25.
An excellent Gros Grain Silk, $1 50.
A superb Gros Grain Silk, $1 75 to $2.

Purchased this week at forced sale, and offered at about one-half the usual price.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,

ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER ST.

DRESS GOODS.

GOOD QUALITY - - - - - - 25C. TO 31C.
SUPERIOR QUALITY - - 37 1-2C. TO 50C.
STILL FINER GOODS EQUALLY CHEAP.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,

One door below Bleecker st.

CORSETS, &C.

A Good CORSET, Embroidered with Silk, for 75c.

We call special attention to our new make of Corset,

THE JACQUELINE, FOR $1,

of Superior Finish and Shape.

A full Stock of

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS

at prices to defy competition.

BRADBURY BROS.,

Nos. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

One door below Bleecker st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SILKS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN

"Poult de Soie" Silks,

FRESH GOODS, *excellent quality*, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF

$1 50 per Yard,

Good value for $1 75.

Also, 2 CASES of an EXTRA QUALITY

BLACKSILKS

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for their retail sales, with a GUARANTEE TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION as to service and durability.

They will make LARGE ADDITIONS to their POPULAR STOCK of

Fancy Dress Silks,

At 75c. and $1 per yard, excellent value for $1 25 and $1 50.

A Visit of Inspection will Amply Repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL SALOON-KEEPER.—Will be sold this week, to the highest cash bidder, the dining saloon, No. 22 Fulton st., now doing a large business; health of the owner prevents personal attention. Apply on the premises between 12 and 2 o'clock.

DRUG STORE.—FIRST-CLASS, ON LEADING business street, doing profitable business; will be sold cheap. Particulars at No. 9 Dey st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th st.,

Are now offering the finest and most extensive stock of all the latest

PARIS NOVELTIES,

in PLAIN and FANCY DRESS MATERIALS introduced this season, and adapted to FALL and WINTER WEAR.

FALL SILKS.

Plain Colored FAILLES.
Plain Colored GROS GRAINS.
Plain Colored TAFFETAS.
BRIDAL SATINS and SILKS.
FANCY SILKS of all descriptions.
The latest novelty, "MATELASSE."
For CUIRASSE JACKETS,
SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
PLAIN COLORED "LYONS" VELVETS,
FANCY STRIPED, BAYADERE AND CHECKED
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS
FOR OVER-DRESSES, &c.

VELVETS for Manufacturing, Millinery, Trimming, and all other purposes, in all the VARIOUS COLORS AND QUALITIES.

ALSO,

"LYONS" BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS,

All QUALITIES and WIDTHS.

The largest and cheapest stock in the City.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

FILLED SQUARES,
OPEN CENTRES,
LONG SHAWLS, DECCAS, SCARFS, &c.

One of the most extensive stocks ever before exhibited, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Fall Exhibition of Paris Costumes, Cloaks, Jackets, Fine Furs, &c., Now Open.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner of 19th st.

HOSIERY,

UNDERGARMENTS,

AND

Gentlemen's and Youths' Furnishing DEPARTMENT.

An extensive and varied assortment in the above departments, in all the various STAPLE FABRICS, together with many NOVELTIES

Introduced this season, which they are offering at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Fancy and Plain Hosiery,

For LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, in CASHMERE, SPUN, and FINE SILK.

"CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S"

Celebrated HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS in all the various qualities and sizes.

SHAWL

DEPARTMENT.

Now open, a complete and extensive stock of

PLAIN and PLAID BEAVER SHAWLS,
REVERSIBLE CASHMERE,
"VELOUR," "HYMAYLAN," "BERLIN,"
PLAIN, and PLAID VELVET PLUSH,
"BROCHE STRIPES,"

SCOTCH and DOMESTIC Long and SQUARE SHAWLS, in every variety of QUALITY and COLORING.

Also,

The latest Novelty, the

"PERSIAN SHAWL,"

just introduced this season.

FILLED, SQUARE, and STRIPED FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR BROCHE and PAISLEY SQUARE, and Long SHAWL &c., &c.,

At THE very LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CLOTH and PLUSH CARRIAGE and LAP ROBES.

An unsurpassed assortment now open.

CARPET

DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 5, ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

REAL FRENCH MOQUETTES,

In ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

Royal Wiltons and Body Brussels,

of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

Exclusive Designs in

Tapestry Velvets & Tapestry Brussels,

3-PLY AND INGRAIN,

Of the "LOWELL COMPANY'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

ALSO, an extensive assortment of

"AUBUSSON,"
"SMYRNA,"
"AXMINSTER,"
"TOURNAY,"

AND

REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS,

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in

SATIN DAMASKS,
PLAIN SATINS,
JAPANESE CACHEMIRES,
PERSIAN TAPESTRIES,
BROCATELLES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.

An extensive assortment of

"LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES,"

CRETONNES, SATEENS, SERGES AND DAMASK TWILLS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

CHINA

AND GLASS-WARE.

Notwithstanding that we exhibited at our opening the largest and most complete assortment of China and Glass-ware ever shown to the public, and at the most popular prices, we shall, on Monday, Oct. 5, have on exhibition an immense variety of new goods, which have just arrived by steamer, which we shall offer at the prices that have made our NEW DEPARTMENT such an IMMENSE SUCCESS.

TO ENUMERATE:

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, for twelve persons, decorated any color, best quality, $48 11.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $23 41.
ENGLISH CHINA DINNER SETS, 136 pieces, $14 71.
CUT BOHEMIAN GOBLET, $2 83 per dozen.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS.
Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect.
CUTTING AND BASTING A SPECIALTY.

DRY GOODS.

BLOOM'S

Nos. 338 and 340 Bowery,

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.

We are now prepared to offer the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of everything pertaining to LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at prices to suit the times.

We have received through our European buyer, and will open on MONDAY MORNING, the choicest assortment of

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

in gimps, passementeries, rich fringes, ornaments, loops, buttons, &c., ever exhibited.

LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Beaded Guipure and Yak Laces, in spite of their scarcity, very reasonable.

SILK VELVETS,

In BLACK and all FASHIONABLE SHADES, ranging in price from 88c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 88, up to the finest goods imported.

Most popular makes of

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

bought at auction, and selling at twenty-five per cent. less than cost of manufacture, will be found upon examination the cheapest goods ever offered in this market.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS,

All RARE and FASHIONABLE SHADES at FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

Novelties in Sashes and Neckties. Our HEILBRON HAT SCARFS, so popular in Paris, have created a sensation among our fashionables; being imported by us we are enabled to retail them at less than wholesale prices.

Just opened another case of

Genuine Seamless Kid Gloves,

Two, three and four buttons, which have already gained a fast increasing popularity. No better quality in the market. PRICES LOWER THAN ALL OTHERS. Each pair warranted. We are selling the best two-button dollar kid glove in the City at 95c., only one trial will convince all of their superiority.

One of the new features of our establishment is the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

which is stocked full with the very best and most popular makes of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MISSES', and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and MERINO UNDERWEAR of every description, which have been purchased at LOWEST MARKET VALUE, and selling with very small advance.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear,

of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Styles many and varied. Prices very reasonable. Ladies' morning wrappers, balmoral skirts, corsets, paniers, &c.

This department contains all that can be desired. All articles first class only, and in reality cheaper than the inferior goods offered elsewhere.

We are selling again this season wool stuff wrappers gabrielle shaped, and satin trimmed, at $2 87.

INFANTS' OUTFITS COMPLETE in all details.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS on hand, and made to order on two weeks' notice.

BLOOM'S

338 and 340 BOWERY,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

Easily accessible by Third, Fourth, Madison, and Lexington Avenue cars, which pass the door. Second Avenue, Christopher, Bleecker, and other cross town cars within a few minutes' walk.

BLOOM'S,

338 and 340 BOWERY,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

JUST OPENED A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FELT HATS,

superior quality, at popular prices. Birds of every description. Ostrich and fancy feathers. Real ostrich and willow plumes. Hat and bonnet ornaments in entire new designs. French flowers, bridal wreaths, and garnitures for evening dresses.

BLOOM'S,

338 and 340 BOWERY,

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

RICHARD MEARES,

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

ANNUAL FALL OPENING,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Oct. 7 and 8.

R. MEARES begs to announce that on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

Oct. 7 and 8,

OUR REGULAR FALL OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE,
on which ocassion we will introduce
THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
including a magnificent display of
STREET, CARRIAGE, AND DINNER COSTUMES,
from London, Paris, and Berlin,
also, those of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
all specially prepared for this exhibition,
of entirely new designs that have not before appeared in this City.

On this occasion we will offer a splendid Black Silk Suit, trimmed with Jet Passementerie and Fringe, at $55, $60, $65, $70, $75, $85.

Handsome Lyons Black Silk Suits, trimmed with Black Silk Velvet, Passementerie, and Jet Fringe, $75, $85.

Very elegant real Black Bonnet Silk Costumes, richly and elaborately trimmed with Silk Beaded Passementerie, Silk Velvet, and Fringe, $95, $110, $125, $138, and $140.

Our finest Black Bonnet Black Silks, imported, $155, $165, and $175.

Very elaborate Colored Silk Suits in navy blue, browns, ashes of roses, and sage, trimmed with velvets in new designs.

Very stylish dark brown Silk, trimmed with brown Velvet, Shirred Silk Vest, trimmed with Velvet, entire apron front Shirred Silk and bands of Velvet, $97.

Camel's hair Overdress in browns, navy blues, drabs, embroidered in two different shades, trimmed with ball fringe.

Black and Colored Cashmere Dresses, trimmed with Silk, Silk Pongees trimmed with Velvet, $30, $35, and $38.

ONE THOUSAND STYLES OF

elegant Embroidered and Beaded Cashmere and Cloth TABLIERS, Polonaises, Overskirts and Jackets, Tunics, and rich beaded and embroidered Walking Jackets of the very latest importation, comprising the most elaborately-trimmed and embroidered and beaded garments to be found in the City, at prices below all competition.

We shall also exhibit at our opening Elegant and Stylish Novelties in

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

from the most celebrated Paris houses, selected by our own buyers for this particular occasion, and a splendid display of novel and original styles of our own manufacture—with every novelty in

HAT ORNAMENTS, BIRDS' FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS.

All the NEW COLORS and SHADES in DRESS SILKS for evening and street wear.

NEW DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.

Novelties in Paris, London, and Berlin Fancy Goods and Worsted Work.

Latest Styles in Beaded Dress Trimmings,
Fringes, Buttons, and Ornaments,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ruffings, and Beadings,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine Underwear
and complete outfits.

The attention of our friends, customers, and the public is respectfully requested, and a visit of examination solicited.

RICHARD MEARES,

CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

CONTINUED OPENING

OF

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.

WE HAVE RECEIVED THE PAST WEEK SIX CASES OF NEW GOODS, PER STEAM-SHIPS PEREIRE AND SILESIA, WHICH WE WILL DISPLAY MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK, INCLUDING A LARGE LINE OF NEW PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, ORNAMENTS, AND FRINGES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

We will exhibit this week the largest and finest selection of

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

IN THE CITY,

TO WHICH WE DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Large lines of

FRENCH BEADED BLONDE LACES.

BEADED YAK LACES, from 45c. a yard upward.
BEADED SILK YAK LACES, in all widths.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACES, choicest designs.
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES, in all qualities.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, with some SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL GUIPURE LACES, at 33c., 38c., 45c., 55c., 62c., 75c., 88c., and $1 a yard; greatly below usual prices.

BLACK YAK LACES at 22c., 25c., 33c., 40c., 50c.; SPLENDID QUALITY AND VALUE.

Beaded Guipure and Spanish Nets. Beaded Chenille and Thread Veiling Nets. Novelties in Veils.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MONDAY MORNING.

100 DOZEN FINEST FELT HATS, in all the new and desirable colors, BLACK, NAVY BLUE, BROWN, and DRABS, AT 75 CENTS; SELLING EVERYWHERE ELSE AT $1 10.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

Embroidered Velvet Hats and Bonnets much below regular prices.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS, newest and most desirable colors, in all qualities and sizes.

FANCY FEATHERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Lowest Prices in the City.

FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS in any style to order.

We have greatly enlarged our Millinery Department, and are now prepared to offer most complete assortments cheaper than any other establishment.

RIBBONS.

FIFTY CARTONS No. 12 GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, in all the most Desirable Colors, at 20 cents per yard.

FINEST QUALITY AND ALL SILK.

We desire to call the particular attention of ladies to home decided and

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

they are now offering in their

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,

ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
THEIR SIXTH AVENUE BUILDING.

Having concluded to close out large lines of first-class

LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,

we will offer MONDAY MORNING SPECIAL JOB LOTS at 85c., $1 15, and $1 50, which will include many desirable garments which cannot be replaced for double the above prices.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S MERINO AND LAMBS'-WOOL UNDERGARMENTS ALL QUALITIES, SIZES, AND PRICES, INCLUDING THE MOST RELIABLE AND FAMOUS MAKES.

SPLENDID QUALITY LADIES' VESTS AT 75c. AND $1.

LADIES' MORNING ROBES

Of Cashmere, Empress Cloths, Alpaca, Flannel, and Tycoon Reps, in all styles and made in the most superior manner.

VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, SPLENDID QUALITY, FROM 98c. UPWARD.

BARGAINS IN CORSETS.

Finest hand-made French Coutille Corsets, reduced to $1 75.

Elegant embroidered French Woven Corsets, reduced to $1 25 and $1 85.

MRS. MOODY ABDOMINAL CORSETS, THOMPSON GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS, REAL WERLEY CORSETS, ONE AND TWO BONES, CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

All the above, with many other SPLENDID BARGAINS, are exhibited on the second floor of our Sixth Avenue Building.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

Dress Trimmings

AT PRICES
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, MAKE

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING

A SPECIALTY, EXECUTING ORDERS FOR THE MOST COSTLY GARMENTS, AT FROM

One to Three Days' Notice

ORDERS FOR

MOURNING

ALWAYS HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

Charges Very Moderate, and No Disappointments.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER, late of No. 281 Grand st., has removed to the new store, No. 399 6th av., near 24th st.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 06 and upward.
BODY BRUSSELS, $1 65 and upward.
GOOD INGRAINS, 65 cents and upward.
GOOD OIL-CLOTHS, 50 cents and upward.

STEPHEN A. SPENCER.

DRY GOODS.

A. K

Imported French Bonnets from Virot, Legendre, Humbert, Lecheralier, Pariset, Maquier, and Lafitte, of Paris.

Bonnets and Round Hats made and trimmed to order by the best French milliners at popular prices.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, $2 50 to $50.

All the new shapes in Felt and Velvet Hats.

Fine Felt Hats, all the new shapes, 75c.

Misses and Child's Hats in every variety.

Fine imported French Felts, new shapes.

Silk Bonnet Velvets, 75c.
Black Silk Velvets, $1 75 yard.

Millinery and trimming Silks, all the new shades.

All the new shades in Silk Bonnet Velvets.

Black and colored Velveteens.

Lining and Trimming Silks.

Elegant black Silks, 75c. to $3.

Largest assortment of rich French Flowers and Feathers to be found in the city.

Birds, 69c., 75c., 88c., and $1 each. Ostrich Tips and Plumes.

Natural Plumes and Tips.
Wings and fancy Feathers.

Poppies and Roses. Fine goods.

The largest Trimming Department in New-York.

Silk and Ball Fringes in all the new shades.

Worsted Chenille Fringes.
Two and three ball Fringes.

Silk and Jet Fringes, an immense assortment, from 50c. to $3 yard.

Cut Bead Fringes from 40c. to $2 yard.

Cut Bead Gimps very low.
Passementerie Gimps, 25c. to $2 yard.

Beaded Ornaments, Tassels, Loops, Slides, Buckles, &c.

Fringes in all the new shades made to order.

Imported beaded Belts, 50c.
Rich beaded Belts, $1 10 to $15.

Beaded Pockets, Apron Fronts, Hat Crowns, &c., at popular prices.

50,000 bunches fine jet Beads, 5c. bunch.

BARGAINS IN REAL LACES.

Bargains in English Threads.

Bargains in real Valenciennes.

Bargains in Llama Laces.

Bargains in Point Laces.

Bargains in Guipure Laces.

Real Guipure Lace, 3 inches wide, good quality, 75c.

Silk Guipure Laces, 3 inches wide, beaded, 75c. yard.

Yak Laces, 25c. to $1 yard.
Beaded Yak Laces, 50c. up.

Yak Laces, 3 inches wide, good quality, at 42c. yard.

Auction lots of black Trimming Laces, 6c. to 25c.

Real Lace Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Sets, Collars, Ruffles, &c., very low.

Spanish Laces, Illusions, Grenadines and Veilings.

Imitation Laces of all kinds very low.

Bargains in Lace Rufflings.
Lace and Linen Collars low.

Lace Bows, Collarettes, Ruffs, Pockets, Bibs, Sets, &c., low.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

All Silk Gros Grains.
No. 4 at 10c. yard.
No. 5 at 10c. yard.

No. 9 at 15c. yard.
No. 12 at 20c. yard.

No. 16 at 25c. yard.
No. 22 at 25c. yard.

Narrow Ribbons, 3c., 5c., 6c.
Fancy Ribbons, 8c., 10c., 12c.

Roman Ribbons, 10c. to 25c.
Rich Embroidered Ribbons, 25c. yard.

Reversible Silk Ribbons, each side a different color, 15c. to 33c. yard.

BARGAINS IN SASH RIBBONS.

Six inches wide, at 25c.
Watered Sashes, 25c. yard.

Gros-Grain Sash Ribbons, 50c.
Scotch Plaids, 39c., 44c., 50c.

Black gros-grain Sash Ribbons, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inches.

All silk Windsor Sashes.
Seven inches wide, $1.

Rich Roman and beaded Sashes at popular prices.

Sash and Bonnet Ribbons in all the new shades.

1,000 dozen silk Ties in all the new shades.

Lots of silk Ties, 10c., 25c., 31c., 33c., 39c., 44c., 50c., 69c., 75c., &c.

English silk Umbrellas, $3 75 up.

Large assortment of Hamburg Embroideries, from auction, 5c. to 75c. per yard.

Bargains in Lace Tidies.

Skirt and fancy Rufflings.

Dress Linings of all kinds.

Fancy Muslins and Tarletans.

Infants' Department.

A full Assortment of hand-knit Goods for Infants.

A full assortment of Infants' Caps, Cloaks, and Underwear.

Misses' Underwear, a complete assortment.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear very low.

Great Bargains in Ladies' Fine Underwear. You can Buy Underwear for less than the material will cost you to buy.

Shirts, Chemises, Drawers, Robes, Night Dresses, Sacks, &c.

BARGAINS IN FRENCH CORSETS.

Pillow-shams very low.

Full assortment of Rubber goods.

Large lot of imported Aprons, closing at 25c. each.

Another lot of our fine silk embroidered Corsets $1 50.

Opening several cheap lots of Underwear.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY.

No 56 East 9th st.,
corner below A. T. Stewart's.

DRY GOODS.

A. INZEY

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Lot one-button Kids, 25c.

Lot two-button Kids, 50c.

Our New Glove, two buttons, in all the new Fall shades; every pair warranted, 97c.

Splendid lot of two button Kids, fall shades, 75c. pair.

Misses real Jouvin's, 69c.

Undressed Kids, two buttons, 69c.

Reynier, three buttons, closing at $1.

French Castor Gauntlets, 69c.

Ladies' Reynier dogskin, two buttons, worth $2, at $1 25.

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 button Kids.

A lot of $2 real Kid, two buttons, seamless, at $1 25.

Gents' Dogskin Gloves, 98c.

Gents' Kid Gloves, 75c. to $1 98.

Bajou's Gloves, warranted.

Our Seamless Glove we warrant. Every pair new Fall shades.

HOSIERY.

Splendid assortment of English, French, German, and Domestic Hosiery, in ladies', misses', and gents'.

Full regular silk clocked Balbriggans, 49c. and 56c. pair.

Ladies' English Merino striped Hose, full regular, 75c. pair.

Ladies' and Misses' French Cashmere Hose; choice goods.

Gents' Hoisery, at low prices.

Gents' Merino Underwear.

Silk Ties, Scarfs, and Bows.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Gents' Merino Underwear.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Bargains in Ladies' Handkerchiefs, in hemstitch, lace, embroidered, colored borders, &c.

Hemstitch, all linen, 11c. up.

Gents' linen do., from 18c. up.

Embroidered Initials and Names.

Mourning Handkerchiefs low.

Button Department.

A full assortment of beaded and silk Buttons.

Jet, steel, pearl, oxidized, gilt and blue steel Buttons.

Fine assortment of Russia Leather Portmonnaies, Card Cases, Dressing Cases, Belts, Work-boxes and Shawl Straps.

Large assortment of silk and elastic beaded Belts, from low price to the finest imported goods.

TOILET DEPARTMENT.

We keep nothing but genuine goods, and sell at the lowest price.

Lubin's Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, &c.
Atkinson's genuine Extracts.

Colgate's Perfumes, Soaps and Powders.

English and French Soaps.

Mirrors, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Towels, &c., &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

We keep none but the best, and sell at the lowest prices.

Solid silver Napkin Rings.

Vases, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Butter Dishes, Card Baskets, &c., &c.

Largest and best assortment of French and Wax Dolls.

Fine assortment of Bronzes.

Opening rich silk, satin, and pearl Fans; real ebony embroidered Fans; very rich goods.

Bohemian Toilet Sets.

Parian and Bisque Statuettes.

Fine Vienna Bronzes.

SWISS CARVINGS.

The best assortment in the City.

Brackets, Frames, Slipper and Card Racks, Towel and Hat Racks, Easels and Book-slides, Match Safes, Bouquet Holders.

Swiss Brackets, 15c. up.

Presents for wooden weddings.

Canary Birds and Cages.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Table Mats, new styles.

Zephyr Worsteds in split, single and double, at 12½c. per ounce.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES.

Porcelain Medallions.

Large variety of Photograph and Picture Frames, in velvet, gilt, oxidized, and Swiss carved, low.

Chromos and Frames.

JEWELRY DEPARTMENT.

Opening Novelties daily in this Department.

Large variety of English Garnets.

Blue Steel Ornaments.

Jet Necklaces, 25c. to $15.

Jet Hat Bands, 25c. each.

Roman Pearl Necklaces, 25c.

Jetted Sprays, 25c. spray.

Another invoice of our French Flower Porcelain Jewelry.

Sleeve Buttons, great variety.

Bracelets of every kind.

Jet and Steel Ornaments.

New Velvet Necklaces.

Roman Pearl Beads, new shades.

2,000 fine Jet Sets, 25c.

5,000 large Cut Jet Chains, 25c.

Coraline and Shell Jewelry.

Ear Screws and Earrings.

Lockets and Medallions.

5,000 Vinaigrette Bottles, 29c.

Jet and Fancy Hair Pins.

New designs Jet Necklaces.

Full assortment of fine Fancy Goods of every description.

Flower Vases in variety.

Writing Desks and Work Boxes.

Swiss painted Wood Goods.

Albums, large variety.

Travelling and Shopping Bags.

Our Notion Department is well stocked with almost everything you can think of.

Braids, Silks, Tapes, Cottons, Scissors, Knives, Needles, &c.

Bargains in new goods every day.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY AND

No. 56 East 9th st.,
corner below Stewart's.

LISZT AND CHOPIN.

A CHAPTER OF REMINISCENCES.

Translated from the French for the New-York Times.

Time was when piano-playing was regarded as a kind of religion. When old Field was on his death-bed, his friends did not know what clergyman to send for, to prepare him for the solemn moment.

"Are you a Papist or a Calvinist?" they asked.

"I am a forte-pianist," was the answer of the dying man.

Among the high priests of the new worship, the two most celebrated were, without doubt, Liszt and Chopin. Liszt has been much ridiculed for his great pretensions, his excessive pride, his grandiose charlatanism, his bearing, akin to that of the hero of a romance, and his strange musical theories; notwithstanding, the superiority of the artist has caused all the weaknesses of the man to be forgotten. Liszt has, indeed, been the lion of the piano. All the great artists, Chopin excepted, whom we have questioned on the subject, have made the same reply: "Oh! Liszt is master of us all!" There have been men possessed of a purer, more perfect, and more sympathetic talent, but not one who has had, in the same degree, the electricity, the musical magnetism which kindles and carries away. Liszt would sometimes play indifferently when his thoughts were far away, or when he was not in the mood, or over-excited, but when he *would* play, when he concentrated all his powers to strike a great blow, and having his musical poem in his head, in his heart, in his fingers, and in his nerves, he hurled it like thunder among the thrilled and bewildered audience, he attained effects which no one except perhaps Paganini ever produced. Schumann said of him, partly in admiration, partly in irony: "He is dazzling as lightning, he roars like thunder, and leaves behind him a strong odor of sulphur."

During many years we frequently heard Liszt and Chopin, but never enjoyed their talent so thoroughly as during the Summer of 184—

It was in the Château of B——, near a spot called "The Black Valley." The mistress of the château, a woman celebrated both for her genius and accomplishments, but still more beloved than admired by all who knew the rare goodness of her heart, had at that time for her guest Chopin, whom she had positively wrested from the grasp of death. She watched over him with maternal care, and it is surely to her solicitude that we are indebted for the last compositions of that pure and refined genius. There was that year at the château a reunion of artists such as one rarely meets. There was Liszt with a star of the Parisian world, a noble lady, as intelligent as she was handsome, who was called at that time Arabella, and who has since, under another name, held quite a prominent position in literature. There was also Pauline V——, the divine songstress, and her husband—Pauline V——, who to this day retains the ideal expression and incomparable *maestria* of her talent; Eugene D——, the celebrated romantic painter, the poet among colorists; B——, the great actor, and several other celebrities; besides these were the children of the hostess—a son and daughter—both charming persons; a nephew and a niece of hers, and some friends from the neighboring town with their wives; all young, enthusiastic, and frank. These made up the colony of the château.

There was comfort and perfect freedom. There were guns and dogs for those who liked hunting, boats and fishing nets for those who preferred fishing, and a beautiful garden to walk in. Every one did as he pleased. Liszt and Chopin composed; Pauline V—— studied her rôle in "Le Prophete;" the mistress of the house busied herself with a novel or a drama, and so on. At 6 o'clock we all assembled for dinner, and did not part until 2 or 3 clock in the morning. I shall not attempt to describe all the impromptu amusements which made the time seem so short. I intend speaking of music only, and especially of the two rival pianists.

Chopin seldom played. He would only touch the piano when he was sure of perfection. Nothing in the world could have induced him to play moderately well only. It was the reverse with Liszt; he always played, whether well or badly. One evening in the month of May, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the company was gathered in the parlor. The large windows were open, it was a fine moonlight night, the nightingales were singing, and the air was redolent with the fragrance of roses and mignonette. Liszt was playing a nocturne of Chopin, and, as usual, was embellishing it in his peculiar style, and adding to it trills, tremolos, and organ-points. Several times Chopin betrayed signs of impatience. At length, not being able to remain quiet any longer, he walked to the piano, and said to Liszt, in his phlegmatic English way:

"I beg you, my dear Liszt, if you do me the honor to play my composition, play what is written, or else favor me with something else. Chopin is the only one who has the right to change Chopin."

"Well, then, play yourself," said Liszt, leaving the piano, somewhat piqued.

"Willingly," answered Chopin.

At that moment the lamp was extinguished by an insect which had been attracted by its radiance. Some one wished to relight it.

"No," cried Chopin; "on the contrary, put out all the candles. The moonlight suffices me."

Then he played. He played a whole hour. To describe it would be impossible. There are emotions one experiences, but cannot describe. The nightingales were silent, and listened; the flowers drank, like a heavenly dew, the celestial sounds. The audience in mute ecstasy was breathless; and when the wizard was silent all eyes were wet with tears, and Liszt's wetter than any. He pressed Chopin to his bosom, exclaiming:

"Oh, friend, you were right! The works of such a genius as yourself are sacred; it is profanation to touch them. You are a real poet. I am but a mountebank."

"How absurd!" quickly retorted Chopin. "We have each of us our style, and that is all about it. You know very well that no one in the world can interpret Weber and Beethoven as you do. Come, play me "Beethoven's *adagio* in C sharp minor; but do it seriously as you can if you will."

Liszt rendered the *adagio*, and threw into the work his whole soul and will. Then the emotion of the audience was of altogether a different nature; there were tears and sobs, but no longer those soft tears which Chopin had caused to flow, but the "cruel tears" of which Othello speaks. The melody of the second artist did not find its way slowly into the heart of the listener; it was thrust into it like a dagger. It was not an elegy; it was a drama. Yet Chopin thought that evening that he had eclipsed Liszt, and boasted of his achievement, saying: "How vexed he was!" Liszt heard of this, and took his revenge only as an intelligent artist, like himself, could have done. This is the highly original plan he carried into execution four or five days afterward:

The company was assembled at the same hour; that is to say, toward midnight. Liszt asked Chopin to play. After considerable persuasion the latter yielded. Liszt requested that the lamps should be extinguished and the curtains drawn, in order that they might be in total darkness. It was an artist's caprice, and was acceded to. As Chopin was stepping to the piano, Liszt whispered rapidly a few words in his ear and took his seat. Chopin, who was far from understanding his friend's intention, quietly threw himself into the nearest armchair. Then Liszt played the same pieces Chopin had executed on that memorable evening of which I have already spoken. He imitated Chopin's style with such fidelity that it would have been impossible for any one not to have been mistaken. Everybody was deceived; all experienced the same raptures, the same emotions. When the ecstasy was at its height, Liszt struck a match and lighted a candle which stood on the piano. A cry of astonishment burst forth.

"What! It is you?"

"As you see"

"We all thought it was Chopin."

"What do you say to this?" asked Liszt of his rival.

"I say as they all do; I thought it was Chopin."

"You see," said Liszt, rising, "that Liszt can be Chopin when he pleases; but could Chopin be Liszt?"

It was a challenge; but Chopin would not, or dared not, accept it. Liszt was revenged.

Sometimes there were impromptu comedies or dramas. There was a pretty theatre, and a large assortment of costumes. We were only given the subject of the play, and the order of the scenes. The performers were to improvise the dialogue. Liszt and Chopin constituted the orchestra—one seated at the piano at the right, the other at an instrument at the left, and both concealed by draperies. They were to follow the performance, and improvise preludes in keeping with the action of the play. Here, again, I am obliged to acknowledge my incompetency to reproduce what I heard. The two artists, gifted with wonderful memories, and familiar with all the Italian, German, and French operas, grasped with marvelous promptitude the themes suited to the situations, and developed them with so much spirit and such an ardent desire of superiority over each other that the actors, who themselves were doing wonders, were constrained to cry out, "Enough! enough! why waste such beauties?" These noble amusements were invariably followed by a superb and joyous supper.

A volume could readily be filled with recollections of that Summer season; but, not to tire the reader, I will conclude with an artist's *fantaisie*, of which few examples will be found, at least with similar circumstances:

At the foot of the garden was an open piece of ground which overlooked the entire "Black Valley." It had been neatly paved, they had placed upon it a table and some stone benches, with rustic sofas and chairs, and the place was surrounded by strong iron balusters, in order that, when children were at play, there might be no danger of falling into the ravine below. This spot was famous for its echo, which repeated a spoken word three or four times with absolute correctness. The children often amused themselves with what they called "making the echo talk." One evening somebody had the idea to have the piano taken there, in order to have the forest repeat some romantic music. The suggestion was immediately adopted, and the guests of the house took the magnificent Erard on their shoulders, and proceeded to the spot.

It was a fine evening, not bathed in moonlight, but bright with stars. The air was calm. The piano was tuned, and opened in the direction of the valley, and Liszt was the first to strike out with his tremendous touch, the admirable "Hunters' Chorus," from "Euryanthe." As may be supposed, he stopped after each phrase to wait for the echo's answer. After the first pause we were all enthusiasm, we hearkened to a new, an immense, an ideal poesy. The musical phrase was too long to be repeated clearly by the first and second echos, but the third and fourth rendered it faultlessly. Liszt was inspired, and continued hastening a little the time. What shall I say? Each phrase awakened most ardent curiosity and breathless attention.

The last but one, especially when the chorus in unison falls on a terrible D flat, rolled through the woods of the Black Valley with a sinister sound, but the final phrase, where it so proudly takes up the key of E flat, announced the victory of the human will over the obstacles of nature. After the fanfare so well suited to the occasion, Chopin took Liszt's place, and made the echo alternately sing and cry. He was at that time composing his impromptu, Opus 66, if I am not mistaken, and he played for the first time the sublime theme in D flat, which is in the middle of the composition. Chopin was enraptured with this diaphanous, eolian music. He prolonged much more than Liszt his conversation with the spirits of the valley; there was carried on between them and him a strange dialogue full of whispers and murmurs, and resembling an incantation scene. The mistress of the château was obliged to tear him from the piano; fever had fastened upon him. Then Pauline V—— sang that soft and simple romance from "La Molinara," "Nel cor più non mi sento." The air was admirably selected, for each phrase consisted of but two notes, and the echo repeated it from beginning to end with delightful precision. The niece of the hostess interpreted with a clear and fresh voice a popular air, which met with great success, and which the echo seemed to dwell upon with particular pleasure.

It was 2 o'clock in the morning when we heard from the garden shouts of laughter, and saw through the trees the glimmer of a strange light. It was a surprise. The friends of the house had prepared in a huge silver basin a gigantic brew of punch. They triumphantly placed it, all flaming, on the marble table. The generous beverage was received with a joyous "hurrah!" and the echo repeated, "hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" while the blue flames threw a fantastical light upon the scene. We drank the punch, partook of the supper, and sang in chorus a last, grateful farewell to the echo. Dawn was already visible on the horizon when we parted, exhausted by the different emotions we had experienced, but happy, and bearing with us recollections never to be effaced.

Where are you now, days of youth and happiness? Where are you, glorious artists, so good, so simple, so indulgent in your greatness? Alas! most of you are dead, and the others, with the exception of two, are but shadows of the past! I understand but too well now the bitter truth of the words of the Florentine poet:

"Nessun maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria!"

CHARLES ROLLINAT.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Owen McManus, a bar-tender, residing at No. 313 East Thirteenth street, was yesterday held for examination by Justice Otterbourg on a charge of buying for a nominal price a horse and wagon, knowing at the time that the same was stolen property....A young man who described himself as John Johnson, a liquor dealer doing business at Forty-first street and Ninth avenue, was locked up in default of a fine of $10, imposed for disorderly conduct at the fair of the American Institute. Johnson concealed himself under a table at the Rink and annoyed a number of lady visitors before he was discovered. A Deputy Sheriff's badge was found in his possession....Dennis Hickey, of No. 894 Second avenue, was arraigned on a charge of beating his wife and threatening to throw her from the window. A year ago this brute broke the poor woman's jaw in three places by a blow from his fist. He was not punished for this atrocious outrage, because the complainant refused to prosecute him, as she and her children were dependent upon him for their support, and through the mistaken clemency of the Court the present charge was similarly disposed of. ....Robert Johnson, colored, a servant of the New-Haven Railroad Company, was arrested on a charge of insulting and otherwise molesting a Boston lady, who arrived in this City by the early train yesterday. The complaint was dismissed, the Judge holding that he had no jurisdiction in the case....Annie Pearsall, the keeper of a disorderly house at No. 104 East Fifteenth street, was required to furnish bail to appear for examination. The five abandoned female inmates of the establishment were discharged. The complainants were the members of the Century Club and a lady who keeps a boarding-house at No. 106 on the same street.... Henry Krungle, a "squatter" in Sixty-sixth street, near Ninth avenue, and a wife-beater by occupation, was committed without bail to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon his spouse, Rosa. The poor woman is now in Bellevue Hospital.... David Jones, of No. 429 East Fourteenth street, was arraigned by Officer Seaver, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of intoxication. The examination revealed the following facts: Jones was arrested on Friday night, but was rescued by a number of friends. The officer nursed his wrath, and at an early hour yesterday morning by strategy effected an entrance to Jones' apartments, and found his prisoner in bed. In the fight which followed Officer Seaver was severely beaten and Jones was clubbed into submission. Judge Otterbourg reprimanded the officer for his conduct, and told him he should have first procured a warrant for Jones' arrest before entering his bedroom. The prisoner was discharged. This so enraged Officer Seaver that he gave vent to some remarks disrespectful to the court. He was speedily soothed by the assurance that a repetition of the offense would result in his incarceration for contempt.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

The New-York Evening High School offers to industrious and ambitious young men and boys advantages no where else in this country to be obtained in the way of evening instruction. Besides a course of practical studies, such as penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic, architectural drawing, &c., the languages, political sciences, anatomy, physiology, hygiene, and chemistry are taught. For the latter studies a complete apparatus, consisting of skeletons, anatomical and physiological plates, models, chemicals, &c., has been provided. The school is located on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The lectures are free to all students, and begin on Monday evening, Oct. 5.

MODERN RIFLE PRACTICE.

RIFLE-SHOOTING EXPLAINED—HOW THE AMERICAN TEAM WAS COACHED.

Should either Dr. Hamilton, of her Majesty's service, or John Rigby, Esq., of Dublin, or Lieut. Fulton, or Capt. Bodine, or a great many other gentlemen, members of the Irish or American teams, feel inclined to stand on the slip at Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, and take a shot with their rifles at some one in the ferry-house at the foot of Fulton street in Brooklyn, these skillful marksmen would very likely kill their man at every shot, for the distance speaking in the sense of rifle-ranges is not a very great one, being only some 760 yards, or forty yards or 120 feet less than the shortest range used during the late rifle match.

Most people save those accustomed to the use of the rifle, or ordnance officers, or engineers, are wonderfully ignorant as to what 1,000 yards really means. Their comprehension of it is quite as vague as their appreciation of the thousandth of an inch. From Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, straight across to Brooklyn, if the distance was measured by a tape line, it would be found to be pretty nearly 600 yards. We can, however, approximate very nearly on the East River to 1,000 yards, the Union Ferry Company stating that from the Wall street slip across to their Brooklyn landing, it is exactly 1,000 yards. Now, 1,000 yards is just 120 yards over half a mile, and it is said to be a good half mile, (whatever that means,) from the Battery to the City Hall. City blocks are generally 200 feet in length; and in a rough way, Mr. Hepburn, or Mr. Yale, or Mr. Milner, stationed behind a tree box at Fourteenth street and Broadway, would be sure to pot some one at Twenty-sixth street with the greatest ease.

Having thus explained what a great distance 1,000 yards really is, one cannot help but marvel at the wonderful accuracy shown by anyone who can fire from his rifle at ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and plant his projectiles, in forty-five shots, thirty-five times within an area of three feet square, and only nine times within a square of five feet. The theories of bands and grooves in the barrel of a rifle, though somewhat necessary to a thorough appreciation of the subject of accurate rifle shooting, we may dismiss for the moment, simply stating that in the leading arms used in the United States and England both for target and military purposes there is a very close resemblance. We are very fortunate in the United States in having an Ordnance Bureau which is not *arrière*, nor bound up in red tape or precedent. Information asked of the department is readily given, and their scientific leaven quickens the whole mass. To the United States War Department must be given the credit of having in 1815 placed in military use the first breech-loading rifle, patented by John H. Hall, his invention dating from 1811, and from that period until to-day the labors of special officers have been unceasing in order to produce the lightest, most serviceable, and most accurate breech-loading rifle, until, to-day, the Springfield, of military arms, manufactured by the United States Government, has no foreign equal.

The late contest between the Irish and American teams, though we may regret to a certain extent its having passed out of the bounds of the National Rifle Association to somewhat of a discussion between rival arms manufacturers, has taken a phase which was inevitable. If we are not in the least indebted to England for any improvements in small arms, we are under obligations to her for having founded in a systematic and rational method the school of modern rifle practice. Wimbledon started years ago, and our Creedmoor is but a faithful copy of it. For the last five or six years there has been a separation in England of the two kinds of arms, the muzzle-loading and breech-loading rifles. If, at sea, the ordinary sextant would do well enough to find the position of a ship, if we wanted to determine the latitude and longitude absolutely with the utmost astronomical accuracy, we might still use a sextant, but it would be one a thousand times more delicate, in fact a much more complicated and reliable machine. Breech-loaders, then, at Wimbledon, though being allowed a certain amount of accuracy, were thought to be journeymen's tools; but for the use of the experts, the muzzle-loading rifle was *de rigueur*. To pit a breech-loader against a muzzle-loader was as if trying to bring tones out of a cheap German fiddle in competition with a Cremona. The match, then, of the 26th September, was the trial between breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders at extreme ranges, and the result showed that the accuracy of the muzzle-loader was equaled by the breech-loader, which is entirely an American idea, and one which has been advanced by the American manufacturers and backed up by ordnance officers and the American public for the last five years. We are careful not to insist just here on too much. We are unable to assert as yet that breech-loaders are the superiors as to accuracy. A single match cannot decide this question; we must await further developments; but that breech-loaders for exact, or scientific, or artistic shooting, are just as good as muzzle-loaders, can never again be disputed, until better muzzle-loaders are brought into use.

Now as to shooting as a fine art. With a target distant a thousand yards how are we to throw the ball on it? and how, as in the late match, is a team coached? and what were the arrangements made by the captain of the American team, Col. G. W. Wingate, in order to bring out the utmost shooting qualities of Messrs. Fulton, Yale, Bodine, Gildersleeve, Hepburn, and Dakin?

Trajectories are mostly great bug-bears to people, but yet easily understood when properly explained. Suppose a person has a hose with a nozzle in his hand, and lets the water on with a full head. The curve the water takes is a line of trajectory. If you wish to throw water across the street on the opposite pavement you elevate the nozzle, and the curve being increased the water drops down on the other side. The curve, however, of the water is not an even one. From the nozzle the water curve is a gradual one until it reaches the centre of the curve, then the water drops, tending toward the perpendicular. In rifle-shooting, the flatter this curve is, then, the better. If we could only do away with those two things, resistance of the air and gravity, we could shoot point-blank with much greater precision, and the ball would fly straight onward as the line of sight. There are then natural causes, ever constant, which man never can overcome exactly—disturbing elements in rifle-shooting; but then there are mechanical and local accidents which, too, are more or less unaccommodating. There is a twist in a rifle barrel, the ball following the grooves. If the grooves are to the right, the ball will go, or "drift," to the right, just as a top when spun by a string wound to the right, goes to the right, or to the left if wound up to the left. This mechanical effect always accompanying the flight of the ball, can be determined and corrected. Now for the accidental natural disturbances. The first and principal one is the wind, which, blowing from the North, South, East, or West, all affect the ball when shot at long ranges. Then various lights, either apparently lift up or lower down the centre of the target, or a passing cloud may cast a shadow over the target and distort the accuracy of the line of sight to the eye of the marksman who is over half a mile distant.

Elevations, allowances for wind, for light, or shade, must all be studied. When a man has mastered all these, and can hold his rifle true to the bubble of the water-gauge, so that it shall remain like a vise in his grasp, when even the pulse throb, or the automatic movements of the body can be held in abeyance, then the rifleman ought to hit the bulls-eye at 1,000 yards.

On the back of the rifle, nearest to the eye, is the rear sight. This is a round blackened disk, having an aperture of one-fortieth of an inch—about the size of the head of a pin. This moves up and down with a Vernier scale marking 100ths of an inch. Each minute, then, in this rear sight when moved up or down, elevates or depresses the ball 1 inch in 100 yards. A mistake then of 5 minutes or 5-100ths of an inch, makes, at 1,000 yards, a difference of 4 feet 2 inches, and when the rifle is aimed at a centre, with this error, it would throw the ball, the elevation being too great, clear over the target. The elevations for 1,000 yards at the match, though differing for the Remingtons and Sharpes, each particular individual rifle having its idiosyncrasy, might be stated, in a rough way, to have been,

800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.
2.02 to 2.01	1.21 to 2.15	1.40 to 2.33½

Now for the front sight. Suppose we take Capt. Bodine's sight, for the sights are innumerable as to kind and character. This gentleman uses a standard with a small ring of metal mounted on it. On the first page of THE TIMES, where vol. xxiv. is printed under the title of the paper, the O in the word Vol. will give some idea of the round of the fore sight. The exceeding minuteness of the sight, and the accuracy with which the line of fire must be taken may be thus understood, for within this letter O the whole bull's-eye of the target at 1,000 yards must be held and kept. The thickness of the side of the ring represented in the printed shading of the letter, is somewhat exaggerated, for the edge of the piece of metal is much finer and thinner. An error of its thickness would give a centre, probably an outer, or just as likely a miss. Mistakes on this end of the line of the rifle, are fatal. Here is the wind scale too. One division to the right or left makes a difference of 2 inches in 100 yards, or 20 inches in 1,000 yards.

The system of coaching used by Col. Wingate, and admirably followed by the team, is quite interesting. If Longfellow has said so admirably "genius is only the infinite capacity of taking trouble," no quotation was ever found more adaptable to scientific shooting. The public (not rifle enthusiasts) may have been bored, perhaps time and time again, with long lists of dry figures, a jumble of 4s and 3s, with occasional 0s. Dry as these figures may have been, as studies of elevation they were giving raptures of joy, or depressions of agony, to the Amateur Rifle Club. A careful study of these numerals, and their analyses, extending over many months, won the match. Not a shot has been fired by the experts, those of, or expecting to be of the team, which has not been noted or studied by their Captain, Col. Wingate. The machinery which guided the team may be briefly described as follows: Men were squadded on two targets on the following system: The first two men were selected by the Captain who in his opinion possessed the soundest judgment as to elevations and wind. These men were Messrs. Fulton and Gildersleeve. The men who were to shoot last were chosen with a view to their nerve and steadiness, with the idea, as it eventually proved, that on the last man might depend the issue of the match. These posts of honor were confided to Messers. Dakin and Bodine. Their responsibility was big, because rifle shooting, even after a marksman gets out of all the technical entanglements of elevation and wind, is after all a thing of pure nerve. A good rifleman in a team must be as certain on shot No. 1 as on shot No. 45. Members of the reserve were stationed at each firing point with glasses, keeping constant watch over the wind, observing the flags and informing the shooters of every fluctuation. Winds blow sometimes in eddies. There may be no wind at the shooting point and plenty of it half-way; and it must be remembered that at 1,000 yards, a ball rises somewhere between thirty-five and forty feet before falling on the target. At the commencement of the firing at each distance, consultation was held between the team and their captain, as to what should be the elevation and the allowance for wind. These points having been decided upon, all the glasses were directed on the target, covering top, centre, and bottom, above the target on the bank, and below it, in order to determine absolutely where the first ball struck. Of course it would have been terrible if the first shot had not been on the target at all, but even if off, to find out where it really had gone might correct other shots, and not leave their captain in the dark. When, then, the first shot was "on," even if not a bull's eye, the Captain was able to give the proper elevations, or make corrections if necessary. The result, then, of the first shot was tested as to accuracy by the second shot, and then the absolute elevations for that peculiar distance was fixed, because the two men first firing, say Messrs. Fulton and Gildersleeve, were so well known to be steady that all chances of future errors were eliminated. During the match, however, elevations and allowances for wind were constantly varying a little under instructions. Each man shooting was expected to keep his eyes about him, and, when leaving his stand, he informed the man who took his place whether the wind had changed so as to require any alteration of sights. Two powerful glasses were all the time kept fixed on the targets, so that where the shot struck was instantly seen and reported. These target astronomers who saw the bullet stars, marked rapidly on a miniature card-board target the exact position of the shot, and these were handed to the marksmen, thus saving them the strain on their eyes and the anxiety and flutter which might arise from their waiting to see the regular marking at the butts. No sooner had the ball struck than the rifleman knew where it was, and, with his card in hand showing him his last shot, he could not be confused as to prior shots. In order that the Captain of the team might know exactly how he stood, it was the business of two of the reserve to go up and down the line of fire and keep the chief constantly informed. It is a popular error to suppose that Capt. Bodine was not acquainted with the position of affairs. This stanchest of our riflemen knew perfectly well all that depended on his last shot, and he was fully equal to the occasion. At the butts there were two men from each team to examine shots on the target in case of a dispute. One shot (it is not necessary to state on which side) came very nearly winning or losing the match. It was questionable whether it was a centre or a miss. Very close inspection found that the point of the bullet was in the centre, and a 3 was very rightly scored, which might, without close examination, have been thought to have been a duck's egg.

The quantity of powder used in the Remington and Sharpe rifles differs. The Remington uses ninety grains, the Sharpe ninety-five. The weight of the balls, almost similar, is 550 grains. It seems as if it was better for large, heavy men to use full charges, as they can stand the recoil better than would slighter built men. Questions of individual physique have something to do with position. A man with long arms can hold his gun steadily while lying on his stomach, while a person of frailer build shoots often better when lying on his back. One very curious prophecy was most oracularly given long before the composition or selection of the American team, and that was that no black-eyed man would be in the team. The judgment, strange to say, proved correct. There were no black-eyed men in the team; there were blue-eyes and gray, and greenish and hazel eyes, but no black ones.

The score made by Lieut. H. Fulton, at the different ranges, is unparalleled since rifle shooting commenced. One hundred and sixty-four points have been made and, we believe, recorded, 163 were made by Mr. Rigby, 166 are stated to have been scored, though not in an official score, but 171, Lieut. Fulton's score, has surpassed any one's score by certainly five points. Whether this gentleman, the most expert of all the riflemen of the world, can beat his own rifle record remains yet to be seen. We believe that the most wonderful achievments of mechanical skill have never surpassed the power man has to govern such machines, and that as he is himself the creative power naturally he will control them. We are, then, of the opinion that American riflemen, using American arms, further improved, adapted to scientific rifle shooting, will achieve greater and even more notable triumphs. In this Irish and American match it was not so much a triumph of men as it was undoubtedly a great victory gained by breech-loaders.

A RUNAWAY HUSBAND.

Detective Lilley, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Ernest Smith, aged sixteen, on a warrant in which he stands charged with having abandoned his wife. The prisoner is a pale, sickly-looking youth, while his wife is a woman of twenty-five years and weighs in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. This ill-assorted couple were married in Albany about a year ago, and, as may be imagined, their married life was not a happy one. Smith was unable to support his wife, and this, together with a hasty temper on the part of Mrs. Smith, led to frequent quarrels between them and rendered their life miserable. Ernest claims that his wife was in the habit of chastising him when he failed to earn enough money to support the family. Finally, about two weeks ago, Ernest ran away from his spouse and took refuge with some friends in this City. His wife, discovering his whereabouts, sued out a warrant for his arrest, armed with which she followed her husband. The warrant was served by Detective Lilley, and after the runaway husband was arrested he was given in charge of his wife, who took him back with her to Albany

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union	80⅞
1900	do	80⅞
800	do	80⅝
1900	do	80¾
500	do	80⅞
500	do	80¾
500	do...c.	80¾
100	do	80⅞
500	do...c.	80⅞
1300	do	81
600	do...s3.	81
900	do	81⅛
500	do	81
100	At. & Pac. Pf...b3.	11¾
300	Pacific Mail	49⅞
2200	do	49¾
900	do	49⅝
300	do...s3.	49⅝
800	do	49¾
200	do...b3.	49⅞
600	do	49⅞
800	do...b3.	50
300	do	50⅛
800	Toledo & Wab	34⅛
500	do	34⅜
100	do...s3.	34⅜
200	do	34½
300	do	34⅝
400	St. Paul	34¼
200	do...s3.	34⅜
100	do	34⅜
500	do	34⅝
600	Lake Shore	82¼
900	do	82⅛
1500	do	82
200	do	81⅞
200	do	82
800	do	82⅛
1300	do	82¼
500	do	82⅜
700	do	82½
1600	do	82⅝
300	do...s3.	82⅝
700	Erie	35¼
100	do	35⅜
900	do	35¼
200	Union Pacific	36¾
800	do	36⅝
100	do...c.	36¾
500	do	36¾
800	do	36⅞
1400	do...b3.	37
800	do	37
100	do	36⅞
200	Rock Island	103¾
200	do	103⅞
200	do	104⅛
600	North-west	39⅜
200	do	39½
900	do	39⅝
200	do...s3.	39½
200	do...s3.	39⅝
400	do	39¾
200	do...s5.	39½
200	do	39⅝
200	do	39⅝
200	do...b5.	39¾
400	do...s3.	39¾
300	do	39¾
200	do...s3.	39⅞
200	do...b3.	40
100	do	39⅞
300	do	39⅞
400	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	101⅛
200	do	101⅛
200	do	101½
400	Ohio & Miss	28
100	do	27¾
100	do...b3.	27⅞
100	do...b3.	28
100	do	27⅞
200	do...s3.	27⅞
800	do	28
200	do	28⅛
200	do...c.	28

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$18,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	118¾
1,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.	115⅝
10,000	U.S.5-20R.,'64, b. c.	111⅞
16,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67, 12.	117¼
5,000	U.S. 5s, '81 C., 12.	112⅜
$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115⅞
50,000	do...b.c.	116
500	do...12.	115⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67...c.	116¼
3,500	do	116⅛
1,500	U.S.5-20R.,68.	116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n., x coup	56
1,000	Am. Dock Imp. Co. 7s	98
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n.	106
4,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds	80¾
6,000	do	81
10,000	Chic. & M. 1st	92
5,000	Mor.&E.7s,'71, x int	96
1,000	C.,C.,C.&I.1st.	103¾
1,000	N.Y.C.Im.cou.	110¼
2,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	93
8,000	do	92⅞
4,000	do	93
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	87¾
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	86
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	75⅛
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st.	101½
2,000	Int. 1st	70
3,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d, x int	99¾
8,000	do	99⅞
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st...b.c.	72
1,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st...b.c.	92½
12	Cen. Nat. Bank	99
14	Union Bank	141
30	Met. Bank	131
55	D. & H. Canal	115½
200	W. Un. Tel...b.c.	81
100	do...s3.	80⅞
1200	do	80⅞
500	do	81
100	do...c.	80⅞
1000	do...b3.	81
300	do...b3.	81⅛
900	do	81⅛
300	do...s3.	81¼
700	do...b3.	81¼
1000	do...b3.	81⅛
4100	do	81⅛
200	do...b3.	81½
400	do...c.	81⅛
1200	do...b3.	81⅛
2100	do	81¼
100	U. S. Exp...b.c.	64½
5	Wells-F.Exp.b.c.	79⅝
3500	N. Y. C. & H.b.c. b3	102
100	do	101⅞
3800	do	102
500	do...b3.	102
10	Mich. Central	76½
200	Pac. M. S. S. Co., b.c.	49¾
100	do...s3.	49⅝
500	do	49⅝
100	do...b3.	49⅞
200	do...c.	49¾
100	do	49⅞
400	do...b3.	50
1000	do...b3.	50½
500	do	50⅛
800	do	50⅛
100	do...b4.	50⅜
100	do	50
1000	do	50
100	Erie...b.c.	35⅛
1000	do	35
700	do	34⅞
300	do	35
100	Cleve. & P. Guar., b. c.	87¼
50	Atl.&Pac.Pf..b.c.	12¼
200	do	11½
100	do	11⅜
160	do	11½
700	L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3.	82½
100	do...b3.	82⅝
1000	do	82⅝
1200	do...s3.	82½
600	do	82⅝
6000	do	82¾
500	do	82⅞
100	do...b3.	83
1500	do...s3.	83
1000	do	83⅛
200	do	83¼
100	do	83⅛
1700	do	83⅛
100	do...b3.	83⅛
4700	do	83⅛
300	do	83
400	do	83⅛
100	do...c.	82⅞
400	do	82⅞
300	do	83
700	do	83⅛
1600	do	83
200	do	82⅞
1700	do	82¾
200	Un. Pac...b.c.s3.	36⅞
100	do...b3.	37
300	do...b3.	37
200	do	36⅞
1000	do	37
300	do...b3.	37⅛
2800	do	37⅛
2100	do...b3.	37¼
300	do	37
300	do...s10.	37
100	do	36⅞
100	do...b3.	37
300	do	37
400	C. & N. W...b.c.	39⅞
300	do...b3.	39¾
100	do	39⅞
500	do...s3.	39¾
100	do...s3.	39⅝
100	do	39¾
200	do...s3.	39⅞
100	do...s3.	39⅞
500	do...b3.	40
100	do	39⅞
100	do...b30.	39¾
100	do	39⅞
100	do...b3.	39⅞
100	do	39⅞
100	do	39¾
300	C. & R. I...b.c.	104
100	do...s3.	103⅞
300	C.,M.&St.P...b.c.	34⅜
100	do...s3.	34⅜
100	do	34⅜
600	do	34¾
300	do	34⅝
400	Tol.,W.&W.b.c.	34⅝
100	do	34⅝
100	do...s3.	34⅝
100	do	34⅝
200	do	34¾
1400	do	34¾
200	do...s3.	34¾
100	do	34⅝
16	Del., L. & W.	107¼
680	do...b.c.	107¼
300	do...b3.	107½
200	do	107¾
300	do	107¼
50	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar...b.c.	90⅛
650	O. & M...b.c.	28
800	do	28⅛
100	C.,C.&I.C...b.c.s4.	12⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	Pacific Mail	49⅞
100	do	50
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞
600	do...b3.	102
500	do...b3.	102⅛
500	do	102⅛
70	do	102
100	Lake Shore	82¾
200	do	82⅝
500	do	82¾
50	do	82½
300	do	82⅝
100	do...b3.	82¾
500	do	82¾
600	do	83
100	do	83⅛
100	North-west...s3.	39⅞
400	do	39⅞
300	do	39⅞
300	do	40
300	West. Union..s3.	81⅛
1100	do	81⅛
500	do...b3.	81¼
50	do	81
100	do	81¼
300	do...s3.	81⅛
500	do	81¼
500	Erie	35⅛
200	do...b3.	35⅞
10	Panama	113
500	Union Pacific	37
400	do...s3.	36⅞
500	do	36⅞
10	N. J. Central	104
100	Tol. & Wab.	34⅝
200	do	34¾
100	do	34⅝
100	do...b4.	34¾
800	do...b3.	34¾
500	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U.S. 5s,'81,R.	112⅜
9,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st...b.c.	72
100	Quick. M. Co.	32⅛
100	do	32
400	Pac. Mail...b. c.	50
100	do	50⅛
300	do...b3.	50¼
300	do	50⅛
100	do...s5.	50
200	do...s3.	50
100	do...c.	50
100	W. U. T...b.c.c.	81¼
100	do	81⅛
1000	do...b3.	81⅜
200	do...s3.	81¼
500	do	81¼
400	do...c.	81¼
800	do	81⅛
300	do	81
200	do...b3.	81⅛
400	Tol. & Wab..b. c.	34⅝
100	do	34½
275	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	102
400	do...b3.	102⅛
15	do	102½
100	do...s3.	102
1600	do	102
10	Amer. Ex...b. c.	60¾
1100	L.S. & M.S..b. c.	83
200	do...c.	83
300	do...s3.	82⅞
600	do	82¾
200	do...s3.	82⅝
900	do	82⅝
20	Del., L. & W.	107⅞
100	Erie...b.c.	35⅛
200	do...b3.	35⅛
200	do	35⅛
200	Un. Pac..b. c. b3.	36⅞
400	do	36⅞
400	do...b30.	37
100	do...b3.	37
100	do	36⅞
500	do	36¾
28	A. & P. Pf...b.c.	11¼
200	C. & N. W...b.c.	39⅞
400	do	39¾
200	do...s3.	39⅝
200	do	39⅝
300	C., M. & S.P...b.c.	34⅜
100	A. & T.H. Pf...b.c.	25
800	Ohio & Miss...b.c.	28
100	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	12¼
300	do	12

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	87½
100	Western Union	81⅛
400	do...s3.	81
300	do	81⅛
100	do...b30.	81⅛
2300	do	81¼
1400	do...b3.	81¼
500	Pacific Mail	50
500	do...s3.	49⅞
100	do...b3.	50
400	do	49⅞
400	do...s5.	49¾
2000	do	49¾
1650	do	49⅝
200	do...b3.	49¾
400	do	49¾
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞
505	do	102
1000	do	102⅛
200	do...b3.	102¼
100	do...b3.	102⅛
800	do	102⅛
100	Harlem	128½
300	do...c.	128½
2000	Lake Shore..s3.	82½
200	do...a	82⅝
200	do...c.	82¾
700	do	82⅞
4700	do	82½
300	do...b3.	82¾
600	do	82⅞
200	do	82¾
500	do...b3.	82⅞
500	do	82¾
200	Erie	35⅛
100	do	35
500	North-west	39⅝
200	do...u. r. c.	39½
100	do	39⅞
100	do...u. r.	39⅞
100	do	40
400	do...b2.	40
200	do	39⅞
200	North-west. Pref.	56
300	Rock Island..b3.	103⅞
300	Union Pacific.b3.	36⅞
300	do	36¾
500	do	36⅞
1000	do	37
100	do...b3.	37
100	St. Paul Pref.	52¾
100	Bos., H. & E.	1¼
100	Chi., B. & Q.	103
200	Tol. & Wab.	34⅝
100	do...b3.	34½
200	do...s3.	34⅝
500	do	34⅝
200	do	34⅝
100	do	34¾
300	do	34⅝
100	Oh. & Miss.u. r. c.	28⅛
200	do	28⅛
250	C., C. & I. C.	11¾
100	do...b3.	11¾
100	do	12
100	do	11⅞
100	do	12
200	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	11½

SATURDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

This has been a rather quiet day in speculative circles, and the Wall street markets especially have been characterized by a Conservative temper both in the tone and volume of the business transacted. There were no further commercial or financial embarrassments reported to-day, with the exception of a very vague rumor involving a well-known up-town Dry Goods importing house; but this latter story lacked confirmation up to the close of business. In regard to the banking-house of which we made mention yesterday, there is no new development, beyond the fact that it is quite currently reported that a loan of $400,000 has been negotiated by the firm with which to clear away the extensive obligations. All the creditors have thus far shown a spirit of forbearance which does them honor, and which should realize to them, as well as to those more directly concerned, a satisfactory release from impending difficulties. The Weekly Bank Statement is the first, since the new Currency law went into operation, to show any important comparative diminution of the reserve, which is down $2,396,275. The excess of reserve above the legal requirements is still large, however, footing up $23,108,825. The following are the changes since last week:

	Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.	
Loans	$279,539,400	$281,277,000	Inc. $1,737,600
Specie	18,919,900	18,374,200	Dec. 545,700
Circulation	25,625,800	25,419,600	Dec. 206,200
Deposits	236,460,800	236,925,900	Inc. 465,100
Legal tender	65,700,400	63,966,100	Dec. 1,734,300

There was a further reduction in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, the sales aggregating 181,399 shares; but this was partly due to the absence of numerous operators at the Jerome Park races. Lake Shore and Western Union led, in point of activity, 50,550 shares of the former and 35,850 shares of the latter having changed hands. Of Union Pacific 19,100 shares were sold; of Pacific Mail, 18,600; of New-York Central, 15,565; of North-western Common, 12,200; of Wabash, 8,800, and of Erie, 6,100 shares. At the opening prices showed no special change as compared with the close yesterday, but before the call Lake Shore fell off from 82¼ to 81⅞ and rose to 82⅝. North-west Common rose from 39⅜ to 40, reacted to 39⅝ and rallied to 38⅞. Rock Island advanced from 103¾ to 104⅛, Union Pacific from 36⅝ to 37, Pacific Mail from 49⅝ to 50⅛ and Western Union from 80¾ to 81⅛. At the First Board there was a further improvement in the general list; Lake Shore reached 83¼, N. Y. Central 102, Union Pacific 37¼, Ohio and Mississippi 28⅛, Wabash 34⅞, Pacific Mail 50¼, and Western Union 81⅛. In some instances these were the highest prices made during the day. N. Y. Central was a marked exception, advancing to 102⅜. Lake Shore reacted to 82½, and still later reached 82⅞. North-West Common fell off to 39½, and afterward recovered to 40. Western Union reacted to 81 and Pacific Mail to 49⅝, but both closed firmer. Erie was weak to-day, and declined from 35⅜ to 34⅞, with latest transactions at 35⅛@35. The light "fancy" C. C. and I. C. declined sharply from 12½ to 11¾, with latest transactions at ¼ per cent. recovery. The general market was firm in tone at the close.

Government Bonds were moderately active early in the day, but dull in the afternoon, in the absence of any regular late board, as usual on Saturday. The market was quite firm in tone, and the dealings about equally distributed between the coupon and registered issues. In the Railway Mortgages there was no special change in prices, with the exception of Union Pacific and C., C. and I. C. Firsts, the former having declined to 87½ and the latter to 72. Central Pacifics sold at 92⅞@93, Union Pacific Land Grants at 86, and Sinking Funds, 75⅛. New-York Central First Coupon brought 110¼. Albany and Susquehanna First sold at 99¾@99⅞, ex interest. There was only one transaction in State Bonds—$10,000 Tennessee New, ex coupon, at 56. City Bank Shares were steady, with sales in small lots. Union sold at 141, Central National at 99, and Metropolitan at 131. The Money Market was exceedingly easy and well supplied with loanable funds. The rates were steady and uniform throughout the day, borrowers having supplied their requirements at 2@3 ⅌ cent. The demand for discounts was moderate at 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. for strictly prime mercantile paper. There was a smaller business in Sterling Exchange than yesterday, but without any change either in nominal or actual business rates. The Gold Speculation was animated at the opening, when sales were made at 110⅜@110¼, but the active motive soon died out, and the price gradually receded to 110, the closing quotation. There was a good supply of cash gold, and holders paid from 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. to have balances carried. Some loans were made free of interest to either borrower or lender.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed to-day on Government account $10,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $17,000 for interest. The interest payments for the week were $198,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $207,000; for the week, $2,386,000.

The latest quotations of prices to-day compare as follows with those of Friday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 3.

	Friday.	Saturday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117	117⅛
American Gold	110¼	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 84½@$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101½	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
Pacific Mail	50	49¾
St. Paul Common	34⅜	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	52⅞	52¾
Western Union	80⅞	81¼
Union Pacific	36½	37
Lake Shore	82	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	34½	34½
North-western Common	39½	39⅞
North-western Preferred	56½	56
Delaware and Lackawanna	107¾	107¼
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	104⅛
Panama	114	114
Erie	35¼	35
Ohio and Mississippi	28	28⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	12⅝	12
Harlem	128	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅜	101⅜	15,565
Harlem	128½	128	400
Erie	35⅜	34⅞	6,100
Lake Shore	83¼	81⅞	50,550
Wabash	34⅞	34¼	8,800
North-western	40	39⅜	12,200
North-western Pref	56	56	200
Rock Island	104⅛	103¾	1,300
Fort Wayne	90½	90½	50
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅝	34⅜	2,900
Milwaukee & St.Paul Pref.	52¾	52¾	100
Pittsburg	87¼	87¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	107½	107¼	1,416
New-Jersey Central	104	104	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103	103	100
Michigan Central	76½	76½	10
Union Pacific	37¼	36⅝	19,100
Del. & Hudson Canal	115½	115½	55
C., C. & Indiana Central	12½	12¼	1,250
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	27¾	5,450
Bos., Hart. & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Western Union	81½	80¾	35,850
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12¼	11¼	778
Pacific Mail	50¼	49⅝	18,600
Quicksilver	32⅛	32	200
Wells-Fargo Express	79⅝	79⅝	5
Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	60¾	60¾	10
United States Express	64½	64½	100
Alton & Terre Haute	25	25	100
Total sales			181,399

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅜	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117	117¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109⅝	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅞	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111⅝	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new Coupons	115⅞	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅛	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅛	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	93	93¼
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$27,171,000
Gold balances	1,703,233
Currency balances	1,925,752

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$96,625,885
Currency balances	4,066,716
Gold exchanges	4,957,703
Gold balances	682,269

The Clearing-house transactions for the week are as follows:

Currency exchanges	$516,055,766
Currency balances	23,169,361
Gold exchanges	46,646,660
Gold balances	8,334,343

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	103½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	99½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50
Chic. & Alton In	93½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	105
St. L., J. & C. 1st	92
Chic., B.& Q.8 ⅌c.1st.	110
Chi., R. I. & Pac	106
Cen. R.of N. J. 1st n.	106
Cen. R. of N.J.C.C.	103
Lake Shore D. bds	[illegible]
L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st	97
L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d	91½
L. S. Cons. Reg. 2d	92
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	99
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	108
N. J. So. 1st 6s	30
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99⅞
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½
M. & St.P. 1st 7s P.D.	104
M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	75
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	75
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	75
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	101
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	95
Chic.& N.W.C.g.bs.	81
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101½
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101
Chic. & Mil. 1st	99
C.,C.,C.&I. 1st 7s S.F.	103½
Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Del., L. & W. 2d	105½
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	107½
Morris & E. 1st	107¼
Morris & E. 2d	102
Morris & E., 1900	90
Morris & E. C.	90
Morris & E.7s of '71.	95½
Erie 1st Ext.	103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95½
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	106
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77¼
D. & Sioux. C. 1st	92½
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	92½
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	101¼
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ ct.	105
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96
C., P. & A., O. bds.	100
C., P. & A., N. bds.	96½
Det., M. & T. bds.	97
Buff. & Erie, N. bds.	97
Buff. & St. Line 7s	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	[illegible]
Hud.R.7s 2d S.F.'85.	[illegible]
Har. 1st 7s C.	[illegible]
Har. 1st 7s R.	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	[illegible]
Ohio & Miss. Con.	91½
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92⅞
West. Pac. bs.	84
Union Pac. 1st bds.	87½
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	86
Union P. In. p. due.	90
Union Pac. S. F.	75⅛
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	90
P., F. W. & C. 2d	103
P., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101⅛
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	90
Col., C. & Ind. C.1st.	73
Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	30
St. L. & I. M. 1st	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Belle. & S.I.R.1st.8s.	99
T., P. & W., E. D.	80
T., P. & W., W. D.	74
Tol., Peo. & W.C.7s.	50
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	87
Tol. & W.1st St.L.D.	78
Tol. & Wab.2d	73½
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	58
Han. & N. 1st	75
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
Ills. & So. I. 1st	55

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	111
Connecticut 6s	103
Indiana 5s	101
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	101
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	101
Ill. War Loan	101
Kentucky 6s	100
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102⅝
Michigan 6s, '83	102⅝
Michigan 7s, '90	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94½
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	91
H. & St. Jo. due '87.	91
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n.	107⅞
N. Y. c. B'y L'n	107⅞
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75.	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77.	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78.	112
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87.	114
N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	114
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.	114
N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.	116
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75.	110
N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76.	110
N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Jan. and July	40
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., April and Oct.	40
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66.	15
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '68.	14
N. C. N. B's, J. & J.	10
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	103
R. I. 6s	103
S. C. F. Act, '66	17
S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	17
S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	17
S. C. 7s of '88	17
S. C. Non-F. Bds.	6½
Tennessee 6s, old	74
Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.	56¼
Tenn. 6s, new Bds.	74
Tenn. 6s, n. B. Ex C.	55½
Tenn. 6s, n. B., n. s.,	55
Texas 10s of '76	95½
Va. 6s, old	35
Va. 6s, new Bs, '66	35
Va. 6s, new Bs, '67	35
Va. 6s, Con. Bs.	52½
Va. 6s, Con. B., 2d S.	40
Va. 6s, Def. Bs.	9½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	114
Bank. & Bro. Ass'n	75
Central National	98
Chatham	130
Chemical	1500
City	300
Commerce	112
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fulton	140
Hanover	100
Irving	130
Manhattan	149
Merchants'	118
Merchants' Exchange	100
Metropolitan	131
New-York	122
New-York County	202
North America	90
Pacific	163
Park	135
People's	140
Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 3.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103⅞	104
Camden and Amboy	125¾	126
Pennsylvania	54⅜	54⅞
Reading	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14½	14⅞
Northern Central	32½	32⅞
Lehigh Navigation	47	47¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¼	97½

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 32¼@32½. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 62f. 45c. 4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 28,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were sold after the regular close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,800 bales were American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 36s. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 66s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Lard, 65s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 8d.

LONDON, Oct. 3—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Evening.—Sperm Oil, £104 ⅌ tun.

SUIT AGAINST THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Some time ago suit was brought in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and Jay Cooke, and William B. Ogden, by Elijah Myers, a bondholder of the Company. The object of the suit was to compel Jay Cooke and William B. Ogden, as trustees of the bondholders, to sell the lands of the company, under the mortgage given by them to secure the bonds, as the interest on them had not been paid. The suit was also brought to enjoin the company from issuing any more seven-thirty bonds, they having stipulated with the bondholders not to issue more than $30,000,000 of that description. Motion was afterward made in the Supreme Court, by the counsel for the defendants to have the suit remanded to the United States Circuit Court, and the motion was granted by Judge Donohue. Yesterday, a motion was made in the United States Circuit Court by the cousel for the plaintiff, before Judge Blatchford, to have the case sent back to the Supreme Court, on the following grounds:

First—That there was no petition in court.

Second—That the bond was not "good and sufficient security," and was not within the purview of the statute.

Third—There was no liability, nor alleged liability, charged against the corporation defendants.

Fourth—The order of removal did not work a removal as to Jay Cooke and William B. Ogden, the Trustees.

Fifth—That the act was unconstitutional.

Sixth—That the Railroad Company is not a corporation, not having complied with the requirements of its charter.

Seventh—That by reason of non-compliance with the law of 1868, an order declaring the cause as not in the United States Circuit Court should be given.

Eighth—If the cause be decided to be in the United States Circuit Court, then the cause should be split, and the right should be given to pursue Jay Cooke and William B. Ogden in the Supreme Court, and the Railroad Company in the United States Court.

After hearing the arguments of the counsel on both sides Judge Blatchford took the papers, and reserved his decision.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The business transactions at the Produce Exchange during the past month were as follows: The Exchange was open for twenty-six days, and fifty-six meetings were held. Of these one by the Exchange, five by the Board of Managers, ten by the Arbitration Committee, and thirteen by the Complaint Committee. Sixteen new members were approved, and twenty-five qualified by transfer of certificates. Two members died, and 625 visitors were admitted. The receipts of the month were $2,933 67.

The Produce Exchange Base-ball Club will play a game upon the Capitoline Grounds Monday, with a selected ten from Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Committee on Naval Stores of the Produce Exchange, held Oct. 2, 1874, arrangements were made with Mr. Beling, the Inspector, to inspect the stowage of cargoes of turpentine when called upon, either in Wilmington or Charleston, providing said cargoes have not been sold under inspection, the fee for the same to be five cents per barrel.

THE PRODUCE EXPORTS.

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, were as follows:

By the steamer Batavia, for Liverpool—2,000 bxs. Cheese, 24,600 bushels Corn, 15,732 bushels Wheat, 650 bales Cotton, 33 bbls. Apples.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—2,559 Hides, 306 bales Leather, 15,118 bushels Wheat, 13 cases Skins, 10,352 bxs. Cheese, 150 bbls. Tongues, 389 bbls. Apples, 1,500 bags Oil-cake, 118 bales Hemp, 869 bxs. Bacon, 1,344 bales Cotton, 24,611 bushels Corn, 528 bales Hops, 976 pks. Hides, 569 slabs Spelter.

By the steamer City of Chester, for Liverpool—200 bbls. Peas, 8 cases Buttons, 73 cases Copper Plates, 458 bbls. Apples, 8 cases Spokes, &c., 24 bbls. Disks, 13,170 bxs. Cheese, 250 casks Skins, 1,844 bxs. Bacon, 41 tcs. Lard, 1,270 bales Cotton.

By the bark Mattea, for Ancona, &c.—18,124 cases Petroleum.

By the bark Maria, for Constantinople—10,902 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Aurelie, for Marseilles—4,901 cases Refined Petroleum, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum.

By the steamer Victoria, for Glasgow—18 bxs. Machinery, 982 bags Oil-cake, 98 puncheons Syrup, 347 cases Woodware, 10 hhds. Lard Oil, 27 pks. Sperm Oil, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 13 tcs. Tobacco, 10 hhds. Tallow, 30 bxs. Handles, 330 bundles Hides, 308 pks. Butter, 5,789 bbls. Flour, 705 bxs. Cheese, 44,316 bushels Wheat, 25 cases Drugs, 25 cases Extract, 10 cases Essential Oil, 22 bales Hops, 70 tcs. Beef, 32 bales Hair, 453 bbls. Apples, 4 bxs. Hams.

By the steamer Pereire, for Havre—3 cases Feathers, 99 bales Cotton, 44 cases Sewing-machines, 12 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 25 casks Potash, 46 casks Copper, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 40 bbls. Pearl Ash, 8,647 lbs. Whalebone, 224 Hoofs, 1,214 bales Hides, 655 tcs. Lard, 12 cases Tobacco, 81 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark Josephine Martin, for Havre—3,047 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Angiolina Bonardi, for Cork—33,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Switzerland, for Antwerp—17 logs Wood, 72 bags Coffee, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 62,855 bushels Wheat, 54 cases Tobacco, 1,769 tcs. Lard, 50 rolls Leather, 639 Hides, 6 cases Candles, 1,591 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer America, for Bremen—1,724 bxs. Cheese, 132 hhds. Tobacco, 223 cases Tobacco, 25 bales Tobacco, 1 Piano, 200 tcs. Lard, 43 hhds. Asphaltum, 345 bales Hops, 8 bales Hemp, 18 cases clocks, 4 cases Cigars, 45 bales Leather, 170 bxs. Bacon, 100 pks. Tea, 180 tcs. Beef, 35 pks. Hardware, 1,287 bags Rye, 628 sacks Ore, 370 bbls. Resin, 150 bxs. Extract, 159 ceroons Tobacco, 8 bags Coffee, 99 Hides, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs.

ROME'S COLOSSEUM.

INTERESTING RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS.

OLD-TIME ENTERTAINMENTS—RECENT DISCOVERIES—THE USES OF THE ARENA.

Roman Correspondence of the London Times.

The excavations in the Colosseum have now reached a certain degree of completion, and far exceed in general interest any of the important works of exploration which, since the commencement of this century, have restored so much of the remains of the ancient city to light. Every Sunday and holy day afternoon numbers of people of all classes flock there to examine, discuss, and gaze in wondering admiration at the gigantic constructions gradually being disinterred, so colossal in their dimensions as almost to throw into the shade that portion of the edifice which, for the last six centuries at least, has been looked upon as fully justifying its name of Colossus among buildings.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that what is now being revealed excites as much wonder in all who look upon it for the first time as the building in all its integrity did in the Saxon pilgrims when they burst forth with the well-known exclamation recorded by the Venerable Bede. But it is no mere massive foundation which has been laid bare; it is no less than twenty-one feet of the interior of the edifice itself—buried till now under a mass of accumulation—which has been restored to light, and with it much is made clear that has hitherto puzzled both the learned and unlearned alike. Until now the Colosseum has been an unsolved riddle in many respects. We knew that it was built for the exhibition of wild animals at a place where they could be shown in numbers to the people, and where they could be hunted and made to fight with each other or with men; that gladiatorial shows on an enormous scale were given here, and that many martyrs testified with their blood on the arena. The ranges of seats rising one above the other could be fully recognized, utterly ruined as they are, and the admirable arrangement of the eighty different flights of steps, intersecting and yet not interfering with each other as they conducted to the seats, could be perfectly understood. But how were the animals brought into the arena? Where were they kept? What was the stage mechanism of this enormous amphitheatre? These are questions asked by all, but which have never been answered except by imperfect explanations founded on conjecture. We may accept the explanation that the animals were kept in great *vivaria* on the Cœlian and near the Porta Maggiore, but that they were brought thence into the amphitheatre in cages was far from satisfactory. To test this by one of many records: How, if they were introduced in cages, could 100 lions have bounded together upon the arena with a roar which made the building shake, as we are told by Vopiscus was the case during the games given by the Emperor Probus? And then what confusion there must have been outside, or, rather, how was confusion prevented between the actors and the audience on their way into the building, between, on the one hand, the thousands flocking into the amphitheatre, together with the many thousands more who, not fortunate enough to obtain tickets, gathered in the open area around for the excitement of listening to the rousing of the animals, the cries of the victims, and the shouts of the spectators; and on the other, the bands of gladiators with all the multitude of men requisite to guard a number of savage beasts maddened by hunger. The edifice was surrounded by a portico divided into eighty arches, every arch, with the exception of two only, forming an entrance to the seats, including the *pulvinaria*; the numbers corresponding to the tickets are still visible on the keystones of those remaining. The two arches, one at each end of the longer axis, were supposed to be the only part reserved for the entrance of the gladiators and the animals; but, with a public entrance through the arch on each side of these, it was difficult to understand how so circumscribed an area—however well it might have been railed off—could have been sufficient for all the work "between the wings," for the entry of the army of men and the hundreds of wild beasts and the exit of the dead of whichever kind. These are problems which have puzzled all who have considered the subject however slightly, but which these excavations have now completely solved.

At the beginning of this century extensive excavations were made on the arena, but with no other result than to increase the difficulties they were intended to remove. Immediately beneath the modern surface a network of walls was found intersecting the area in various directions. Some maintained that these were constructions of a late period, superimposed upon the arena, while others insisted that they were subterranean, and formed the dens in which the animals were kept, and the corridors through which they were introduced upon the level above. A furious controversy was carried on; but, as the construction of the Roman buildings was a subject then but imperfectly understood, no authoritative conclusion was arrived at; and as the place, during the rainy seasons, got flooded with water, which, remaining stagnant and slowly evaporating, became a cause of unhealthiness to the city, the excavation was filled in again in 1813, after having remained open for about ten years. Some months ago Signor Rosa determined to make another attempt to clear up the mystery. No sooner had he set his men to work than a loud cry of pious horror was raised. A sacrilegious Government, hating all holy things, had dared to disturb the ground sanctified by the blood of the earliest martyrs. The columns of the clerical journals were filled with vehement remonstrances; processions were made and indignation meetings were held in the Colosseum, which resulted in ladies of distinction being taken to the *Quæstura*, and religious services were commenced in expiation of the work of sacrilege. It was to no purpose that people were reminded that similar excavations had been made in the time of Pius VII., and, in fact, commenced by his orders. It was insisted that the substructions of the arena had then been found, that its level was that which had just been broken, and that to disturb it again was an act of gross impiety. But Signor Rosa was firm in his opinion that the spot made holy by the blood of the martyrs lay hidden, like many other truths, beneath a heap of modern rubbish venerated in its stead. He continued his work, regardless of remonstrance, and now, twenty-one feet below what has so long been looked upon by many as the arena, he has discovered its veritable level paved with *opus spicatum*, or herring-bone work, and leading from it a series of enormous corridors, with immense chambers, where the business of the amphitheatre was prepared—the "behind the scenes," in fact. He has gone deeper than the first excavations were carried; and it is now evident that they were confined to the ellipse within the Podium.

We must wait until the entire area of the arena is cleared before it can be positively decided whether the constructions superimposed upon it are remains of the work of the Frangipani, who converted the Colosseum into a fortress, or if they were built, as it is quite possible, to raise the arena above its original level. In the mean time, however, there can no longer be any doubt that, for whatever purpose they were constructed, they are the work of a very late period, and have nothing whatever to do with the edifice as originally built by the Flavian Emperors, and as it must have remained for a considerable period. We may therefore dismiss them for the present.

It was generally supposed that the low wall at the back of the "stations," which were erected in the middle of the last century, was the front of the Podium; but it is now found that those stations stood on its level, that the wall behind them was the back and not the front, and that a platform 3 metres 70 centimetres in width extends from it to the edge overlooking the arena seven metres below. From the front of the Podium, at about two-thirds down to the level of the arena, a series of gigantic brackets of travertine project at regular intervals, and evidently extend along the entire circuit. On clearing the front of the Podium down to the level of the arena, at the end of the larger axis of the ellipse towards the Lateran, three great archways were found, opening under it from the arena, but completely filled with an accumulation of solid clay, such as would be deposited by an inundation of the Tiber. The side archways measure 3 metres 85 centimetres in width, and that in the centre 2 metres 28 centimetres. Opening the middle archway, it was found to be a corridor extending from the amphitheatre. As the excavators tunneled along it they disclosed one after the other a series of flat arches, perhaps I should say architraves, massively constructed of great blocks of travertine, and held together by colossal keystones. This corridor, continuing in a straight line, has been cleared to the length of 100 metres, without the termination having yet been found; but at the distance of 85 metres from the arena, and about 12 beyond the exterior of the edifice, another corridor of the same dimensions branches off from it to the right, in the direction of the caverns on the Cœlian, believed to have been a *vivarium*. Exploration was then commenced through the side archways, and they were also found to be the openings of corridors radiating from that in the middle, to the length, however, of only 24 metres, when they turn at right angles, the one to the right, and the other to the left, and communicate with the long corridor between them; the ground plan being that of a blunt wedge with the end toward the arena, or of a dovetail with the end from it. I may remark here that the floor of the side corridors is on a level with the arena, while that in the centre is about one metre higher.

One great advantage the Government possesses in having a man like Signor Rosa at the head of the Executional Department is that, being an engineer of no inconsiderable skill, he goes to work in a thoroughly scientific manner. Having created a sufficiently large receptacle where water could gather, he lost no time in taking the requisite precautions against the first spell of wet weather inundating the excavation and interrupting his work, to say nothing of its possibly causing malaria. Considering that naval shows having been given in the amphitheatre implied the necessary arrangements not only for flooding the arena, but also for letting off the water afterward, he commenced excavations still deeper, and soon found a well-built *cloaca*, about two metres in height, immediately beneath the long corridor I have mentioned, and a mouth opening with it between the floor of this corridor and that of the arena, into several bars of the metal grating to prevent solid bodies washing down still *in situ*. This *cloaca* has been sufficiently cleared to provide an outlet for any water that might accumulate, and is in itself a solution of the somewhat debated question whether the amphitheatre was used for a *naumachia* or not. When the side corridors were entirely cleared, a series of circular holes from seventeen to thirty centimetres in diameter were found along the central line of each. On examination these proved to be large sockets of solid golden-colored bronze. Each is a block of metal forty-one centimetres square, with dovetails projecting on two sides to hold them firm on the blocks of stone into which they are set, the depth of the sockets being from twenty-five to thirty centimetres, and each having a convex bottom.

Signor Rosa is of opinion that these side corridors were, so to say, the docks for the galleys used in the naval shows, and that the sockets were to hold upright posts to which they could be moored and kept erect till there was sufficient water for them to float. Considering, however, that in each corridor of 24 metres in length there are six of these sockets, at distances apart gradually lessening from 4 metres 80 centimetres at the opening to 2 metres 50 centimetres at the end, this can scarcely be possible, and I am inclined to think, as the sockets have all the appearance of having been made for pivots to turn in them, that they mark the positions of swing gates, which, when closed, formed so many pens, one behind the other, from which groups of animals could be let loose in succession on the arena; that the animals were brought through the long central passage, and by the side communications into the lateral corridors as far as the first gate, which was closed; that having been driven up to this, the second gate was closed upon them; that others were then led or driven in, and the third gate closed, and so on to the sixth, and that these gates were swung open in succession at the proper time for letting the beasts loose in the arena. This could be done with ropes, or a man forcing one corner of the gate back to let the animals escape by the other could take shelter behind it as it revolved. As I have mentioned, these corridors were filled with solid clay, no doubt deposited during inundations of the Tiber, the water washing back through the *cloacæ*, as it does now when the Pantheon is flooded, and, from these great bronze sockets being *in situ*, and no holes having been made in the walls here, as in the upper part of the building, to abstract the metal clamps, it is evident that this portion of the Amphitheatre must have become covered with deposit at a comparatively early period, possibly also immediately after an exhibition of animals had been given, and before all the bodies of those slaughtered had been removed, for a number of bones of wild beasts were found in one of the corridors.

Describing the end of the longer axis of the building toward the Lateran where these discoveries have been made as the east end—it is very nearly—your readers will understand me when I say that the whole of the front of the Podium has been cleared as far as the northern end of the lesser axis—that toward the Esquiline. Here, exactly in a line with the axis, another corridor, corresponding in size to those at the east end, opens from the Arena. This has not yet been cleared, but an opening has been made outside the building, and it is seen to extend inward and outward. There are lateral corridors here, and as there was no *vivarium* to the north, we may suppose this to have been an entrance for the gladiators and *bestiarii* only, and possibly for the removal of the dead bodies.

Considering the perfectly symmetrical plan upon which the Colosseum was built, we may reasonably infer that on the south side toward the Cœlian another corridor will be found corresponding to that on the north; and at the west end toward the Forum three others, or at any rate one other, corresponding to those at the east. Your readers will remember that on the side toward the Cœlian a passage beneath the modern level was known to exist, and, in fact, a portion of it has been open from above for many years, but it passes under the fourth arch from the centre toward the east. From its mosaic pavement and the handsome stucca ornaments found on the vaulting, it is believed to be the private passage built by Commodus, and in which Quintianus made the attempt to assassinate him. The excavation has not been carried sufficiently far on that side to show if it opens on the Arena; but its course is being followed on the outside of the building, and it is seen that, after continuing onward for a short distance, it turns, nearly at a right angle, toward the east in the direction of the branch which turns to the south from the long corridor running eastward. The direction of these passages would seem to indicate their junction at a point further on, so that together they would lead to and from the *vivarium* on the Cœlian; but as it can scarcely be supposed that the decorated corridor of Commodus led to a menagerie—and, in fact, there is no positive authority for the modern conjecture that one was situated there—it is probable that these corridors led to the Gladiatorial schools, the *Ludus Matutiuus* and *Gallicus*, and the *Spoliarium*, *Lantarium*, and *Armamentarium*, mentioned in the Regionary Catalogues. This, however, in the meantime, is but conjecture, and the object of my letter is to report ascertained facts.

These excavations have established beyond doubt that the arena was not a "movable platform," with dens or receptacles below from which the beasts were introduced into it; that the constructions below the modern level which led to and seemed to justify this supposition belong to a very late period; that they are superimposed upon the arena, and, for whatever purpose they were built, are far too small to have contained the larger animals, even singly; that the Arena was a solid floor, and that upon it debouched a number of great corridors, having a series of lateral chambers, sufficiently large to justify the records of the number of animals exhibited together, while the *cloaca* which has been found with a grated opening proves that naval shows were given within the building.

There is no longer any difficulty in understanding all the details connected with the spectacles given in the amphitheatre. The enormous openings yawning upon the arena give a vivid reality to the descriptions of the scenes once enacted within these walls; but little imagination is now wanted to repeople the ranges of seats with the mighty concourse which once filled them, or to appreciate the intense, the breathless expectation with which as the boys who scattered the sand left the arena, the 87,000 spectators listened to the echoing roars of the animals and watched the mouths of those weird, tunnel-like corridors for the first actors to bound upon the scene.

I must not omit to mention the discovery of a number of marble slabs, portions of wall paneling or pavement, on which are some most interesting graphites deeply incised, representing gladiators and scenes on the arena. Some of the figures are as much as 2 feet 6 inches in height. On one slab is a spirited representation of a contest between gladiators or *bestiarii* and tigers; on another, two men with lances are attacking four bears; and on a third what seemed to be a rhinoceros and a hare, evidently illustrating one of those scenes mentioned, if I am not in error, by Ovid, when wild and domestic animals together went through performances to which they had been trained. Some fragments of the marble decorations of the *pulvinaria* have also been found, which look like the arms of great marble chairs, with sphinxes for elbows, and dolphins' heads downward for feet.

BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

Boston has fifty-eight banks, and they pay in semi-annual dividends in October $2,258,500, against $2,412,900 last April, and $2,186,000 a year ago. They pay their entire municipal tax direct to the city at the rate $15 60 per $1,000 of taxable value May 1, which is rated on the market price at that date, and all (except two) make a net dividend free of all taxes, these two deducting the tax from the dividend of each stockholder. The aggregate tax amounts to $1,024,818 60, or an average of 1.97 per cent. on $52,200,000 bank capital, at its par value. Last year the total tax was $768,883 20 and 1.55 per cent., the difference being mainly due to the increased rate of taxation from $12 80 to $15 60 per thousand. The changes in bank dividends from April are mostly in consequence of paying the tax at this time, but in comparison with one year ago, when the tax of 1873 came in, the only real reductions are in the National Bank of Brighton, 6¼ to 5 per cent., Freeman's, 5 to 4½ per cent., and the Second National, six to five per cent. Several others fall off from the April payment to the same per cent. as in October, 1873. The National Security nominally reduces from four to three per cent., but it is the intention to continue this rate quarterly instead of semi-annually. The First Ward National Bank, new June 1, 1873, increased its capital from $200,000 to $300,000 March 6, 1874, and now pays its first dividend of four per cent. on the full amount. The Everett doubled its capital ($200,000 to $400,000) Sept. 1, paying interest on the installments of the new, and the Blackstone will increase from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 Oct. 1. Of the fifty-eight banks three pay seven per cent., four six per cent., sixteen five per cent., three four and a half per cent.; twenty-two four per cent., two three and a half per cent., seven three per cent., and one divides January and July. The average rate is 4.37 per cent., and including taxes, 6.36 per cent. Other dividends payable in Boston at this time amount to $3,182,394, making the total amount thus paid out $5,440,894.

A PICTURE BY COPLEY.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Another of Copley's portraits has been recently rescued from oblivion. It is that of Thomas Fleet, printer, of Boston, who was born in 1732 and died in 1797. He was son of Thomas Fleet and Elizabeth Goose, who were married by Cotton Mather in 1715. They were instrumental in the production of the celebrated *Melodies*, the first edition of which was printed by Thomas Fleet in 1719. The portrait has never been out of the family since it was painted, but has been sadly neglected and abused, and needs to be completely renovated. The writer has known it personally upward of sixty-six years, and it was always thrust aside as a thing of no importance, though known to be a 'Copley.' It was recently found in the cellar of a house belonging to one of the lady's descendants, on Mount Pleasant, in Roxbury. Copley was born in Boston in 1737-8, and was an intimate friend and associate of Fleet, who was born in 1732."

SUICIDES IN HOTELS.

A man named Andrew T. Pickens, supposed to reside in Middleburg, Mass., came to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers street and West Broadway, some days ago, and obtained a room. Yesterday morning the chamber-maid, finding the door of Mr. Pickens' room locked, had it forced open. He was found lying dead on the bed, with an empty laudanum bottle before him.

Paul Tremont, a sailor, lately discharged from the United States Navy, on Wednesday last hired a room at the New-England Hotel, corner of Bowery and Canal street. Yesterday morning he was found dead in bed, having committed suicide by taking laudanum. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

EXCISE STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the business transacted by the Board of Excise during the week ending yesterday: Monday, Sept. 28, two applications, amount received, $60; Tuesday, two applications, amount, $130; Wednesday, four applications, amount, $250; Thursday, two applications, amount, $60; Friday, two applications, amount, $130; total number of applications, ten; total amount, $650; total number of applications since May 1, 2,045; total amount, $146,212 88.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS. A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes. REOPENED SEPT. 23. French classes for ladies three times a week.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway. Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director. The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute. Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS AYRES' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., near 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, HIGHER mathematics, penmanship taught without classes; foreigners' English; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50; backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

FRENCH AND SPANISH TAUGHT THOROUGHly and with a pure pronounciation by an accomplished young lady late from Paris. Address Miss L. A., No. 406 West 28th st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS. BURGESS WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

A GOOD HAND-WRITING TAUGHT IN TEN lessons; success guaranteed. Apply from 3 to 8 o'clock daily at rooms No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st.; book-keeping. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HARVARD GERMAN EVENING CLASSES, corner 6th av. and 42d st., commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; tuition, $10 a quarter. Apply for circulars.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. PROFESSOR J. L. PARRAIN, No. 48 West 11th st.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK. Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c. MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,

No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5TH AV. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 58 PARK AV. For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family. REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17. For circulars or admission, address L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN, No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. FOUNDED A. D., 1820. REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal. No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE, NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK. English, French, German. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olsen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL. The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law. Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS' BUREAU, NO. 67 WEST 35TH st.—Schools and parents promptly supplied with efficient and reliable teachers, especially for languages, music, and drawing. Teachers are commended only when found capable. ALMA E. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st. Open from 10 to 3.

GOVERNESS.—BY A GERMAN LADY, AS GOVerness; thoroughly acquainted with music and French; only refined first-class American families need answer; highest reference given. Address B. H., Box No. 6,025 Post Office, New-York.

VISITING GOVERNESS—FROM BERLIN, WITH excellent references, desires engagements in American families for German and music. Address Miss O. H., No. 56 West 11th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS. EXPERIENCED AND reliable, with excellent reference. Call on or address Mrs. E. A. Powers, south-east corner Lexington av. and 37th st.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggult, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FIFTY CENTS A LESSON.—CONVERSATIONAL German by a North German lady. Address GERMAN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

LECTURES.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES LECTURES AT 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st. The pic-nic of the society and lyceum, which was to take place at Elm Park, 92d st. and 10th av., on Sept. 29, was postponed to Monday, Oct. 5; should it rain, the next fair day.

LECTURE ON "OLIVER GOLDSMITH," by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at Academy of Music, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874. Proceeds of lecture in aid of St. Cecilia's Church, 105th st. Pastor, Rev. H. Flattery. Tickets for sale at Box Office, Academy of Music, every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; also at Pastor's residence, 105th st. and 2d av.; Appleton's, Broadway, &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT

FOR THE WINTER.

Washington sq., n. 5th av.
West 14th st., near 7th av.
East 17th st., near 2d av.
West 19th st., near 5th av.
East 22d st., near B'way.
East 35th st., near Park av.
West 38th st., near 5th av.
East 38th st., near Park av.
West 42d st., near 6th av.
West 49th st., near 5th av.
Madison av., near 39th st.
5th av., near 28th st.
East 10th st., near 5th av.
West 16th st., near 5th av.
West 18th st., near 5th av.
West 21st st., near 5th av.
East 30th st., near 5th av.
West 35th st., near 5th av.
West 38th st., near 7th av.
West 34th st., near 7th av.
West 45th st., near 5th av.
Lexington av., near 47th st.
5th av., near 29th st.
5th av., near 36th st.

Also, several first-class houses to rent by the year or eighteen months. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON 20TH ST., NEAR 9th av., good neighborhood, a three-story and attic, high-stoop brown-stone-front house, nicely and well furnished, at $250 a month, from now to 1st May, 1876, for a private family, or a strictly first-class boarding-house. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 273 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NYACK ON the Hudson, together with horses, carriage, sleigh, &c. The house is replete with every city convenience, and the view extensive and beautiful. Rent, to May next, very low. Address Box No. 112 Post Office.

AN ELEGANT, MODERN, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, unfurnished, in East 73d st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Park entrance, to rent low until next August. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET.—A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY will rent his flat, corner of 5th av. and East 28th st., furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 1 East 28th st.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED.—A LARGE THREE-story French-roof dwelling, pleasantly located near entrance to Prospect Park; well furnished; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars and permit, call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.
AT ONCE FOR THE WINTER,
A finely furnished, well-located house. Rent about $500 per month.
Address Post Office Box No. 719.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED OR PARTLY FURnished house, with carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures, between Lexington and 6th avs., and below 50th st.; rent not to exceed $3,000. Address HOUSE, box No. 112 *Times* Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY,

HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS.

About one mile north of High Bridge. Water Grants. More than 150 LOTS on these heights have been sold since the Panic. The remainder, comprising some of the choicest, is now offered in small plots at private sale by the owners at very LOW PRICES and on very EASY TERMS. The High Bridge boats stop at the foot of the property, and the Hudson River Railroad trains at Morris' Dock. Time from 42d st., twenty-two minutes. These large sales, (amounting to upwards of $75,000) made at a time of real estate depression, like the present, prove the attractions of this new locality, and its REAL CHEAPNESS, as well as SPECULATIVE and PRESENT value. Parties to visit the ground will leave the office, No. 34 Pine st., at 2 P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The beauty of the views will alone repay a visit. Maps, &c. can be had at the office of G. A. SACCHI, or E. G. BURLING, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

A.—FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS CABinet-finished dwellings, with extension, private stairs, dining-rooms, &c., on 5th av., between 40th and 41st sts. A visit to the houses will convince whoever may call that a large dwelling can be put on a small lot. For particulars apply on the premises from 10 to 12 A. M., or of WILLIAM B. PETTIT, No. 319 West 37th st.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW 25 to 35-foot dwellings cheap!!!—No. 5 East 44th st., No. 15 East 48th st., No. 1 East 53d st., and No. 18 West 53d st., No. 41 West 56th st., No. 18 East 57th st., and No. 7 West 57th st.; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 746, 781; extensions, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, A cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground and convenient to horse or steam cars; neighborhood first-class; terms easy. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone 25-foot house, on the northerly side of 34th st., close to 5th av. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed; in perfect order; with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c. Location convenient and first class. Price low, terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS CABinet-finish dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, only $20,000; also, No. 308 West 58th st., or will be rented, with or without furniture. Apply on premises. WM. BEDELL.

FIRST-CLASS, ELEGANTLY-BUILT, WELL planned, and finished brown-stone houses, furnished and unfurnished, for sale and to let, at moderate rent, on the avenues and side streets. Further particulars and permits of CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 4 Park Place.

TO LOAN

At once a sum of $10,000 on bond and mortgage on City property. S. C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—DESIRABLE FIRST-class high-stoop well-arranged 20-foot brown-stone dwelling; frescoed, superb order, &c.; only $25,900; easy terms; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

$1,500.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house to rent, near Stuyvesant square; all improvements; very good order; most desirable residence. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet wood; all latest improvements; electric bells; an inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 5 West 39th st., near 5th av. Apply to WILLIAM H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton st.

NO. 134 EAST 24TH ST.—FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling, 23x50x100; in good order; will be sold very cheap. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

CORNER HOUSE ON 5TH AVENUE FOR SALE.—Extra width and depth; in splendid order; immediate possession; furnished if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE ELEGANT EXTRA SIZE HOUSE—No. 44 West 20th st., for sale; furnished if desired, with immediate possession. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine st., and 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANTLY BUILT AND FINISHED, 20 and 25 foot houses on Madison av. and 64th st., at prices to suit the times. S. M. STYLES & SONS.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Ryerson st. and Grand av.; on Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; replete with modern improvements; cars passing every five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable, and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or of THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN, IRVINGTON, DOBB'S FERRY, Hastings, Yonkers, Riverdale, and other places, all along the Hudson, furnished and unfurnished houses, cottages, and elegant residences, for sale and to let, with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av., near 38th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED,

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, Real Estate Office No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

RUEA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, HAS DIRECTED JERE. JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL, positively, absolutely, and without limit, on TUESDAY, OCT. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly

100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,
fronting on and adjacent to
PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.
NINTH AVENUE—North corner of 6th st., fronting Park, five lots.
SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.
FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.
SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.
SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.
FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps ready at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, OCT. 8.—NO. 144 WEST 49th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone house sale peremptory, to close an estate.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient. Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES HOLDING DEEDS of small tracts of land in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, &c., and wishing to dispose of the same, will please call on or send to the undersigned. Long Island lots will be exchanged for the same, &c. R. STUART WILLIS, Attorney at Law, No. 182 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable German Protestant woman; has excellent references; is willing and obliging; or would assist with the fine washing; prefers the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl, as chamber-maid and nurse; first-class reference. Call at No. 115 Chrystie st., Room No. 10.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, and daughter about fourteen, smart and useful; woman is good cook, and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 186 1st av., between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED Swedish cook, as first-class cook; good City references. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 208 East 50th st., basement.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN OLD DRESS-MAKER will work very reasonably at her own room; silks, $15; worsteds, $12. Call or address Tyson's Circulating Library, No. 745 6th av.

LADIES' DIRECTORY.
For faithful domestic service.
Ladies' Reception Room, No. 1,502 Broadway.
Work-room corner Broadway and 45th st.
Ladies' Committee Room No. 172 West 45th st.
Employment office No. 170 West 45th st.
Cooking school No. 166 West 45th st.
Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PARISIAN; UNDERSTANDS hair-dressing; can cut and fit dresses, and operate sewing-machine; good reference. Call for two days at No. 72 Fleet st.

MAID AND NURSE—BY AN EFFICIENT YOUNG French girl; speaks some English; is a very good seamstress; can dress hair and alter dresses; is willing to take care of growing children; can furnish the best of reference. Call on, or address, E. B., 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE FOR INFANT OR INVALID.—BY a very respectable Protestant woman, or as working housekeeper; can take charge of entire house and home; is thoroughly reliable, obliging; kind with children; has satisfactory references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

TO TRAVEL.—A LADY FAMILIAR WITH THE Southern resorts of health, experienced traveler, energetic, and capable of taking entire charge on a trip, would like to accompany an invalid or family as useful companion; highest references. Address Florida, Station E.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR governess, by a young lady of education and experience, or would write in an office; the best of reference can be given. Address Helen, Box No. 212, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING GOVerness, by a lady, experienced and gentle in teaching young children, or as companion or reader to an invalid lady. Address L. T. H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN of good address; best City reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; good groom, careful, stylish City driver. Call or address Groom, No. 28 East 9th st. Will be disengaged in a few days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, STRICTLY temperate; understands his business thoroughly; is an A 1 man; twelve years' reference from former employer, also from present employer. Call on S. B., No. 109 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, steady young Englishman of long experience in City and country; stylish driver, and willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 22 East 18th st., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; BEST reference from last place. Can be seen at private stable, No. 10 West 44th st., where he is about to dispose of his late employer's horses; inquire for Hugh.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man and wife, without children; man is a good flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; his wife as cook and laundress; best reference. Call or address at No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN, twelve years in business; still employed; wants a permanent place; good recommendation given. Address L. Barbeck, New-Centreville Post Office, Chester County.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF BUILDING TO watch, or as janitor, by a married young man, (no incumbrances:) willing to make himself generally useful; best references. Address J., No. 10 West 53d st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best City reference from his last employers. Address, for two days, P. M., Box No. 59, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN FOR A PRIVATE family or boarding-house; is competent in the dining-room; would make himself useful in the City or country; speaks English; can furnish good City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt...Oct. 3, 11 A. M. | England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M. | Spain.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Denmark...Oct. 19, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin.........$100 gold.
Second cabin.........60 gold.
Steerage.........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 6.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Thursday, Oct. 8.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, Saturday, Oct. 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Oct. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo.

The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company. CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 6s, DUE IN 1885.
NEW-YORK CITY 7s, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1903.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.
For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall st., transact a general banking and commission business in stocks, bonds, gold, &c. Dealers in New-York State stocks.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought and sold by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS Bought and sold by C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, [illegible] of October next. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. H. NOYES, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON. The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway. E. A. DE VRAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boat leaves foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. After Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS,) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st. Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av., New-York.—MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS; all the modern dances taught in one quarter; soirée Monday evening, Oct. 5, 1874.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square. For particulars call or send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BALLET MASTER DUMARS' DANCING Academy, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; six dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL. Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock. By order of CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10:30 A. M., AT THE Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., Brooklyn, regular semi-monthly sale of Carpets, Oilcloths, Window-shades, &c.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT, Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st., Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL EXHIBIT during THIS WEEK the LATEST and CHOICEST

Parisian Novelties in

Dress Goods,

Silks, &c.,

Which for *completeness, volume, and price* have NEVER BEEN SURPASSED NOR EQUALED in this City.

Plain, Fancy, and Black

SILKS.

In all the MOST RELIABLE MAKES, *exclusively their own, and manufactured expressly for their retail trade.*

SEASONABLE

DRESS FABRICS,

CONSISTING OF
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,
POPLINS, MERINOS,
BOMBAZINES, BARATHEAS,
SERGES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS, &c., &c.

READY-MADE

Suits, Dresses,

Polonaises and Cloaks,

LATEST PARISIAN STYLES. Plain, Beaded, and Embroidered. ELEGANTLY TRIMMED and EXTREMELY STYLISH, *at extremely attractive prices.*

IMPORTED

Hats and Bonnets

FROM VIROT and other CELEBRATED PARIS MILLINERS, together with a LARGE and ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT of

Domestic Hats,

EQUAL in EVERY RESPECT to Foreign makes, and *less than one-half the price.*

Laces and

Lace Goods,

THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY ASSORTMENT EVER PRESENTED.
FICHUS, JACKETS,
SACQUES, FLOUNCES,
SCARFS, BARBES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
RICHLY BEADED GUIPURE AND YAK LACE
SACQUES, POLONAISE, &c.

A LARGE INVOICE OF

Real India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS

JUST RECEIVED, in the NEWEST and MOST NOVEL DESIGNS, from $18 to $20 each.

BROCHE SHAWLS, ELEGANT and FANCY STYLES, suitable for the season, *at extremely attractive prices.*

DOMESTIC SHAWLS of EVERY DESIRABLE STYLE and QUALITY.

THE VARIETY from which to make selections, and the RICHNESS and ELEGANCE of the ASSORTMENT must convince purchasers, after a careful examination, that ONLY GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, a LARGE INVOICE of

Smyrna,

Teheran,

Berlin, and

Real Axminster

CARPETS

IN ONE PIECE, CHOICE QUALITY and ELEGANT STYLES, at prices varying according to size from $1 to $3 each, about *one-half their real value.*

They have JUST RECEIVED a LARGE INVOICE of

English Tapestry Brussels

CHOICE STYLES, ONLY $1 10 per yard.

5-Frame English Brussels

ONLY $1 75 per yard.

BEST QUALITY

English Velvets

At $2 25 per yard.

French Moquettes,

Real Axminsters,

English Wiltons, &c.,

At Proportionately Low Prices.

AN UNSURPASSED SELECTION OF

Domestic Carpets

Of the CHOICEST CHARACTER, in EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, and *manufactured expressly for their retail sales.*

They will also offer an ELEGANT STOCK of

Curtain Materials and

Furniture Coverings,

Among which will be found the LATEST

Parisian Novelties.

Housekeeping and

House-furnishing Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL ESTABLISHMENT,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

MACY'S IN THE COUNTRY.
MACY'S IN NO OTHER will be found large and desira-
MACY'S ble assortments of goods in so many differ-
MACY'S ent branches of trade.
MACY'S EXPERIENCED BUYERS AND READY MONEY
MACY'S enable us to place before the public at
MACY'S
MACY'S **VERY LOW PRICES**
MACY'S WHITE GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING Goods.
MACY'S HOUSE-FURNISHING Goods.
MACY'S EMBROIDERIES and Lace Goods.
MACY'S LADIES', Gentlemen's, and Children's Fur-
MACY'S nishing Goods; also, Hosiery, Gloves, Hand-
MACY'S kerchiefs, &c.
MACY'S CORSETS and Under-garments.
MACY'S NOTIONS and Small-wares.
MACY'S MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS,
MACY'S VELVETS, &c.
MACY'S FANCY Goods, Jewelry, Toilet Articles,
MACY'S PERFUMERY, and FANS.
MACY'S BOOKS and Stationery.
MACY'S CROCKERY, Glass, and Silver-plated Ware.
MACY'S TRIMMINGS and Worsteds.
MACY'S R. H. M. and LA FORGE KID GLOVES, every
MACY'S pair warranted not to rip or tear putting on.
MACY'S TOYS, DOLLS, and Dolls' Articles.
MACY'S BOXED, Canned, and Bottled Fruits, Preserves,
MACY'S PICKLES, Olive-oil, Biscuits, &c.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES now ready, sent by mail or furnished by the Superintendent on application.

PACKAGES by MAIL can be sent for two cents for four ounces, and one cent additional for each two ounces, or fraction thereof, under four pounds.

N. B.—GOODS SHIPPED and delivered free in the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken.

Particular attention to orders.

Goods packed and shipped for any part of the country.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
Will have their

Second Grand Opening

OF

Paris Costumes,

Polonaises,

Tablier and

Cuirasses.

PARIS CLOAKS,

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, ETC.,

PARIS PATTERN HATS,

MILLINERY, FURS, ETC.

ON

TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and inspect our new Fall Styles.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$500,000 AT RETAIL.

Exhibition of Black and Colored Silks at prices and in variety beyond competition.

Drap de Soie Sublime

BLACK SILK.

Warranted not to break or wear shiny, $1 80 and upward.

The popular makes Bonnet and Bellon, at very low prices, $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.

100 pieces 20-inch

COLORED SILKS

Dark Brown, Navy Blue, and every other neutral color, $1 65, $1 75 per yard.

24-inch heavy Lyons Gros Grains, in 50 dark shades, $2 per yard, usually sold at $2 50.

TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

INDIA SHAWLS!

INDIA SHAWLS!

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 5, a magnificent stock of

Real India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS!

Selected with great care as to design and coloring, and at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Also, a large assortment of

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,

Suitable for traveling and street wear.

At the Popular Carpet Store.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

Body Brussels Carpets....	$1 50
Tapestry Carpets..........	$1 00 to 1 25
Fancy Ply Carpets..........	1 00 to 1 25
Extra Super Carpets......	1 00
Two-ply Carpets..............	75
Ingrain Carpets	40c., 50c., and 60c.

10,000 yards of Remnants at half price.

It will pay you to go to the Popular Carpet Store, No. 123 Bowery.

Look for the sign, "Popular Carpet Store," in front of the door.

AT GAYNOR'S,

No. 822 Broadway, corner of 12th st.

CORSETS, SKIRTS, AND TOURNURES,

SPECIALTIES.

Just received, most perfect-fitting Paris-made Coutille and woven Corsets. Also,

Late novelties in real French horse-hair Skirts and Tournures, Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. &c.

N. B.—Thirty dozen French woven embroidered Corsets, most elegant shapes, $2 50 to $3 50; former prices, $8 and $10.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, by the retirement of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, but the business is to be continued by the subscribers, who were copartners in said firm. And whereas the said copartnership had business relations with foreign countries, and the partnership hereinafter referred to intend to continue the business, as specified in the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York entitled, "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same.

Now, therefore, we, HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, whose places of abode are in the City of New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to said statute, that we are the persons now and hereafter dealing under the said firm name of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT & COMPANY.

Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1874.

HENRY J. FALLON.
LOUIS F. FALLON.

City and County of New-York, ss: On this thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1874, before me personally appeared HENRY J. FALLON and LOUIS F. FALLON, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

LEWIS SANDERS,
o4-1aw4wSu Notary Public, New-York Co.

BATHS.

VERGNES'

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS,

No. 1,275 BROADWAY, (NEAR 34TH ST.)

Recommended by eminent physicians for RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, GOUT, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, EXTRACTION of MERCURY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, AND ALL ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISORDERS. Consultation free, 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL,)
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AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

St. Denis Hotel,

(European plan,) Broadway and 11th st., New-York. Location unsurpassed; good family and single rooms, at moderate prices for the Winter. Restaurant first-class.

GEO. W. HUNT, Manager.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, a new brown stone, with all the latest improvements, will let third floor, front and rear; connecting rooms, singly or en suite, with board; one block west from Broadway. Address D. S. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passage-way with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT with board a second floor, beautifully furnished, to a gentleman and wife; location near Madison square. Permanent parties who really desire a pleasant home may address HARMONY, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suits of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CONNECTING room, second floor, front, furnished for housekeeping, only $7 weekly; house brown stone. 528 West 42d st. Broadway and 34th st. green cars pass the door.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable rooms to let, with board, for gentlemen or families; few table boarders taken; references exchanged.

PARLOR OR SECOND FLOOR OF THE elegant brown-stone house No. 29 West 15th st. will be let to a first-class party, with or without board; private table if desired; references required.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, handsome front basement.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—An entire elegant second floor, or en suite, with first-class board; also large room on third or fourth floor, front; best reference. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES ST.—A HANDSOME parlor floor, four rooms; also, single rooms, without board; $8 week; day board, $5; house and location first-class; four doors from Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR TO RENT IN a private family to a gentleman of means. None but strictly first-class parties need address HOME, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on second or third floor, in large house on Gramercy Park; references. Address C. H. K., Box No. 22 Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c. free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

One suite, consisting of four handsome rooms; bathroom, hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished apartments, with board; also large and small front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE ARRANGEments for the winter will find a second story and other desirable rooms to let with board at No. 49 Clinton place, near 5th av. References given and required.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,

First house from 5th av., handsomely furnished suite of apartments on first floor, with private table; also smaller suite without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, ALSO ROOMS ON THIRD floor to rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; references exchanged. No. 106 East 23d st.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT ACCOMMOdations, with superior table board, can find such at No. 22 East 49th st., also No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; rooms en suite or single.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,

BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A SECOND floor, large rooms, handsomely furnished; also rooms for families or gentlemen willing to room together; first-class board. No. 129 East 23d st.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, SECOND floor, consisting of four large rooms, newly and elegantly fitted up; will serve private table; also two or three other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, two nicely-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board; terms easy.

NO. 351 5TH AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED AND very desirable rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Room handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 147 WEST 43D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WELL FURNISHED, TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private house No. 3 East 30th st., near 5th av.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third floors, to let, with board; references exchanged. M. E. GAGE.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board.

WITHOUT BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., near Union square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 58 Irving Place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 344 WEST 40TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR AND basement to rent, furnished, to two young gentlemen, without board.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE rooms, to let with board, together or separately; private table if desired; references.

FINE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—FOR GENTLEman and wife, may be had at No. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD IN a refined German family; references exchanged. No. 325 East 41st st.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET WITH FIRST-class board to one or two gentlemen, at No. 155 Madison av.; best references required.

ROOMS TO LET IN SUITES, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the elegant apartment house, No. 222 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 21 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board; reference.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, with or without board, at No. 1,263 Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NO. 122 Montague st.

NO. 265 4TH AV., CORNER 21ST ST.—NICELY-furnished rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 299 HENRY ST.—TWO GENTLEMAN boarders wanted; also a furnished room to let.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; references required.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Hibbinghouse & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote.* A few gentlemen can also be accommodated. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require will rent a front alcove room on third floor, with board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also large front room on fourth floor; location near Fifth Avenue Hotel; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING WITHIN one block of Elevated Railroad and 23d st. line of stages, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; references required. Address G., Box No. 50 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY,

NO. 114 EAST 19TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; everything first-class; second story; with private table, if desired; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE CONNECTING ROOMS ON FIRST floor, one on second, and one on third, of a double house, with board; references, boarders who have been in the house twenty years. Miss BAXTER, No. 53 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, good closets, private bath, &c., entire or in suites; also, other rooms; table first class; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.

Large, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors, to rent, with superior board, to adults who appreciate and pay for a refined home.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with a large, well-furnished room and first-class board at $7 per week; also, elegantly-furnished rooms and board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 19 Bond st.; private family.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS AND A single room for gentleman and wife and single gentleman, with every comfort and convenience, in a small New-England family. Address BROOKS, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all moderate improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

NO. 60 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

NO. 51 WEST 25TH ST.,

Near Madison square, one elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, spacious parlor, dining-room, &c., with private table; also two connecting rooms, with private bath; house and table strictly first-class.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH private table if desired, on Madison square, and other localities up town. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FORTY-THIRD ST., WEST, NO. 212, NEAR Broadway.—Large rooms superbly furnished, singly or en suite; table superior; dining-room on first floor; satisfactory prices.

NO. 263 WEST 16TH ST.—TO LET, TO ONE or two single gentlemen, a large furnished front room in a private family, with all conveniences; reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR MADison av., have two handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board. Address X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., EAST, NO. 110.—Parlor floor, en suite, with or without private table; also rooms on second and third floors, with or without board; house being newly furnished.

NO. 327 WEST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom, second floor; table and location first class; references; also, an unfurnished room; price moderate.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.,

three doors from 4th av., handsome rooms, en suite or singly; also, fourth-floor rooms for gentlemen; table and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.

A large, pleasant room, fourth floor, to let, with board, to gentlemen; best references given and required.

MADAME ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, R. I., will rent for the Winter handsome suites of apartments, with private table if desired, at No. 47 West 22d st.

NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen, without board; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES ON parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first class. Private table if desired.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st. Open evenings.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms, with liberal table, and the comforts of a refined home; also, one parlor bedroom; references exchanged.

ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; family private; terms moderate. No. 265 West 34th st.

PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with breakfast, or full board, if desired; references exchanged. Apply at No. 210 West 43d st., fifth door from Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A FIRST-CLASS rosewood 7¼-octave piano for sale cheap. No. 40 East 30th st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR complete, with or without private table; appointments first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, second floor, en suite or separately. No. 50 West 46th st. References.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

One small suite of rooms
to let, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let with board, handsomely furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST.—ROOMS HANDSOMEly furnished, on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. Family private. No. 45 West 31st st.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 228.—HANDSOMELY furnished second floor, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, without board; private family.

MADISON AV., NO. 311.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first-class; highest reference.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG LADY—BOARD IN A private family of refinement, or where there are but few boarders; would teach music in part payment if desired; location between 6th and Madison avs., and 38th and 50th sts.; references given and required. Address, stating terms, Miss W., Box No. 44, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, board with a pleasant front room in a respectable private family, where there are no other boarders, above 20th st. Address Post Office Box No. 76 Madison, N. J., stating terms, &c.

WANTED—ONE LARGE UNFURNISHED CARpeted room, and one hall bedroom furnished, with board for three adults; terms $100 per month; location central, and below 42d st. Address F., Post-office Box No. 4,879, New-York.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT, AND nurse for the Winter; parlor, two bedrooms and bath room, en suite, with first-class private table; West side preferred. Address, with terms and references, B., Box No. 5,595 Post Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY A LADY, IN A private family, a room, with or without partial board; location central, between 40th and 55th sts.; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 27 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL ROOMS second or third floor, and board for three adults; terms, $40 per week. First-class parties only need address G. F. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY MUSICIAN OF HIGH standing desires to give lessons in exchange for board in a first-class family. For information apply for one week to Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 67 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, board with good rooms at reasonable rates in a private family only; location to be desirable; best references given and required. Address R. S. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,

(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD JEWELRY, silver plate, gold lumps, and gold raw skewings at No. 183 Chatham square. Diamond jewelry, new and second-hand gold and silver watches bought and sold or exchanged as bargains at A. BARNARD & SON'S, jewelers and refiners, No. 183 Chatham square.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

West 28th st., corner Broadway.
Begins at 8, over at 11.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

FOURTH WEEK
AND
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Re-modeled. New Scenery. New Costumes. Magnificent Cast.

Mr. Charles Fisher..........as..........Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. George Clarke..........as..........Charles Surface
Mr. Louis James..........as..........Joseph
Mr. W. Davidge..........as..........Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. F. Hardenburg..........as..........Crabtree
Mr. Ringgold..........as..........Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. Hart Conway..........as..........Careless
Mr. Owen Fawcett..........as..........Moses
Mr. Sol Russell..........as..........Trip
Miss Fanny Davenport..........as..........Lady Teazle
Mrs. J. H. Gilbert..........as..........Mrs. Candor
Miss Sara Jewett..........as..........Maria
Miss Alice Grey..........as..........Lady Sneerwell

LAST MATINEE OF THE
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, an entirely novel bill, which will include, besides a new comedy, the first production on any stage of

A DRAMATIC EMBODIMENT,

in a series of ELABORATE TABLEAUS, of Mr. LONGFELLOW'S new and exquisite poem,

THE HANGING OF THE CRANE,

to be illustrated with living figures personated by the company; and the first production here of a new adaptation, in one act, of Sheridan's famous mock tragedy, entitled

THE CRITIC.

*** Box sheet now open.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—TO-NIGHT. *** BOX-OFFICE OPEN TO-DAY (SUNDAY) FROM 1 TO 4 P. M. ***
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
by the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT 8. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15.

The Director takes pleasure in announcing for this occasion the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE of PRINCIPAL ARTISTS of the ITALIAN OPERA in a most attractive programme:

SIGNORA VITTORIA POTENTINI (début in Concert.)
MLLE. BIANCA DONADIO (début in America.)
MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY (her first appearance at the Grand Opera House,)
Sig. BENFRATELLI (début in Concert.)
Sig. FIORINI (début in concert.)
Mr. G. F. HALL, baritone, Signor MOROSINI, pianist,
Mr. F. LETSCH, solo trombone,
and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Tickets, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents and One Dollar extra, according to location. Parlor chairs, $2.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The BOX-OFFICE of the GRAND OPERA HOUSE will be open for the sale of seats and tickets THIS AFTERNOON from 1 to 4.

THE MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT

will take place simultaneously at
BOOTH'S and WALLACK'S THEATRES
on the afternoon of THURSDAY, Oct. 8, on which occasion the following enormous attraction will be offered at the respective theatres:

BOOTH'S.
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE in Grand Opera with STRAKOSCH'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE COMPANY.
J. L. TOOLE and TROUPE.
J. T. RAYMOND, "Gilded Age."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
WALLACK'S.
WALLACK'S COMPANY and H. J. MONTAGUE.
Mlle. AIMEE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS and BOOTH'S THEATRE COMPANY.
CLARA MORRIS and UNION SQUARE COMPANY.
GUS WILLIAMS.
DAN BRYANT and TROUPE.

Musical Directors—Messrs. MAX MARETZEK, H. TISSINGTON, TOM BAKER, M. CONNOLLY, C. VON GHELE. Stage Managers—W. R. FLOYD and L. J. VINCENT.

Box-offices now open at both theatres.

Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents. Doors open at 12; to commence, both theatres, at 1 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE.

BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.
THESE CONCERTS WHICH OFFER TO THE LONELINESS OF SUNDAY EVENING THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ACCOMPANIMENT
OF DEVOTION,
MUSIC,
WILL BE CELEBRATED EVERY
SUNDAY EVENING.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,

P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
M. ARBUCKLE..........Solo Cornet
E. A. LEFEBRE..........Saxophone
Mme. CLARA PERL..........Soprano
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI..........Baritone

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Overture, "Oberon."..........Weber
2. Aria, "Figaro."..........Rossini
3. Fantasie, "Lohengrin."..........Wagner
4. Aria, "Prophete."..........Meyerbeer
5. Solo for Cornet, "6th air."..........De Beriot
6. Divertimento, "Le Prophete."..........Meyerbeer
PART II.
1. Overture, "Tannhauser."..........Wagner
2. Aria from "Lucrezia Borgia."..........Donizetti
3. Solo for Saxophone, "The heart bowed down,"..........Balfe
4. Opera fantasie, "The gems of Martha."..........Flotow
5. Duo, "La Favorita."..........Donizetti
6. Hallelujah chorus, "Messiah."..........Handel

Box-office now open. Admission 50 cents.

PARK THEATRE.

THE THEATRICAL TOPIC
IS
JOHN T. RAYMOND'S
Great American Characterization of
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
IN
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Generally, after 8 o'clock every night,
STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Twain has been fortunate in securing John T. Raymond to impersonate Col. Sellers. By a single effort this able comedian placed himself on a par with such an actor as Joe Jefferson.—*Arcadian.*

The triumph of the present season.—*World.*

Fills the theatre to repletion nightly.—*Times.*

A strong magnet.—*Clipper.*

Mr. Raymond rendered the conception with great humor and breadth and all the repose and balance of a finished artist.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The trial scene in the last act is a dramatic conception of the highest order of merit, and bids fair to rank in the estimation of critics with the famous case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30. Seats secured by telegraph.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE.
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.
THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN,
will commence
HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT
to walk
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE HIPPODROME,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.

Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874.

GRAND BENEFIT FOR THE COOKING Classes of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, No. 47 East 10th st.

GRAND CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT at STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.

LADY MANAGERS.

Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan,	Mrs. Samuel G. Courtney,
Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt,	Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. Judge Hilton,	Mrs. Catherine Livingston,
Mrs. John Mack,	Mrs. Russell Sturges,
Miss A. M. Mewcome,	Mrs. Judge Peabody,

and other distinguished ladies.

The use of the hall has been generously given by Steinway & Sons. The most eminent talent in the City have volunteered for the occasion. Programme in future advertisements.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats without extra charge this week at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

J. KOCH, Proprietor.
the last
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
THIS SEASON AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
will take place
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Oct. 4, 1874,
When an extra attractive programme, embracing all the new music will be offered, commencing at 7 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 4,
THIRTEENTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
will be produced J. J. McCloskey's new and beautiful moral play, in five acts and numerous tableaux, of the
FATAL GLASS;
OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—NOTICE TO MEMbers.—Verdi's "Grand Mass de Requiem," will be given early in the season, with the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. First rehearsal at WEBER'S ROOMS, 5th av. and 16th st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 8 o'clock.

T. L. HARRIS, Secretary.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.

No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, home dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, now in its

THIRD WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's
daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, AT 1:30, THIRD MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA, IN PARQUETTE AND FRONT BALCONY. ALSO FOR ALL THEATRES AND SUNDAY CONCERTS, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14,

first appearance in America of England's renowned mimic and ventriloquist,

FREDERIC MACCABE,

in his original character entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE,

a vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial melange, pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland and Scotland the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

Extract from the London *Times*, Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871: "Mr. Maccabe has no rivals in the art of entertaining. He is, out and out, the best single-handed entertainer of the day. The idea of Mr. Maccabe's entertainment is neither strange nor wonderful; but he is the only one in this particular line of rapidly changing the dress and appearing in various characters who completely loses his identity while acting. The ordinary entertainer is possibly rapid at changing and clever in the art of make-up, but he is always Mr. Entertainer. There he is, and he never changes. As an old man or a young man, a gushing maiden or a grandmother, a ballet-dancer or a bull-fighter, he has always the mannerism and identity of Mr. Entertainer. But it is not so with Mr. Maccabe. This gentleman is really a student of character, a master of 'business,' powerful in his diagnosis of the human face, and no matter what character he represents, there is never a trace of Mr. Maccabe. This is amply shown in the sketches of Miss Mary May, and notably in that of the street singer, which, in its way, is, in my humble opinion, almost inimitable. But half an hour with Maccabe will show that he is qualified in a distinguished manner for the task of amusing the public. He has a hundred accomplishments at his command. His address is modest, unassuming, and pleasant; he is a very good musician; he is a capital ventriloquist; his rapidity of change is marvelous, and his detection of peculiarities of character most rapid. Never was success so legitimately earned as the one which was thoroughly deserved."

MACCABE WILL MAKE HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA AT THE STEINWAY HALL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

NOW TO BE SEEN THE

WINNING BOAT,

OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK,
At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874.
49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Manager

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.	A chaste, refined, and unexceptionable entertainment presented. PARIS BY NIGHT, with STORM EFFECTS. Over twenty-five first-class artists appear in the Lectorium.	EVERY EVENING AT 7:30.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Admission, 75 cents. Children, 40 cents.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE VOKES'
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
GRAND FESTIVAL MATINEE.
MONDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1:30.
Box-sheet opens Monday morning, at 8.

CARD.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
to give
SEVERAL OPERAS AND CONCERTS
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To commence in December, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impresario.

Patrons and others desiring to take part in these entertainments will please make early application at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
LA PETITE MARIE, the GYMNASTIC MARVEL.
MAY and PORTER, CHAMPION BANJO DUETISTS.
FARRELL and RYAN, COMIC DUAL ARTISTS.
THE FAVORITE ACTOR, GEORGE F. McDOUALL.

A new and interesting drama of the present day, ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. TONY PASTOR AND HIS IMMENSE TROUPE. Matinées Tuesday and Friday. Ladies free on Friday evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, WOOD'S.

Evening at 8.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY,
A FLASH
OF LIGHTNING.
Matinées at 2.
WILLS AND JOHNSON
IN
HANS
AND CHRISTINA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5,
Mr. C. B. BISHOP
in the great sensation of
HAND AND GLOVE.
Also the laughable comedy of 1,000 MILLINERS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—HORSE, HARNESS, TOP WAGON, AND coupe, first-class, in exchange for real estate at Elizabeth, N. J. Address PHYSICIAN, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

MEETINGS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.

W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

THE LATE MARK SMITH.—AS THE REmains of the late Mark Smith are expected to reach here during the ensuing week, a meeting of the various Committees, (including the Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Booth Theatre Memorial Meeting,) and all others interested, will be held at the Lotos Club at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, Oct. 5.

A. OAKEY HALL, Chairman.
J. HENRY HAGER, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 19, 8 P. M. Admission free.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
at this theatre, will commence on
TUESDAY, OCT. 6,
with
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
introducing
MR. H. J. MONTAGUE,
from the Globe and Prince of Wales Theatres, London,
in his original character of
TOM GILROY.

The play is produced with entirely new scenery by Messrs. CLARE and MORRIS, new and elegant appointments and furniture by Mr. DORRINGTON.

The following artists will also appear:

Mr. JOHN GILBERT..........as..........Mr. Horace Mervyn
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........Muggles
Mr. J. B. POLK..........as..........Ernest
Mr. J. W. CARROLL..........as..........Major Billster
Mr. G. F. BROWNE..........as..........Sir A. Droimecourt
Mr. W. J. LEONARD..........as..........Goppinger
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS..........as..........Fanny Smith
Mme. PONISI..........as..........Miss Priscilla
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE..........as..........Emily
Miss KATE BARTLETT..........as..........Darbyshire

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, in his new Irish drama.

Miss IDA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. W. R. FLOYD, Mr. EBEN PLYMPTON,
and
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. IL TROVATORE.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, OCT. 5, FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
First time this season of Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with the following superb cast:

Signora VITTORIA POTENTINI..........as..........LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........as..........AZUCENA
Signor CARLO CARPI..........as..........MANRICO
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........COUNT DI LUNA
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........FERRANDO
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........SIGNOR E. MUZIO

Wednesday, Oct. 7.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO—Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Scolara.

Friday, Oct. 9.—AIDA.

Saturday, Oct. 10.—GRAND HEILBRON MATINEE.

In active preparation, RUY BLAS, by MARCHETTI.

Due announcement will be made of the first performance by the artists of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY of Verdi's grand MESSA DI REQUIEM.

Tickets at Box-office, Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.

LAST WEEK OF CONNIE SOOGAH.

*** The completion of the preparation of another of the great and entirely original pieces of the unequaled representatives of Irish peasant character calls for the announcement that the present is the
LAST WEEK
in which
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will appear in Gayler's grand dramatic picture of Irish life,
CONNIE SOOGAH,
which is nightly given before the
MOST MAJESTIC AUDIENCES
in point of
NUMBERS, FASHION, AND CULTURE
that have ever gathered within the walls of a theatre.

CORNEY McGRATH, with songs and dance..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN, with the rale Irish jig, "Connaught Man's Rambles"..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

*** FRIDAY, Oct. 9, first BENEFIT in five years of Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, when a grand double bill will be offered.

*** MONDAY, Oct. 12, last week of MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS, and change of programme.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE

M. GRAU & CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MLLE. MARIE AIMEE AND THE NEW
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, AT 8
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK; ALSO AT THE
SATURDAY MATINEE,
Revival of the great "hit" of last season,
C. Lecocq's famous musical and comical sensation,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
MLLE. AIMEE in her original role of CLAIRETTE.
Début of the eminent tenor,
M. CHARLES KOLLETZ.
Debut of the great Comique,
M. GENOT,
Together with the following unequaled distribution of the leading roles:

CLAIRETTE, (her original rôle,)..........MLLE. AIMEE
MLLE. LANGE..........MLLE. MINELLY
AMARANTHE..........MLLE. KID
ANGE PITOU, (his original rôle in Paris,)..........M. KOLLETZ
PONPONNET..........DEBREE
LARIVAUDIERE..........DUBOUCHET
TRENITZ, (his original rôle,)..........GENOT
LOUCHARD..........DUPLAN
GADET..........GUYOT

GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

During the third act "LA FRICASSEE" will be danced by Mlle. GANDON and Mons. GENOT.

MISS NEILSON, MONDAY, OCT. 19.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1874.
First appearance in America of
Miss SOPHIA FLORA HEILBRON,
The RENOWNED ENGLISH PIANISTE, in her grand
INAUGURAL CONCERT,
On which occasion she will have the assistance of
Miss IDA ROSBURGH, Soprano,
Signor ARDAVANI, Baritone,
Mr. HERMANN BRANDT, Violin,
Master LICHTENBERG, Violin,
(12 years old, from California.)
Mr. CHARLES VERNER, Violoncello,
Mr. ALBERT R. PARSONS, Piano.
Signor AGRAMONTE..........Conductor
Doors open at 7:15. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; the general ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

AUGUSTUS WATTERS' DRAMATIC RECITALS,

In connection with Peale's great painting, the "Court of Death," at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

His recital of Poe's "Bells" is simply inimitable.—*New-York Times.*

I never have been more highly entertained.—*Rev. Dr. Tiffany.*

BANJO, GUITAR, SONG AND DANCE, JIG and clog dancing taught for the stage or home amusement, by HENRY C. DOBSON, No. 141 4th av., inventor of the stage and parlor banjo, patented July, 1867, warranted the most brilliant toned in the world; private lessons; no classes.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—THE UNDERsigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their opening SATURDAY EVENING HOP will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms (Tammany building, East 14th st.,) on the 17th of October, 1874, commencing at 8 and closing at 12 P. M. Season tickets (invitation) to be had at the hall and at the residence of George H. Wallace & Son, No. 51 East 4th st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even *through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.*

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be* excelled in tone *or* beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* concerto stop *is a* fine imitation *of the* human voice.

All *are* warranted *for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange *for* new; *also, for* sale at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED *in* every county *in the* United States. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

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VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, MUSICAL ALBUMS,
HAND-ORGANS, MUSICAL BOXES,
ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS.
LOW PRICES AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.
DEPOT NO. 21 MURRAY ST., NEAR BROADWAY
REPAIRING PROMPT AND CHEAP.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN PIANO-FORTE music; Dr. Wm. Mason's method of technique taught. Address Miss MARY W. BARROWS, No. 309 West 14th st.

A.—PIANOS RENTED AND SOLD ON INstallments; $125, beautiful rosewood Hall & Son pianoforte, in good order. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 38 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. N. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

AN ALTO AND SOPRANO (SISTERS) WOULD accept an engagement in a quartet in a church choir. Address C. H. J., Box No. 210, *Times* Office, for three days.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

CREEDMOOR.

LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

COMPLETION OF THE SCORES IN THE BENNETT MATCH—THE FIRST PRIZE WON BY MR. RIGBY, OF THE IRISH TEAM—THE RIGBY-SHARPE CONTEST—THE PRIZES PRESENTED TO THE WINNERS.

The shooting at Creedmoor yesterday, and the presentation of prizes in the evening, with its pleasant courtesies and good fellowship, brought to an agreeable conclusion the most notable meeting which the National Rifle Association has had in its brief but prosperous career. The visit of the Irish team gave it especial interest, some of the best shooting upon record has rendered it memorable, and the narrowly achieved victory of the Americans has made it a matter for congratulation, while the contest was so close as to remove the sting which defeat might otherwise leave. The Irish team do not leave us without taking some trophies with them, and the victory which Mr. Rigby gained over the crack shots of the American team yesterday is a matter upon which his brother marksmen may well congratulate him. There is one point which has been pretty fairly settled by the shooting of the Irish team, and that is their superiority under certain conditions of weather. When it blows hard, as it generally does on their own range at Dollymount, near Dublin, their skill is remarkably evident. The Dollymount range runs by the seaside, and as a consequence there is always a pretty strong breeze sweeping over it, thus giving them a practice which is rather antagonistic to fair weather. Yesterday suited them admirably, and as a consequence the four who shot got far ahead of their American friends. It must be remembered, however, that Lieut. Fulton did not shoot, and that Mr. Yale was altogether out of his averagely good shooting. The presentation of prizes in the evening was of a general character. It had no special application to the visit of the Irish team, but of course they came in as a *magna pars* of the proceeding. Col. Church presided, and his remarks were timely and appropriate, while Mr. Rigby, on behalf of the Irish team, made a brief but suitable acknowledgment of the hospitalities which had been extended toward them. The applause with which Mr. Rigby, Mr. Fulton, Dr. Hamilton, and the other crack marksmen of the respective teams were received, was quite of the enthusiastic order. It was, in fine, the general feeling that the match had been brought to a most satisfactory termination.

DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING YESTERDAY.

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association was brought to a termination yesterday, and with quite satisfactory results. The little disputation of the preceding day came to nothing, and those who take pleasure in a grievance were considerably disappointed. There is no doubt that the harmony which characterized the previous proceedings between the Irish and American teams was a little disturbed over the matter, but the agitation was at all events of short duration. The Bennett Championship Prize goes to Mr. Rigby, who everybody, or certainly nearly everybody, concedes fairly won it. When the shooting terminated on Friday evening he stood one point ahead of Mr. Fulton, for it was agreed that the latter made a miss when an "outer" was scored to him, which would have placed him in advance. The advisability of the committee determining that all the contestants who had completed their scores on Friday evening might shoot their last five shots over again, may be regarded from different standpoints, but at the best this determination seems open to question. It was quite reasonable that those who completed their scores under difficulties should have the same advantages as those who were to finish their scores in the morning. This, as a general proposition seems fair enough, but after all the matter may be brought down to a different issue. Here, then, is the way the matter seems to stand. Mr. Fulton and Mr. Rigby were among those who completed their shooting on Friday evening. They shot under the same conditions of wind and weather, and so far the contest was complete as between them. It was, of course, perfectly fair that both Mr. Rigby and Mr. Fulton should have an opportunity of shooting under as favorable conditions as those who completed their scores in the morning. But their position at the head of the score was hardly threatened by any of those who may for distinction be called the outsiders. Capt. Mason, of the Canadian team, who takes third place, would require to make all his five shots "bull's eyes" in order to tie Mr. Rigby, and in his shooting he failed to tie Mr. Fulton, although he took next place. Therefore, while these two gentlemen were hardly threatened, it would be scarcely fair that Mr. Fulton should have a chance of reversing his and Mr. Rigby's positions, seeing that they completed their scores and arrived at a result which left Mr. Rigby one point ahead, under exactly the same conditions. Perhaps some such considerations as these presented themselves to Mr. Fulton, for, after taking one "sighting" shot, and making a "miss," he withdrew from the contest, leaving the prize to Mr. Rigby, who had 159 points to his credit, he himself coming next with 158 points, and Capt. Mason following with 157. The general proceedings yesterday were no more than supplementary to the regular meeting. There was a very fitful breeze blowing during the greater portion of the day, and the superiority of the Irish marksmen, under such conditions, was pretty evident. In the contest for the purpose of testing different rifles, only two were entered, the Rigby and the Sharpe. Twenty-five rounds at 1,000 yards were fired by each marksman, without cleaning his gun, and if the result of the shooting could correctly determine the superiority of the weapons the Rigby would have a decided advantage, as the Irishmen scored 321 to the Americans 201. This is, however, rather due to individual skill and to the weather, which was just what suited the Irish team. Mr. Fulton, it should be noted, did not shoot for the Americans, who were represented by Gen. Dakin, Col. Gildersleeve, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Yale. The Irish team consisted of Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Yale shot with a new rifle, which will probably account for the fact that he made eleven "misses." His weapon, by the way, is not so deeply rifled as those used by the other members of the team. He retired after the fifteenth shot with the small score of 13 to his credit. Col. Gildersleeve scored 49, and made 7 "misses." Mr. Collins made 75 and missed twice, and Gen. Dakin scored 64, there being six "misses" against him. Mr. Rigby and Mr. Johnson, of the Irish team, shot excellently, each scoring 84. Mr. Rigby made 11 "bulls eyes," 2 outers, and the rest "centres" without any "miss." Mr. Johnson also was without a miss recorded against him while he had twelve bull's eyes to his credit. Dr. Hamilton scored 77. He made 11 "bull's eyes," but there were three misses against him. Mr. Wilson's score was 76. He made 1 "miss," and 4 outers, 8 "bull's eyes," and the rest centres. At the conclusion of the shooting in this match, there was an improvised contest between Gen. Dakin and Mr. Rigby, each shooting five shots at 1,000 yards, in a standing position. Gen. Dakin made 3 "misses," a "bull's eye," and a "centre." Mr. Rigby made 2 "misses," 2 "bull's eyes," and a "centre," thus scoring 11 to Gen. Dakin's 7.

The following is a list of the scores completed yesterday:

Capt. Mason, Medford.

800—3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4.........54
900—3 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 3 4 4 3 3.........51
1,000—3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3.........52—157

Joseph Mason, Medford.

800—2 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 3.........53
900—4 3 3 4 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3 4.........50
1,000—2 4 4 2 2 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 0 4 4.........47—150

D. Gibson, Medford.

800—4 4 2 4 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4.........51
900—4 2 3 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 4.........49
1,000—3 2 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 2 3 3 4 4 4.........38—138

J. S. Conlin, Remington Sporting.

800—3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 3 4 3.........53
900—3 4 4 4 4 3 3 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 4.........53
1,000—3 2 2 0 0 0 0 4 2 3 3 3 4 0 0.........26—132

H. H. Foster, Rigby.

800—3 0 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 4.........46
900—4 3 3 2 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 4 4.........49
1,000—3 2 2 3 4 2 0 3 0 3 3 0 0 0 0.........25—120

L. M. Ballard, Remington Sporting.

800—4 4 3 4 3 3 2 0 4 3 3 3 2 0 3.........43
900—3 4 3 4 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3.........42
1,000—2 4 2 0 0 4 3 3 0 2 0 3 2 3 3.........28—113

The total number of points made by each of the contestants who availed themselves of the privilege of firing their last five shots at 1,000 yards a second time were as follows:

James Wilson	144	F. S. Gardner	116
Edmund Johnson	140	A. F. Edmundstone	107
E. H. Sanford	123	W. W. Skiddy	77
A. V. Canfield, Jr.	119		

The following is a list of the scores made in the competition to decide the superiority of the Rigby over the Sharpe's rifles in the recent international contest:

J. Rigby, Irish Team. Total.
3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 2 3 4 2 3 4.....84

Edmund Johnson, Irish Team.
4 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4.....84

Dr. J. B. Hamilton, Irish team.
3 4 0 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 0 3.....77

James Wilson, Irish team.
3 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4.....76

J. T. B. Collins.
3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 0 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 0.....75

Gen. T. S. Dakin.
2 4 4 3 2 0 0 2 3 4 4 3 0 4 3 0 0 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 0.....64

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve.
3 3 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 0 2 3 3 3 3 4 3 0 0 3 0 0 2 2 2.....49

G. W. Yale.
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 retired.....13

THE PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES WON.

A numerous company assembled last evening in the large hall of the State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, to witness the distribution of the prizes. Several rows of benches, each one raised above another, had been placed on one side of the long apartment, where the great body of the spectators were seated. Directly opposite the centre of these benches, close to the wall of the opposite side, had been placed a table, upon which were ranged the prizes. The table was surrounded by a railing, inside of which the officers of the association, with invited guests, including the Irish team, took up their position. On either side or flank of the railing were drawn up in line the different regimental teams and individual competitors. The members of the different teams were in full regimental uniform and presented a handsome appearance ranged as follows: On the left, the Twelfth, under command of Col. Ward; the Seventh, under command of Major Smith; and the Twenty-third, under command of Capt. Elmendorf. On the right, the Eighth, under command of Col. Scott; the Seventy-ninth, under the command of Capt. Dutch; the Fourteenth, under command of Capt. Baldwin; and the Twenty-second, under command of Capt. W. J. Harding.

Col. William C. Church, President of the National Rifle Association, called the meeting to order from a platform erected immediately behind the table. In a few well-considered remarks he represented to his auditors the great progress which the National Rifle Association had made within a brief space. Their success, he said, had been so rapid as to be even a source of embarrassment. They had now, however, arrived at that proud position when the name of the association was a synonym for rifle-shooting that had no superior in the world. They had brought together on this occasion some of the finest rifle shots to be found. The champions of Ireland had met the champions of America in a friendly contest, and if they did not carry away with them the honors which they hoped to gain, America had as much cause for admiration of their prowess as for exultation in their own victory. They had learned to respect the prowess of their Irish friends with the rifle, and he believed they had reason to respect the prowess of the Americans. They had every cause, he said, to congratulate themselves on the spirit in which the match had been carried on, and on the perfect harmony which prevailed. There was another matter, too, on which they could congratulate their late opponents, besides their prowess with the rifle, and that was that Ireland had sent to America as her representatives, gentlemen of such high qualities as were respected by all men. If they did not carry with them a small token of victory, he could assure them, at least, that they carried with them the respect of all true men who had come in contact with them, and their visit would be one of the pleasantest recollections of the Fall meeting of the association. He hoped that this contest would have the effect of bringing into closer relations, and into frequent competition, the riflemen of the new and old worlds. Col. Church, in conclusion, expressed his regret that Gen. Woodward, the statistical officer, was not in attendance, and asked Col. Gildersleeve to read his report in his absence. Col. Gildersleeve then read the report and the various prizes were rapidly distributed as follows:

"Judd Prize," Capt. H. B. Smith, Twelfth Regiment.

Sportsman's prize, Lieut. Joseph Turner, United States Engineers.

First Division match, Twelfth Regiment team.

Second Division match, Twenty-third Regiment team.

New-York State match, Twenty-second Regiment team.

Officer's match, Adjt. W. H. Murphy.

Army and Navy Journal match, Seventh Regiment.

Press match, Thomas Lloyd.

Consolation match, Dr. Hamilton, of the Irish team.

The Bennett long-range match, silver cup, won by John Rigby, of the Irish team; second prize, $100, by Lieut. Fulton; third prize, Capt. Mason, of the Ontario Rifle Club, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Mr. Rigby, in acknowledging the prize, thanked Col. Church for the kind words with which he accompanied its presentation, and apologized for the absence of Capt. Leach, the Captain of the Irish team, whose delicate health prevented his attendance. He also acknowledged in handsome terms the hospitalities which he had received in this City.

At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, Col. Church dismissed the assembly with a few happy remarks.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATHLETICS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 3.—The eighth championship game between the Mutuals and Athletics was played here this afternoon, in the presence of 2,000 persons. The day was fine, and great interest was manifested in the result. The betting before the contest was largely in favor of the Mutuals, but during the game it became even. The game was well played throughout, the errors being but few and excusable in many cases. The fielding of the Athletics was better than that of the Mutuals, and the batting about even. Good judgment in running by McGeary, with his fine catching won the game. Several brilliant plays were made by both clubs. In the fourth inning there was a squabble between the Mutuals and the umpire relative to a run by McGeary. He and Anson were caught on third base. Higham ran to that base, and touched Anson with the ball, who had run from the second. McGeary, who had been on the base slipped by and ran home, and by decision of the umpire received the run. The game was well played, and thoroughly enjoyed. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.
McMullen, c. f.	3	1	Higham, c.	4	0
McGeary, c.	1	3	Allison, r. f.	4	0
Anson, 1st b.	1	2	Start, 1st b.	3	1
McBride, p.	3	0	Carey, s. s.	3	1
Sutton, 3d b.	4	0	Hatfield, l. f.	3	0
Gedney, l. f.	4	0	Nelson, 2d b.	2	0
Battin, s. s.	4	0	Burdock, 3d b.	3	0
Reach, r. f.	3	0	Remsen, c. f.	2	1
Murnan, 2d b.	3	0	Matthews, p.	3	1
Total	27	6	Total	27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletics	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0—6
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0—4

Runs earned—Athletics, 1.
Base hits—Athletics, 8; Mutuals, 8.
Fielding errors—Athletics, 6; Mutuals, 8.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—William McLean.

A PIGEON MATCH BROKEN UP.

Yesterday afternoon a pigeon match was commenced at Deerfoot Park, on the Coney Island road, between T. Ireland and J. Bayliss, for $500, fifty birds each. A crowd of some 200 persons congregated to see the sport. In addition to the bets on the match a few were made with regard to the likelihood of Bergh making his appearance. Odds were laid that he would be heard from before the match was over. When some two dozen birds had been shot a party of official-looking individuals were seen quietly and walking leisurely across the grounds. A cry arose, "Bergh." The fresh arrivals turned out to be a party of Mr. Bergh's officers and several Brooklyn Police. Eight baskets of pigeons were captured and the trap. The shooters returned to the ground, and loudly protested against the retention of the birds and trap, but the officers said their business was to prevent cruelty, and the most effectual way to do that was to take the means away from them. The crowd followed the officers with their booty to the cars, yelling and hooting, and swearing that the match should be finished on Monday in spite of Bergh.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Dr. McMurdy, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. C. C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. F. A. Alberger, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Marquis De Clermont-Tonnerre, of the French Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of Shreveport, La., and Hon. Richard Nevins, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. W. T. Sherman was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday on a visit to his daughter. He left for Washington last evening.

Col. James P. Martin, United States Army, and Mortimer D. Leggett, United States Commissioner of Patents, are at the Astor House.

Bishop Joseph C. Talbot, of Indiana; Rev. Dr. Wingfield, of California, and Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Nova Scotia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Odin Bowie, of Maryland; Washington Booth, Collector of the Port of Baltimore; Ex-Gov. C. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, and W. K. Muir, Superintendent of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin and Alderman Manning returned to this City last evening from Niagara Falls, and are at the Windsor Hotel.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—The final arrangements are completed for the Georgia State Fair at Atlanta on Oct. 19. Half-fare tickets will be issued from Baltimore and all Southern and Western cities to Atlanta. It is thought that this agricultural exposition will be the grandest ever seen in the South.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 2,003 persons last week.

The new pilot-boat W. W. Story, recently launched at Greenpoint, will take her place in the fleet in a few days. She will be numbered 23.

"The Modern Hand-maiden" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Mr. James C. Bayles, at the Chapel of the Home for the Friendless, on Monday evening.

William L. Marchand was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $201 worth of fancy goods from the store of Albert Thalheimer, No. 196 Church street.

Rev. James Boardman Hawthorne, a Southern clergyman, will be installed Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, at Second avenue and Tenth street, this morning.

The committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers street, basement, from now until Oct. 23.

Daniel Sullivan, aged thirty, of Fall River, Mass., fell down the hatchway of the steam-ship Huntsville, at pier No. 12, North River, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Baron von Schwarz-Senborn, the recently-appointed Austrian Minister to Washington, is stopping with his brother-in-law, Dr. Bernacki, in West Twenty-eighth street.

Rev. David B. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth Baptist Church of this City, having recovered from his recent severe illness, will preach this morning and evening at the usual hours.

At the Bureau of Vital Statistics there were reported during last week 585 deaths, 499 births, and 183 marriages, showing an increase of 56 deaths, 1 birth, and 44 marriages over the preceding week.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society, to be held at the Library, on Tuesday evening next, Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Vermilye will read a memorial of Thomas De Witt, late President of the society.

Nathan Hess, accused of conspiracy to defraud in attempting to negotiate worthless bonds of the North Shore Railroad of Long Island, was bailed in $500 to answer, by Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday.

A course of lectures on "Psychological Medicine," by Dr. Frederic R. Marvin, will commence at the New-York Free Medical College for Women, No. 51 St. Mark's place, Friday, Oct. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue on succeeding Fridays.

The steam-ship City of Chester took out 22,375 letters and fifty-three bags of papers yesterday. The Pereire, for Havre, 3,187 letters and four bags of papers. The America, for Bremen and Southampton, 24,515 letters and forty-two bags of papers.

In the case of Lieut. De Borst, of the Seventy-first Regiment, killed by being run over by a railroad train at Creedmoor on Sept. 25, Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, it being shown that De Borst fell under the cars.

William Clough, a young man who some months ago shot "Dooney" Harris, the pugilist, during a fracas at a drinking saloon in South Fifth avenue, and failed to appear when the case was called for trial, was arrested in New Haven on Friday and brought to this city yesterday.

In connection with the exhibition of Rembrandt Peale's "Court of Death," at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, Mr. Augustus Watters will, on Monday night, recite a poem descriptive of the picture, also selections from Tennyson, Shakespeare, Lover, Poe, and Mark Twain.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following statement of public moneys received by the Department of Public Works during the week ending yesterday, (Saturday:) For Croton water rent and penalties, $20,214 48; tapping Croton pipes, $86; vault permits, $1,419 94; sewer permits, $260; sewer-pipe sold to contractor, $448 75; total, $22,429 17.

City Judge Sutherland, of the Court of General Sessions, in a letter addressed to Justice Kasmire, dated the 30th ultimo, in alluding to his remarks concerning the action of the Justice in discharging Michael Ryan, accused of stealing a watch from Michael O'Reilly, fully exonerates the Justice. He says that it gives him pleasure to state that he is fully satisfied that his act of discharging Ryan did not and does not call for or justify censure or criticism.

A grand concert and entertainment for the benefit of the cooking classes of the Free Training Schools of the Women's Educational Society will be given at Steinway Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 12. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of the lady managers of the institution and a number of other distinguished ladies. Many of the most eminent artists in the City have volunteered their services, and the use of the hall has been generously given by Messrs. Steinway & Sons for the occasion. The programme of the performances has not yet been made up, but from the brilliant array of talent already secured a charming evening's amusement may be relied on.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 628 arrests during the week.

Controller Schroeder paid out during the month of September $692,820 96.

There was a balance in the City Treasury of $625,419 88, deposited in twelve banks.

As the cold weather approaches the lodgers at the station-houses become more numerous.

During the past month the tax receipts amounted to $109,655 55, of which $35,936 98 were collected during the present week.

Chester Lewis was held for examination, by Justice Delmar, yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Robert Reilly, of No. 261 Bush street.

To-morrow the October Term of the Kings County Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence, Justice Tappen presiding. There are 439 cases on the calendar.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, a resolution was adopted canceling the tax imposed on the Second Baptist Church, Ainslee street, near Graham avenue, E. D., in 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday the necessary authority was given for the repair of Grand and Fifth street bridges, the former at a cost of $100, and the latter at a cost of $40.

Mr. Seaman, the expert employed by the Board of Audit to investigate the accounts of the Tax Office, will finish his report this week. The discrepancies discovered show a loss to the city of about $200,000.

The new Sunday school rooms of the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison street, near Court, will be dedicated at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Drs. Ingles Carroll, J. C. French, and Albert Lyman will take part in the exercises.

The examination in the case of Michael Caromenti, charged with the murder of Salvador Torrino, which was to have taken place yesterday before Justice Morse, was adjourned until Friday next, owing to the unavoidable absence of the District Attorney.

A man who was brought before Justice Riley, yesterday, on a charge of vagrancy, when asked what he had to say to the charge, answered: "You know I am not a vagrant, but dealer in smoked glasses for eclipses, and business is dull." He was discharged.

Yesterday morning the Court of Sessions Grand Jury made a presentment in reference to the county institutions. The Penitentiary management is commended, but the Jail is termed a disgrace to Kings County. The Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, and Hospital were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The nursery is reported in need of cleanliness and better supervision.

STATEN ISLAND.

Gas has been introduced into the village of Mariner's Harbor, on the north shore. It is supplied from a main ten miles distant, at Clifton, on the east shore of the island. The gas company have now about sixty miles of pipe laid through the different villages. They supply 768 private consumers and 394 public lamps.

The woman's arm reported to have been found last week by some boys in the woods, and brought to Police Head-quarters at Stapleton, proves to have been part of an anatomical subject belonging to a student named Andrews, who recently moved away from a house on the Heights at Stapleton, and left the arm in a box in the stable, where it was found by the boys, and not in the woods as stated. The Police have ascertained these facts.

LONG ISLAND.

The Colorado potato-bug has made its appearance on two farms at Jamaica South—those of Messrs. Nicholas Eldert and Nicholas Rider. The vines of the potatoes have been completely stripped of their leaves, over twenty bugs having been taken from a single vine.

At the inquest upon the body of the man found in Jacks Creek on Friday the jury yesterday returned a verdict of death by drowning. The deceased had on when found a black coat, brown pants, and diagonal vest. From a card found on his person it was ascertained that he had been an inmate of De Milt Hospital, of New-York, and under the care of Dr. Emmerson.

During the month of September the wills of the following-named deceased persons were admitted to probate by Judge Hagner, of the Queens County Surrogate's Court: Abigail Hentz, Maria Nichols, Joseph Higgins, Mary F. Earle, Abraham B. Hendrickson, Townsend Scudder, George Philips, Michael Boyle, Abram Foster, Eliza M. Sayres, John Devine, Mary W. Cryder, Christian Grall, Alanson D. Golden, Catharine Bragaw, John Reilser. Letters of administration were issued upon the estates of the following-named intestates: Kate Anthony, Samuel B. Allen, John Buchanan, Charles D. Bailey, Bernard Doyle, Anna Dow, Edmund Hoffman, Helen Halsted, George Stillwell, Anna Schenck, and Elizabeth Strickland.

At Mattituck a boating club has been organized. The officers are Henry A. Dingee, President; Lawrence Clark, Vice President; Isaac N. Reed, Treasurer; B. H. Reeves, Secretary, and George K. Meday, Captain. Mr. Dingee intends erecting a boat-house, with reading-room attached. The members number twenty-five. The residents have signified their intention to subscribe largely to the funds of the club.

The Suffolk County Agricultural Society's Fair closed on Friday evening. It was the best and most successful one ever held in the county, the show in all departments of the exhibition never having been equaled, especially in vegetables, and the attendance being much larger than in any previous year. At the annual election for officers of the society, Capt. James H. Huntting, of Bridgehampton, was elected President; Thomas S. Mount, Secretary, and George Guffing, Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A petition has been presented to the Common Council of Yonkers asking for the opening of a new street, sixty feet wide, in extension of Warburton avenue, from its present northerly terminus, about two miles, to the Greenburg town line.

Mr. T. C. Mitchill, of Chester Hill, near Mount Vernon, yesterday gathered some very fine specimens of the seedling strawberry in his garden. They averaged two and a half inches in circumference, were fully ripe, and of delicious flavor.

The second of the three annual races to be rowed between the Palisade and Vesper Barge Clubs of Yonkers will take place on Wednesday afternoon next. The course will be three miles—from Riverdale Dock to the sunken dock opposite Lamartine avenue.

The residences of Dr. Houghworth and Mr. C. Peck, of Portchester, also several dwellings in East Portchester, were entered and robbed by burglars on Friday night. A valuable watch and some money were taken from the bedroom of Dr. Houghworth, and a pocketbook, containing a handsome sum of money, from the room of Mr. Peck.

The butchers of Yonkers have been thrown into a state of excitement by one A. S. Lyman demanding from them a royalty for the use of ice-boxes made with ventilating covers, invented and patented by him, amounting to $2 per square foot, inside floor measurement. It is understood that the butchers of Yonkers will unite with those of New-York in contesting the claim of Mr. Lyman.

The annual election for officers in School District No. 4, of East Chester, comprising the village of Mount Vernon, will take place on Monday afternoon and evening, next. There are two tickets in the field—one with the names of William P. Esterbrook, William LeRoy, and M. Morrison, for School Trustees; and the other, the names of the present incumbents, Matthew Morrison, Andrew Barr, and Benjamin W. Tilton, with William P. Sleight for District Clerk. A card signed by about seventy of the most prominent residents, urge the re-election of the retiring members. The Citizens' Association of the village conclude not to make any nomination.

NEW-JERSEY.

The exempt firemen of Newark have organized a Beneficial Insurance Company, with James Courter as President.

The Hudson County Commissioners of Jurors have selected a Grand Jury with Garret D. Van Reipen as foreman, to serve at the October term of the County Courts.

While carelessly handling a gun in Newark, Friday, Louis Rolle accidentally discharged the contents into the body of John Gallagher. Rolle was arrested but afterward discharged on his own recognizance. Gallagher's injuries, though serious, are not necessarily fatal.

Rev. William Bennett has resigned the rectorship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights. Rev. John E. Johnson, of St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, has been selected to fill the vacancy, and, with an assistant, will officiate in both parishes.

J. S. Miller, uncle of Miss Pomeroy, who made the late serious charges against Rev. John S. Glendenning, has requested of the Presbytery before which he is to be tried permission to have a stenographer in attendance during the trial. He has as yet received no reply to his letter.

James Parsons, a member of the firm of Cochran & McLain, dry goods merchants in New-York, died at his home on Union Hill, Thursday, from grief it is supposed. He lost a very much-loved son six months ago, and has since been very despondent. He had resided twenty years where he died, and will be buried on Monday.

SEEING WITHOUT EYES.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL, WHO, THOUGH STRICKEN BLIND, YET SEES, READS, AND DESCRIBES.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* publishes a letter addressed to its editor, which reads as follows:

Having just received a letter from my brother-in-law, Helliar D. Perkins, of Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, in relation to a singular gift, faculty, power, or whatever it may be called, affecting a little daughter of his, I herewith hand you his reply to my inquiries as to how and what were the real facts in the case, which please give a place in the *Eagle* to your readers, and let those who can solve the mystery. The little girl Jessey is about nine or ten years old, the sister Louesa is twenty or over.

H. N. LOWRY.

CASCADE, Sept. 28, 1874.

P. S.—Susan, spoken of, is the mother, and my sister. H. N. L.

The letter referred to in the foregoing is the following:

KINSMAN, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1874.

BROTHER HENRY: We received your letter. You want to know about Jessey. About the middle of April Louesa came home from Portage County with inflammation in her eyes, and was blind for some days, and Jessey stuck right by her from Monday noon until Saturday noon, and bathed her eyes with cold water, when she (Jessey) began to complain of her eyes, and in two hours she was stone blind. We noticed that she could get around without running against things, and help herself, but thought nothing of it for several days, until a cousin sent her a very nice book. She sat holding it, with her eyes bandaged, with the tears running, never complained, as patient as a lamb, and feeling of her book until she could tell when she came to a picture, and finally she could describe them by running her finger over them. She soon got so she could read by running her fingers over the letters, and in a few days after that she could read without putting her fingers on the letters. I tell you it looked curious to see her sit and read with a wet cloth on each eye and a bandage over that. She was stone-blind for three weeks, and the doctor gave her up. Susan was almost crazy, and more for her sake than Jessey's (for I had made up my mind she would never see) I took them to Cleveland, and she got her sight. She can see as well now as ever, but she retains her faculty now. She can see, can read both behind her back and before her face, and describe pictures, tell colors, thread a needle and sew as well as any little girl, with her eyes bandaged in the most thorough manner, so that any one will be satisfied she cannot see. Now what this means no one pretends to know, but the facts remain the same. She can do it, and that is all we know about it. Yours,

H. D. PERKINS.

RAPID TRANSIT BILL VETOED.

Gov. Dix has vetoed Assembly bill No. 151, entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York Rapid Transit Company, and to provide a comfortable, safe, and speedy system of cheap and rapid transit through the City of New-York." The veto reads as follows:

Not approved. It is to be regretted that there are provisions in this bill which render it impossible for me to approve it, as the 'system of cheap and rapid transit,' for which it provides, is believed by men of experience and practical knowledge of engineering to be feasible. The sixth section authorizes the Company to take real estate without the consent of the owner—a power which ought not to be delegated by the Legislature to a railroad corporation in a city, and which should never be exercised unless absolutely necessary to the accomplishment of a public object. The same right is conferred on the Company by the third section. My approval was withheld from a similar bill passed by the Legislature of 1873 on account of objections not removed by this bill, which contains new provisions equally objectionable. The company is authorized to cross Broadway twice. The Common Council is authorized to change the extension of the designated route to go through any other streets or avenues; but it has no other control over the construction or operations of the company. The company is authorized to occupy certain streets and avenues, and to make openings and excavations in them for its stationary engines, by which the road is to be operated. For all these privileges the company is exempt from any contribution to the City as a compensation for them, and is thus made an exception to the rule adopted by the Legislature of 1873 in respect to city railroads, and enforced by the Legislature of 1874.

J. A. D.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—Spanish Gold, 185@186; American Gold, 189@190. Exchange quiet. On the United States, 60 days' Currency, 67@69; short sight, 70@73; 60 days' Gold, 83@84; short sight, 87@88; on London, 107@110; on Paris, 85@86.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.—Frank Moss, Arthur Alexandre, Mrs. Mary E. Billings, Mrs. Emily De Angeli, James Keine, Mrs. A. Grenier, Miss Reine Grenier, L. Stimson, Mrs. L. A. Stimson, Miss C. B. Stimson, F. G. Guimaries, H. Stimson, C. Stimson, Miss Mary Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul De Maligny, L. Simonin, Michel Patterson, E. Grand, Mrs. Grand, Miss Grand, E. Caron, Mrs. E. Caron, Mrs. Emma Thompson, Leon Vassiliere, Mrs. Vassalliere, Miss Marie Paulmier, Miss Marietta Gudin, Miss Grange, Michel Lang, Vincent Micas, Y. B. Garrigosa, A. Paligrim, R. Dominice, Francois Dominice, E. Dominice, Miss Flora Dominice, T. Lepentier, E. J. Van Orbec, Wm. Moser, Emile Dubrom, L. Rudolphi, F. A. Artault, Louis Artigues, Dominique Bettese, Henry Joignerey, Ray Philiber, Rev. A. Martel, Rev. E. Champagneus, Brother Patrick, Brother Edward, Brother Christian, Brother Ludovic Nicoloni, Rev. Pere Barbarin, Gildo Coracon, Carlo Padroli, Samuel Bontemps, Emanuel Marx, Mrs. Emanuel Marx, Miss Katie Marx, Master Michel Marx, Onias Bacchi, A. Lefevre, Mrs. A. Lefevre, A. Morel, Arthur Capil, Mrs. Charlotte Eiffe, Emile Latil, J. E. Blancan, Jean Feyres, Prosper Saulinier, Jules Mury, Leon Irving, Emile Meyer, Mrs. Antoine Francotte, Emile Vermouth, Jacques Lasier, Baptiste Tonscot, Mr. Arpagans, Miss Arpagans, Mrs. Meury.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—A. C. Graham, Mrs. A. C. Graham, Miss Davidson, T. A. Wright, E. W. Tyler, Miss J. E. Tyler, Miss K. E. Tyler, Mrs. Jane Keane and two children, Hy Le Grange, J. M. Moorhead, Mrs. Christy and two children, J. P. Davis, Mrs. J. P. Davis, Miss S. Phillips, Mrs. Pullman and two children, Thomas W. Pybus, Mr. Christy, Henry D. Reynolds, Mrs. Henry D. Reynolds, Mrs. Mary G. Reynolds, F. W. Otheman, Alexander Mactier, Dr. Samuel Johnston, Bernard Wake, Edward H. Wake, Mr. McGrath, wife, three children, and nurse, W. R. Ramsey, A. T. Ramsey, G. Tomes, Edward Marrack, Henry Martin, A. Hiley, A. Roberts, Mrs. Litenstein, Mrs. Mayer, D. Seaton.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mrs. Annie C. Smith, Mrs. C. Ellis, S. P. Darnell and wife, W. H. Bolshaw, J. C. Crocker, R. M. Demere and wife, J. W. Swaim and wife, Mrs. H. Going and two children, Miss Eva Going, Miss Nellie Going, J. Limmer, H. Limmer, Mrs. May French, Miss A. V. Lindsay, H. Arndt, Dr. L. H. Southard, Mrs. A. S. Ingham, Mrs. A. Cone and infant, Mrs. R. Moody, Mrs. Adolph Reitz, infant, and nurse, H. B. Austin, R. F. Coolidge, Mrs. S. M. Youmans, Miss G. L. McConihe, W. S. Thayer, wife, and infant, J. Hardaway, Miss H. Daffin, Miss Kate Sanborn, Mrs. H. B. Parsons, Miss R. W. Peck, Thomas Walker, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. E. W. Eaton and son, Miss J. E. Robertson, Miss C. Smith, Mrs. Reed, Miss M. Bowers and sister, Miss Ida Douglass, Master Bowers, Mrs. T. R. Pond, infant, and child, George Thompson, Henry Leopold, Fontaine Vincent, August Nelson.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Ernest King, Mrs. King, Frederick King, Ernest King, Jr., Miss Annie King, Master Claude King, Master Gerald King, Ernest Pardessus, S. J. Gorman, A. J. Le Mesurier, J. W. Egginton and wife, Capt. H. A. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Fanny Thomas, Thomas Russell, Mr. Purrington, C. S. Millard, Miss Searl, Rev. J. L. Burrows, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Harriet Burrows, William Burrows, John Mickle, Mrs. Hearle, Miss Emily Tipper, R. Pickering, Louis Fox, G. F. Tippett, G. L. Tippett, Jr., Miss L. Tippett, Miss M. Tippett, Miss F. Raper, Henry Tippett, A. Tippett, C. Scholes, A. C. Hoxsie, W. W. Ince, Dr. Woodville, Mr. Whelan.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Geo. R. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, E. R. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John H. White and maid, C. W. Maxwell, Mrs. Dement, C. S. Husted, James Long, Mrs. Long, William Sangster, Marcus H. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot, John Fox, Augustus Levy, A. W. Anderson, L. F. E. Ittman, Mrs. Ittman, Mrs. M. C. Brantingham, F. C. Brantingham, A. Peltzer, Elliot Johnston, Robert Lawson, Henry Barnard, William T. Lees, Henry Huddy, Mrs. Huddy, Miss Garrett, Alfred Dent, Leon Melick, J. H. Pinckvoss, Thomas Medley, J. E. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Helen Fleming, Frank Hessing.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Henry Taylor, J. Spiney, Mrs. W. B. Miner, A. Curtis, L. W. Hartford, H. J. Witnell and lady, Mrs. E. Pascoe, Miss L. Barnard, Miss H. Gallrieski, Samuel Barnard, W. A. Livingston, Mrs. J. Frankenstein, Miss Kate Lunan, Miss P. M. Lee, James Phillips and lady, John Bell, G. Brown, W. H. Brown, Mr. Kennedy, D. Keneały, Ambrose Pascoe, Miss B. Ward, Mr. Ward and lady, Miss Nellie Newcomb, Thomas Andrews, George Gray, John Daly, Mrs. A. Schroder, Ed. Marshall and wife, James Taylor, William Fairchild, H. D. Fairchild, William B. Turner.

In steamship America, for Bremen.—Dr. Charles Wagner, Miss Adelaide Freun von Falkenhayn, Prof. Ferd. Pirkel, Mrs. F. F. Osgood and child, Mrs. A. M. Hilton, Miss Anna Griscom, Hermann Gerdes, August Kungle, Miss Hermine Kungle, Miss Marie Barcklan, Ch. Hogrefe, Mrs. Bertha Hogrefe, Mrs. Elis. Ehrensberger and child, Gustav Mumperow, Joseph Hersog, Mrs. Joseph Herzog and three children, Charles Haager, Mrs. Wilhelmine Vogel and child, N. J. Rubinkam, Mrs. Meta Wicke, Michael Patterson.

In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Gilman, Mr. Stnaton, Miss Sarah J. Edgecomb, Miss Annie E. Edgecomb, Miss Oak, Dr. Ruddock, Mr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pell, Miss Ella Pell, Miss Laura Pell, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meachen, Joseph A. Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, R. J. Parker, Mr. Miller, A. L. Dennison, A. T. Dyer.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Andrew Weddell, Stephen Davidson, John Young, Isaac Stratton, William Elliott, James S. Soule, Philip Bennett, Robert Ganning, George Woodin, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Edwin Stratton, Mrs. Lydia Webb, John Nanson and lady, John McIlveen and lady, A. E. Rankin and lady, Miss Shaw Milford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:00 | Sun sets.....5:38 | Moon rises.12:00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:13 | Gov. Island...4:02 | Hell Gate...5:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Periere, (Fr.,) Surmont, Brest and Havre, G. Mackenzie; Mississippi, Halsey, New-Orleans, Merchants' Steamship Line; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; George Crowell, Bacon, Portland, Me., Clark & Seaman; America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Weybosset, Chester, Fernandina, &c., Herm Gelpke; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Nangam, Portland.

Barks Josephine, Fickett, Havre, John Zittlosen; Evanell, Hichborn, Bridgetown, Bar., H. Trowbridge's Sons; Angiolina Bonardo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs J. R. E., (Br.,) McDowndall, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. Johns P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.

Schrs. General Grant, Howes, Nassau, N. P., for orders, I. R. Staples; Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., &c., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; A. B. Perry, Looke, Jacksonville, for orders, Warren Ray; G. L. Bradley, Chipman, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; S. P. Hall, Turner, Jacksonville, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.; Eliza B. Beard, (Br.,) Lewis, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Machiasport, Wilson Godfrey & Co.; Dreadnaught, Saunders, Stonington, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Herbert E. Mount, Brazos, Santiago, Woodhouse & Rudd; Eliza De Hart, Low, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; Catharine Thomas, Barlow, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; Hero, Baker, Salem, C. F. Robbins; B. J. Hazard, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Jessie B. Smith, Tyler, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Louisa P. Mallory, Stetson, Savannah, Ga., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Philadelphia, in ballast to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; will load for Charleston.

Steam-ship Hudson, Yager, New-Orleans Sept. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool Sept. 15 via Boston Oct. 1, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Mirzapore, (of Liverpool,) Mackinnon, Calcutta 112 ds., with mdse. to Willetts & Hamlin—vessel to Arkell Tufts & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope July 31, crossed the equator Sept. 2, in lon. 32; July 11, lat. 17 S., lon. 73, E., spoke ship Somersetshire, (Br.,) from Calcutta to New-York.

Bark Ossoinack, (Aust.,) Ossoinack, Londonderry 38 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Atlas, (Aust.,) Gerolimich, Gloucester Aug. 18, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Pearl, (of New-Haven,) Briggs, Port Spain 16 ds., with asphaltum, &c., to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Rogers, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Post Boy, (of Bucksport,) Robertson, Brunswick, Ga., 5 ds., with yellow pine to J. Bigler—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Deaken, Virginia.

Schr. S. W. Bonnell, Bonnell, Baltimore, for Poughkeepsie.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Oceanic, City of Chester, Batavia, Egypt and Lord Clive, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; City of Waco, for Galveston; Mississippi and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; Huntsville and San Jacinto, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ship Mermon, for San Francisco; barks atlantic, for Barbadoes; Constantine, for ——; brig Rio de la Plata, for Montevido; schr. Sunny South, for Galveston.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Cld. steamers Hancover, for Bremen; John S. Shriver, Philadelphia; James A. Gary, Newbern, N. C.; brigs Mary Rice, Rio; Adelaide, Key West; Matilda Irmasa, Demarara, via Norfolk; schrs. Joseph W. Wilson, Port Royal, Jamaica; Enos Briggs, Kingston, Jamaica.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Arr. steamer Oriental, Hallett, from Savannah; brigs Harley John, (Br.,) Robichan, Anguila; Tally-ho, Hutchins, Philadelphia; schr. O. M. Remington, Chapman, Port-au-Prince; R. M. Hayward, Deane, Alexandria; George Shepherd, Rich, do.; Mary A. Drury, Gage, do.; Carry Heyer, Poland, do.; Earl H. Potter, Potter, Baltimore; O. D. Witherell, Fish, do.; J. M. Allen, Allen; K. N. Miller, Miller; George Nevinger, Smith; Mary A. Hood, Cousins; F. B. Colton, Robinson; Electra, Bailey; G. Vanduson, Clark; Tawn, Baker; Hattie Card, Moore, and Edward Burton, Jarvis, Philadelphia; Orion, Osborn, Rondout; Wade, Crest, Rawley, Weehawken; Jed Frye, Langley, do; G. W. Baldwin, Martin, New-York; Eureka, Dawes, Elizabethport; Kate and Luella, Mason, Albany.

Cld., steamers Carroll, Wright, for Halifax; Flag, Foster, Charleston; Roman, Crowell, Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, New-York. Barks Captain Dan, White, Montevideo, via Brunswick, Ga.; Hancock, King, Port Spain. Schrs. Carrie Alice, Call, St. Marie; Prescott Hazeltine, McDonald, Jacksonville; Fannie W. Johnson, Dutton, Baltimore; Joshua L. Bragdon, Lavender, do.; Charmer, Noyes, Georgetown, D. C.; William B. Herrick, Baker, Philadelphia, to load for the Mediterranean; Amelia, Crosby, New-York.

Sld., steamers Carroll, Roman, and Rattlesnake, barks Hancock, Sicilion, and J. L. Weckwise.

Also arr. steamer Perkiomer, Pierce, from Philadelphia; barks Sofiid, (Norw.,) Soucen, from Gottemburg; Dirigo, Thom, from Sagua. At quarantine, brig E. H. Williams, Drisco, from Shieldsboro, Miss.; schrs. Flora McCrowley and N. B. Fiske, Crowell, from Alexandria; Thomas Clude, Cain, William Wiler, McNeill, Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, and E. T. Cottingham, Smith, from Philadelphia; Nellie Treat, Shaw, from New-Castle, Del.; L. M. Wentworth, Wentworth; Flora Condon, Sargent; R. A. Dinerty, Phinney, from Port Johnson. P. M. Wheaton, Atkins, from Weehawken, N. J.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 3.—Arr. brig John Wesley, from Curacoa, for orders.

Sld. brig John Wesley, for Baltimore.

Passed in for Richmond, bark J. S. Pontoppidan, from Baltimore.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 3.—Schr. Mary Hickman, from Rondout for Washington, with stone, sprung a leak at 4 A. M. on Thursday last; the leak gaining fast, she was brought to the breakwater, where the leak was discovered and stopped, and the vessel proceeded for Washington last night.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 2.—Arrived at Passes, bark Honor, from Waterford; ship Belgravia, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Knickerbocker, brig Robert Dillon.

NEW-CASTLE, Oct. 3.—Passed down, Brig Libania, (Dan.,) Flensburg; schrs. Wild Pigeon, Taunton; Ida Delaware, Fall River; John S. Gilmore, Norfolk; Adele Trudell, Boston.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 3.—Passed down this afternoon, barks Patria, for Rotterdam; Betty, for do.; ship John Patton, for New-Orleans.

Anchored off here, schr. E. D. Endicott.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 3.—The steamer Great Republic sld. for Hong Kong and Yokohama, to-day.

The steam-tug Rescue went ashore this afternoon on North Heads, and is a total loss.

The steam-ship Colorado, from Yokohama, is entering the port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Hermanos, (Nor.,) Hauff, from Montevideo, which arr. 2d, reports Aug. 18, lat. 24 05 S., lon. 34, W., spoke a Norwegian ship showing letters I. L. K. S. from Fredrickstad for Port Adelaide, 52 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sld. for the United States, Mohawk, Sesti Dubrovacki, Ada, Caroline, Alaska, J. B. Duffus, and George H. Jenkins.

Arr. out on Oct. 1, Argonauts and W. A. Schelson.

Arr. out on the 3d inst., James Foster, Jr., W. J. Hatfield, Arcadia, Covenanter.

Also arr. out, Nathaniel and Veloce.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,

NO. 9 PINE STREET, NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the SECOND SERIES DRAWING of the premium bonds issued according to special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly, in accordance with the plan of redemption, on MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1874, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., at STEINWAY HALL, 14th st., near 4th av.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. By order of the Board.

F. A. ALBERGER, President. WILLIAM G. MOORE, Treasurer.

REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

ADMISSION FREE.

$600,000 ANNUALLY DISTRIBUTED IN PREMIUMS.

TO-MORROW.

ALL Bonds purchased TO-MORROW before the drawing will participate in the Second Series Drawing held TO-MORROW, Oct. 5, at STEINWAY HALL, at 4:30 P. M.

ALL orders received TO-MORROW will be forwarded by mail or express in time to participate in above drawing.

BONDS ARE $20 EACH.

Call or address for bonds and full information.

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY,

NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK. Post Office Box No. 29.

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ENGLISH CARPETS

RETAILED AT LOWER PRICES AT

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THAN AT ANY PLACE IN THE CITY.

ENGLISH VELVETS, BEST QUALITY, DOUBLE WIDTH - - - $2 12 1-2 PER YARD.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD.

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD.

ENGLISH INGRAINS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

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B. L. Solomon & Sons

Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in

Furniture Coverings

AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.

Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.

657 & 659 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our Co-partnership expiring on the 1st of February next, we have determined to close out this Fall certain departments of our business, and offer at and below cost our entire stock of

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
COMPN. BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Purchasers can now Secure Bargains.

Also, at very low rates, China, Glass, and English Stone China, by the set or piece.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO.,

686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES ST.

STARR & MARCUS,

NO. 22 JOHN ST.,

UP STAIRS,

will sell for the next sixty days, at retail, a particular line of their extensive stock of

STERLING SILVER-WARE

OF A

SPECIAL MANUFACTURE,

AT MUCH

BELOW MARKET PRICES.

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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

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KITCHEN OUTFITS FROM

$30.

Dinner Sets,

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First-class House-furnishing Goods,

Silver-plated Ware,

China and Glass Ware,

at very low prices, at

EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,

Cooper Institute Building, corner stores.

CRANDALL & CO.,

No. 569 3d av., wholesale and retail dealers in patent baby carriages, Velocipedes, propellers, spring and hobby horses, doll carriages, wagons, carts, and sleighs constantly on hand in large stock to suit the trade.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

STERLING

SILVER-WARE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the product of their own shops, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and are sold at the same prices per ounce as the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in strong plate chests, always in stock.

Union Adams & Co.

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

Are now in Receipt of

The Very Latest

Novelties

IN

SEASONABLE NECKWEAR

AND

Fine Furnishing Goods.

ALASKA

ROBES,

Manufactured by and under the patents of

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YONKERS, N. Y.

CHEAP AND DURABLE.

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BARGAINS.

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LACE CURTAINS, &C., AT LESS THAN THE gold cost of importation, from peremptory sale of Paton & Co. Largest assortment in the City, from $2 50 per pair, to finest imported

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Great Carpet and Upholstery Warerooms,

183 and 185 6th av., New-York, one door below 13th st.